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AUGUST TO SEP

1911

List of new books and periodicals for sale at the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 57, Park Street, Calcutta.

SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Journal and Proceedings, Vol. 5. Nos. 2 to 11, at Rs. 2 each.
Memoirs, Vol. 2. No. 10. Cerrhipedes Opercules de l'Indian Museum de Calcutta. Par Mr. M. A. Gruval, at Rs. 2.
Ditto. No. 11, Correlations of Areas of Matured Crops and the Rainfall. By Mr. S. M. Jacob, I.C.S., at Rs. 2-8.
Journal and Proceedings, Vol. V. Extra No. 1909. Grammar of the Kanawari Language at Rs. 3.
Ditto. Extra No. 2, 1909. Maithili Grammar, Part I, at Rs. 4.
Journal and Proceedings, Vol. VI, Nos. 1 to 10 at Rs. 2 each.
Ditto. Extra No. 1910. Divan-i-Tabur Padishah, at Rs. 2.
Memoirs, Vol. 2, No. 10. Notes on some Monuments in Afghanistan. By Mr. H. H. Hayden, at Re. 1.
Memoirs, Vol. 2, No. 11. On the Correlations of Areas of Matured Crops and the Rainfall. By Mr. S. M. Jacob, I.C.S., at Rs. 2-8.
Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 1. Ramacarita. By Sandhyakara Nandi. Edited by Mahamahopadhyaya Haraprasad Shastri, M.A., at Rs. 2.
Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 2. An alchemical compilation of the Thirteenth Century A.D. By Mr. H. E. Stapleton, B.A., at Re. 1.
Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 3. The Journal of Major James Rennell. By Mr. T. H. D. LaTouche, at Rs. 4.
Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 4. Lisu (Yawyin) tribes of the Burma-China Frontier. By Messrs. A. Rose and J. Coggin-Brown, at Rs. 3.
Memoirs, Vol. IV. No. I, Sanskrit-Tibetan-English Vocabulary. By Alexander Csoma de Koros. Edited by Drs. E. Denison-Ross and Satis Chandra Vidyabhusana, at Rs. 5.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Rasarnavan, Fasc. 2. By Dr. P. C. Roy, at Re. 1-4.
Grihya Sangraha. By M. M. Chandra Kanta Tarkalankar, at As. 10.
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Baudhayana Srauta Sutra, Vol. 2. Fasc. 8. By Dr. W. Caland, at As. 10.
Suryya Siddhanta, Fasc. 1. By M. M. Sudhakara Dvivedi, at Re. 1-4.
Chaturvarga Cintamoni, Vol. 4. Fasc. 9. By Pandit Pramatha Nath Tarkabhusana, at As. 10.
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Muntakhab-al-Labab Part 3 Fasc. 1. By Major T. W. Haig, I.A., at Re. 1.
Tattva Cintamani Didhiti Prokas. Fasc. 1-2. By M. M. Guru Charan Tarkadarsanatirtha, at As. 10 each.
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Nyayasarah. By M. M. Satish Chandra Vidyabhusana, at Rs. 2.
Six Buddhist Nyaya Tracts. By M. M. Haraprasad Shastri, at As. 10.
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Tadhkira-Khushnaveshan. By Maulvi M. Hidayot Husain, Lecturer in Arabic and Persian, Presidency College, Calcutta, at Re. 1.
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Marhama-i-Ilali L. Mu-Dila. Fasc. 1. By Dr. E. Denison-Ross, at Re. 1 each.
Persian and Turki Divans of Bayram Khan Khan Khannan. By Dr. E. Denison-Ross, at Re. 1.
Mabani-i-Lughat. By Dr. E. Denison-Ross, at Re. 1-8.

List of Publications issued by the Meteorological Department from 1st January 1911 to 30th June 1911.

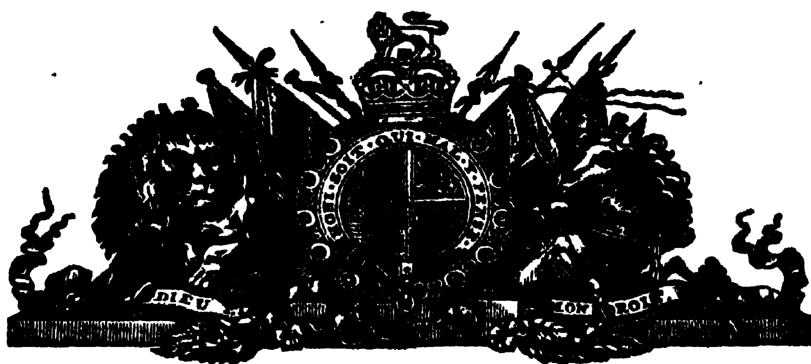
Monthly Weather Review for October to December 1910 and January and February 1911 (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

List of Publications issued by the Meteorological Department during the current Quarter.

Monthly Weather Review for March 1911. (Illustrated by 7 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1.
Monthly Weather Review for April 1911. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1.

List of New Books published by the Geological Survey of India during the weeks ending 22nd July and 5th August 1911.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, New Series, Volume III, Memoir No. 4 Carl Diener, Ph. D. Re. 1 12a.
Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica. New Series, Volume IV, Memoir No. 1 Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc. London, F. G. S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. Re. 1-4.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1911.

PART IV.

Bills introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council, Reports of Select Committees presented to that Council, and Bills published under Rule 34.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Bill was introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council on the 15th August, 1911, and is hereby published for information, together with a Statement of Objects and Reasons:—

THE BENGAL MINING SETTLEMENTS BILL, 1911.

CONTENTS.

CLAUSE.

THE BENGAL MINING SETTLEMENTS BILL, 1911.

[NOTE:—The figures "1901" in square brackets in the margin mean the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901).]

A

BILL

to provide for the Sanitation of Mining Settlements in Bengal.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the sanitation of mining settlements in Bengal;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and extent.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Bengal Mining Settlements Act, 1911, and

(2) It extends to the whole of Bengal, including the Sonthal Parganas.

Definitions.

2. The expressions "agent," "employed," "mine" and "owner", as used in this Act, shall have the same meaning as in section 3 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901. VIII of 1901.

Appointment of Mines Board of Health.

3 (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the Calcutta Gazette, appoint, for any area or any two or more areas in which persons employed in a mine reside, a Mines Board of Health, consisting of not less than five or more than eight persons.

(2) One of the persons appointed under sub-section (1) shall be the District Magistrate, and another shall be the Sub-divisional Officer (if any) having authority over the area or areas for which the Board is appointed.

(3) The District Magistrate shall be the Chairman of the Board:

Provided that, if the District Magistrate is unable on any occasion to act as Chairman, the Sub-divisional Officer (if any) shall, for that occasion, be Chairman in his place.

(4) Two of the persons appointed under sub-section (1) shall be nominated by owners of mines or their representatives. [Cf. 1901, s. 9 (d).]

(5) If the Commissioner so recommends, one of the persons appointed under sub-section (1) shall be nominated by persons who receive royalties, rents or fines from mines.

(6) Nominations under sub-section (4) or sub-section (5) must be made under such procedure, and within such period, as may be prescribed by rules made under this Act; and, in default of nomination in accordance with such rules, the Local Government may appoint any person it thinks fit.

Procedure for declaring area to be a mining settlement.

4. (1) A Mines Board of Health may at any time submit a report to the Local Government, showing what area or areas (not being or forming part of a mine) should, in the opinion of the Board, be declared to be a mining settlement or mining settlements and placed under the authority of the Board for the purposes of this Act.

(2) The Local Government may, after considering any report so submitted to it, publish a notice in the Calcutta Gazette and in such other manner (if any) as it may think fit, intimating its intention to declare any area described in such report to be a mining settlement for the purposes of this Act. [Cf. Ben. Act III of 1899, s. 640.]

The Bengal Mining Settlements Bill, 1911.

(*Clauses 5-7.*)

(*3*) The Local Government shall consider any objections to the intended declaration which may be submitted to it in writing within such period as may be specified in this behalf in the said notice, [Cf. Ben. Act III of 1899, s. 641.]

and may then, by notification in the Calcutta Gazette, declare that any area or portion of an area referred to in the said notice shall, for the purposes of this Act, be a mining settlement, and be subject to the authority of the Board upon whose report the declaration is made.

Appointment, status and duties of Sanitary Officers.

5. (*1*) The Local Government shall appoint as many Sanitary Officers as it may consider necessary for mining settlements, and shall declare the Mines Board or Boards of Health to which each such officer shall be subordinate.

(*2*) Every Sanitary Officer shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. [Cf. 1901, s. 4 (4).] XLV of 1860.

(*3*) It shall be the duty of a Sanitary Officer—

(*a*) to report to the Mines Board of Health what measures should, in his opinion, be taken —

(*i*) to provide for the supply of filtered, boiled or other water,

(*ii*) to provide for sanitation and conservancy,

(*iii*) to prevent the outbreak or spread of dangerous epidemic disease; and [Cf. Act III of 1897 s. 2(1).]

(*vi*) to provide for the housing of residents,

in a mining settlement or any part thereof ; and

(*b*) generally, to act as the agent of, and Secretary to, the Mines Board of Health. [Cf. 1901, ss. 9 (3), 10 (7).]

Payments to members of Mines Board of Health or to Sanitary Officers.

6. The Local Government may give directions as to the payment of the following expenses, namely :—

(*a*) remuneration to any member of a Mines Board of Health,

(*b*) salary to any Sanitary Officer,

(*c*) the cost of any establishments maintained by Sanitary Officers, and

(*d*) travelling expenses incurred by any member of a Mines Board of Health or any Sanitary Officer in the performance of his duties as such.

Notice requiring owners to execute and maintain works of sanitation, or to carry on periodical sanitary operations.

7. If the Mines Board of Health approve any measures reported by a Sanitary Officer under section 5, clause (*a*),

or if they consider that any other measures should be taken to provide for any of the purposes referred to in that clause,

the Board shall serve,—

(*a*) on the owners of all mines in which are employed persons residing in the mining settlement, or in the part of the mining settlement to which such measures relate, or

(*b*) on the owners of the land occupied by such mining settlement or part, if they are not the owners of the said mines,

a notice specifying such measures and requiring such owners—

(*i*) to execute, within a period to be fixed by the notice, all works that the Board may consider necessary for carrying such measures into effect, and to maintain in good repair all works so executed, or

(*ii*) to carry on continuously such periodical operations as the Board may direct, for carrying such measures into effect, or

The Bengal Mining Settlements Bill, 1911.

(Clauses 8-11.)

(*iii*) both to execute and maintain works and to carry on operations as aforesaid.

Power for Mines Board of Health to execute work or carry on operations in default of owners.

8. If any work required by a notice served under section 7 be not executed to the satisfaction of the Board within the period fixed by the notice, or within such further period (if any) as may be allowed by the Board, or

if any work executed in pursuance of any such notice be not maintained in repair to the satisfaction of the Board, or

if any operations required by any such notice be not carried on to the satisfaction of the Board,

the Board, after serving at least one warning notice on the defaulters, shall prepare an estimate of the cost of the work or operations which ought, in their opinion, to be executed or carried on, and may arrange to have such work executed or such operations carried on.

Power for Chairman to discharge functions of Board in certain cases.

9. Any of the powers or duties conferred or imposed by section 7 or section 8 upon a Mines Board of Health may be exercised or performed by the Chairman of the Board in any case which he considers to be of such urgency as to render it impracticable to call a meeting of the Board.

Service of notices.

10. Any notice under section 7 or section 8 may be served by registered post. [Cf. Ben. Act I of 1899, s. 28.]

Charging, apportionment and recovery of expenses.

11. (*1*) All expenses paid under section 6 to members of any Mines Board of Health, or to Sanitary Officers subordinate to any Board, shall be charged to— Ben. Act IX of 1880.

(*a*) all owners of mines in which are employed persons residing in the mining settlements which are subject to the authority of that Board, and

(*b*) all persons who receive any royalty, rent or fine from such mines.

(*2*) All expenses incurred in executing or maintaining any work, or carrying on any operations, in respect of any mining settlement or part thereof, under any arrangement made by the Mines Board of Health under section 8, or by the Chairman under section 9, whether or not they exceed the estimate prepared under the former section,

and all expenses incurred by any owner of land in executing or maintaining any work or carrying on any operations in pursuance of a notice served under section 7, clause (*b*),

shall be charged to—

(*i*) all owners of mines in which are employed persons residing in the settlement or part, and

(*ii*) all persons who receive any royalty, rent or fine from such mines.

(*3*) The expenses referred to in sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*) shall be charged to the said owners and persons in the proportions in which they are respectively liable to pay the cesses imposed under the Cess Act, 1880, and shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue. Ben. Act IX of 1880.

(*4*) When any expenses incurred by an owner of land in executing or maintaining any work or carrying on any operations in pursuance of a notice served under section 7, clause (*b*), have been recovered, they shall be repaid to him.

The Bengal Mining Settlements Bill, 1911.

(*Clause 12.*)

Power to make rules.

12. (*1*) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the Calcutta Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes and objects of this Act in respect of all mining settlements or any groups or classes of mining settlements. [Cf. 19.. s. 20.]

(*2*) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(*a*) provide for the nomination and appointment of members of Mines Boards of Health, and regulate the procedure of such Boards;

(*b*) regulate the duties and powers of Sanitary Officers, and provide for appeals from their orders;

(*c*) prescribe the duties of owners, agents and managers of mines in respect of mining settlements, and of all persons acting under them;

(*d*) prescribe the matters in respect of which notices, returns and reports shall be furnished by owners, agents and managers, the form of such notices, returns and reports, the persons and authorities to whom they are to be furnished, and the particu'ars to be contained in them;

(*e*) prescribe the plans (if any) to be kept by owners, agents and managers, in respect of mining settlements, and the manner and places in which they are to be kept for purposes of record;

(*f*) regulate, subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and the rules thereunder, the storage and use of explosives in mining settlements; IV of 1884.

(*g*) provide for the supply of filtered, boiled or other water, and for sanitation and conservancy, in mining settlements, and to prevent the outbreak or spread of dangerous epidemic disease therein;

(*h*) provide against the accumulation of water in mining settlements.

(*3*) The power to make rules conferred by this section is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication. [Cf. Ben. Act I of 1899, s. 24.]

(*4*) The date to be specified in accordance with clause (*3*) of section 24 of the Bengal General Clauses Act, 1899, as that on or after which a draft of rules proposed to be made under this section will be taken into consideration, shall not be less than three months from the date on which the draft of the proposed rules was published for general information. Ben. Act I of 1899.

(*5*) Where a Mining Board has been constituted under section 9 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901, any rule to be made under this Act shall, before it is published for criticism under sub-section (*3*), be referred to the Mining Board, and the rule shall not be so published until the said Board has reported as to the expediency of making the proposed rule and as to the suitability of its provisions. VIII of 1901.

(*6*) All rules made under this section shall be published in the Calcutta Gazette, and, on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

The Bengal Mining Settlements Bill, 1911.

(Clauses 13-17.)

Notice as to rules.

13. When rules affecting any mining settlement are made under this Act, the Mines Board of Health shall give information— [Cf. 1901, s. 4 (6).]

(a) to the owners, agents and managers of mines in which are employed persons residing in such settlement, or

(b) to the owners of the land occupied by such settlement, if they are not the owners of the said mines,

as to any rules which concern them respectively, and as to the places where copies of such rules may be obtained.

Powers of Sanitary Officers.

14. A Sanitary Officer may, within any mining settlement for which he is appointed,— [Cf. 1901, s. 6.]

(a) make such examination and inquiry as he thinks fit, in order to ascertain whether the provisions of this Act and of the rules and orders made thereunder are observed;

(b) enter, with such assistants (if any) as he thinks fit, inspect and examine any mining settlement or any part thereof, at all reasonable times by day or by night;

(c) examine into, and make inquiry respecting, the sanitary condition of any mining settlement or any part thereof, the ventilation of the settlement, and the sufficiency of the rules for the time being in force in the settlement; and

(d) do all other things required of him by or under this Act.

Facilities to be afforded to Sanitary Officers.

15. The owners, agents and managers of mines in which are employed persons residing in any mining settlement, or [Cf. 1901, s. 7.]

the owners of the land occupied by such settlement, if they are not the owners of such mines,

shall furnish the Sanitary Officer, on requisition, with the means necessary for making any entry, inspection, examination or inquiry under this Act, in relation to the sanitary condition of such settlement.

Powers of Mines Boards of Health for obtaining evidence.

16. A Mines Board of Health shall have the powers of a Civil Court for the purpose of enforcing the attendance of witnesses and compelling the production of documents; and every person required by any such Board to furnish information before it shall be deemed to be legally bound to do so within the meaning of section 176 of the Indian Penal Code. [Cf. 1901, s. 11 (4).] XLV of 1860.

Penalties for offences.

17. (1) Whoever obstructs any Sanitary Officer in the discharge of his duties under this Act, or refuses or wilfully neglects to furnish him with the means necessary for making any entry, inspection, examination or inquiry thereunder in relation to any mining settlement, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both. [Cf. 1901, s. 22.]

(2) Whoever makes, gives or delivers any notice or return required by or under this Act which contains a statement, entry or detail which is not, to the best of his knowledge or belief, true, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(3) Whoever—

(a) fails to comply with any requisition or order made under any provision of this Act or of any rule or order made thereunder; or

The Bengal Mining Settlements Bill, 1911.

(Clauses 18-21.)

(*b*) contravenes any provision of this Act or any rule or order thereunder, for the breach of which no penalty is otherwise provided,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and, in the case of a continuing breach under clause (*a*) of this sub-section, with a further fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every day during which the breach is proved to have been persisted in after the date of the receipt by him of the requisition or order referred to in that clause.

Prosecution of owner, agent or manager.

18. No prosecution shall be instituted against any owner, agent or manager for any offence against this Act or any rule or order thereunder except at the instance of the Mines Board of Health. [Cf. 1901, s. 23.]

Limitation of prosecutions.

19. No Court shall take cognizance of any offence against this Act or any rule or order thereunder unless complaint thereof is made within six months of the date on which the offence is alleged to have been committed. [Cf. 1901, s. 24.]

Cognizance of offences.

20. No Court inferior to that of a Magistrate of the first class or Sub-divisional Magistrate shall try any offence against this Act or any rule or order thereunder which— [Cf. 1901, s. 25.]

(*a*) is alleged to have been committed by any owner, agent or manager of a mine, or

(*b*) is punishable with imprisonment.

Power of Local Government to alter or rescind orders.

21. The Local Government may reverse or modify any order passed under this Act by any authority. [Cf. 1901, s. 30.]

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to provide a procedure for enforcing sanitation in mining settlements in Bengal. A large coal industry has been rapidly developed in limited areas, and great numbers of illiterate and undisciplined labourers have settled therein. No practical effort has hitherto been made to carry out even the most elementary and necessary sanitary arrangements, except in a few areas, the inhabitants of which have justification for complaining that their neighbours are not compelled to take measures such as they have themselves introduced. The result has been the regular visitation of epidemic disease, and the Indian Mining Association have frequently moved for legislation to secure the enforcement of sanitary regulations.

2. One difficulty in dealing with the subject is that the areas above ground, in the vicinity of a mine, which require sanitation, are not all under the control of the same colliery, the lands belonging to the owners of mines and the zamindars being intermixed. It is therefore proposed that a Sanitary Committee, to be called the Mines Board of Health, should be appointed for each mining district, whose duty it will be to report to the Government, on the basis of local knowledge and with the help of the maps prepared by the Geological Survey Department, what specific areas should be brought under sanitary control. Notifications will then be published in the Gazette, declaring (after the lapse of a reasonable time, during which objections may be lodged) the areas to be mining settlements. Permanent Sanitary Officers will be appointed to report what measures of sanitation are required in mining settlements, and they will be under the direct control of the Board.

3. When a Mines Board of Health decides what sanitary measures are required, it will serve a notice on mine-owners and land-owners, requiring them to take the necessary action; and, in their default, will take the necessary action itself, recovering the cost from the owners of the mines and from royalty-receivers. Provision is also made for the payment of salaries, travelling allowances and incidental expenses, and for the recovery of such payments from the owners of mines and from royalty-receivers. All sums chargeable to mine-owners and royalty-receivers will be apportioned in the same manner as the road and public works cesses, and will be recovered in the same manner as arrears of land revenue.

4. The more important provisions of the Bill are explained in the subjoined notes.

NOTES ON CLAUSES.

1. *Clause 3* empowers the Local Government to appoint Mines Boards of Health for areas in which persons employed in mines reside. Each Board will comprise five or more members, up to a limit of eight. Two of the members will be nominated by mine-owners, and, if the Commissioner so recommends, one will be nominated by royalty-receivers. The District Magistrate (or, in his absence, the Sub-divisional Officer) will be Chairman. The remaining members of each Board will be selected by the Local Government.

2. *Clause 4* empowers the Local Government, on the report of a Mines Board of Health, and after giving those interested an opportunity to lodge objections, to declare areas to be subject to the Act as "mining settlements."

3. *Clause 5* directs the Local Government to appoint Sanitary Officers for mining settlements, and declares their duties.

4. Sub-clause (*2*) of *clause 5* declares that Sanitary Officers shall, like Inspectors of Mines [Act VIII of 1901, section 4(*4*)], be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

5. *Clause 6* empowers the Local Government to direct payment of remuneration to members of Mines Boards of Health, salaries to Sanitary Officers, travelling expenses and the cost of establishments. These payments will be recovered from mine-owners and royalty-receivers under clause 11 of the Bill.

6. *Clause 7* empowers any Mines Board of Health to serve a notice on mine-owners or land-owners requiring them to execute and maintain such works, and to carry on such periodical operations, as may be necessary for carrying into effect the sanitary measures which the Board have decided to be required. The expenses incurred by a mine-owner will be payable by himself. Those incurred by a land-owner will be recovered from mine-owners and royalty-receivers under clause 11 of the Bill and repaid to him.

7. *Clause 8.*—If any person required by notice served under clause 7 to do any work should fail to execute the work to the satisfaction of the Mines Board of Health, clause 8 empowers the Board, after serving at least one warning notice on the defaulter, to have the work done itself. The expenses incurred by the Board in having the work done will be recovered from the mine-owners and royalty-receivers under clause 11 of the Bill.

8. *Clause 9.*—It will not always be practicable to call a meeting of the Mines Board of Health to give directions as to the execution of work. It is accordingly declared, in clause 9, that any of the functions of the Board under clause 7 or clause 8 may be discharged by its Chairman, whenever he considers the case to be of such urgency as to render it impracticable to call a meeting.

9. *Clause 10*, declares that notices as to the execution of work may be served by registered post.

10. *Clause 11* declares that the expenses incurred in working the Act shall be charged to mine-owners and royalty-receivers, in the proportions in which the road and public works cesses are payable by them, respectively, and shall be recoverable in the same manner as arrears of land revenue, that is, by the certificate procedure.

11. *Clause 12* empowers the Local Government to make rules for carrying out the purposes and objects of the Bill. The clause is based on section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901). In reproducing sub-clause (*n*) of that section in clause 12(*g*) of the Bill, power has been expressly taken to make rules to provide for the supply of filtered or boiled water in mining settlements.

12. *Clause 13* is based on section 4(*6*) of the Indian Mines Act, 1901. It requires the Mines Board of Health to give notice to mine-owners and land-owners of any rules made under clause 12 and concerning them.

13. *Clauses 14 and 15* are based on sections 6 and 7 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901. Clause 14 confers necessary powers on Sanitary Officers, and clause 15 requires mine-owners and land-owners to afford all necessary facilities to those officers.

14. *Clause 16* is based on section 11 (*2*) of the Indian Mines Act, 1901. It confers on Mines Boards of Health the powers of a Civil Court for obtaining evidence.

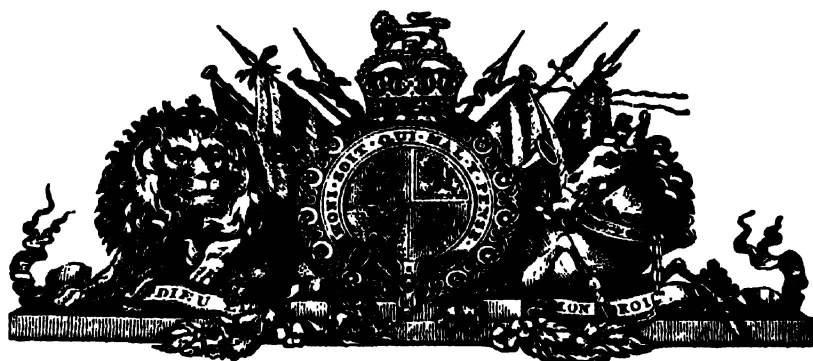
15. *Clauses 17 to 20* are based on sections 22 to 25 of the same Act. Clause 17 provides penalties, clauses 18 and 19 regulate prosecutions, and clause 20 confines jurisdiction in certain cases to Magistrates of the higher classes.

16. *Clause 21* is based on section 30 of the same Act. It empowers the Local Government to reverse or modify orders passed under the Bill.

J. G. CUMMING.

The 5th August 1911.

F. G. WIGLEY,
Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Council.



APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1911.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

The following Notices are published for general information.

T. BUTLER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 10th August 1911.*

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—NEW GUINEA, WEST COAST.

Kaju Mera bay—Existence of rocks.

No. 346 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 841 of 1911), are republished :—

(*a*) ***Position.***—At a distance of $3\frac{9}{10}$ miles, N. 29° W., from the east point of Kaju Mera island.
East point of Kaju Mera island, lat. 4° 0′ S., long. 134° 25′ E.
Description.—A rock 220 yards in diameter, surrounded by depths of from 17 to 20 fathoms.
Depth.—$1\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms.

(*b*) ***Position.***—At a distance of 3 miles, N. 27° W., from the east point of Kaju Mera island.
Description.—A rock 110 yards in diameter, surrounded by depths of from 16 to 21 fathoms.
Depth.—5 fathoms.

(*c*) ***Position.***—At a distance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, N. 19° W., from the east point of Kaju Mera island.
Description.—A rock 330 yards in diameter, which dries in the position given above, separated from the shore by a channel 330 yards wide, with a depth of 8 fathoms.

Variation.—3° E.
Charts affected.—No. 1416, Plan of Kaju Mera and Lakahia bays.
,, 942*b*, Eastern Archipelago, western portion.
Publication.—Eastern Archipelago, Part I, page 519.
Authority.—Hague Notice, No. 1061 of 1911.

CHINA, SOUTH-EAST COAST—HIE CHE CHIN BAY.

Chilang rock—Light established; Temporary light discontinued.

No. 347 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 842 of 1911), are republished:—

Former Notice.—No. 616 of 1910. (*This office No. 212 of 1910.*)
Position.—On the summit of the rock.
Lat. 22° 39′ ., long. 115° 34½′ E.
Character.—A *group flashing white* light, showing three short flashes in quick succession *every twenty seconds.*
Elevation.—160 feet.
Visibility.—19 miles, except where obscured by the land.
Order.—1st.
Remarks.—The temporary group-occulting light has been discontinued.
Charts affected.—No. 958, Hie che chin bay.
„ 1962, Hongkong to Brothers.
„ 2661*b*, China sea, northern portion.
„ 1262, Hongkong to Gulf of Liau-tung.
„ 1263, China sea
Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, No. 815*a*.
China Sea Directory, Vol. III, 1906, page 140; Revised Supplement, 1910.
Authority.—Shanghai Special Notice No. 353 of 1911.

CHINA, EAST COAST—YANG TSE KIANG APPROACH.

Steep island—Fog-signal altered.

No. 348 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 843 of 1911), are republished:—

Position—Lat. 30° 12½′ N., long. 122° 35′ E.
Alteration.—The gun has been replaced by a siren giving two blasts *every one-and-a-half minutes*, thus:—

Blast,	silent interval,	blast,	silent interval,
6 secs.	3 secs.	3 secs.	78 secs.

Charts affected.—No. 1124, Southern approaches to Yang tse kiang.
„ 1199, Kue shan island to the Yang tse kiang.
„ 2412, Amoy to Nagasaki.
„ 1262, Hongkong to Gulf of Liau-tung.
Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, No. 840.
China Sea Directory, Vol. III, page 352.
Authority.—Shanghai Special Notice, No. 354 of 1911.

CHINA SEA—SINGAPORE STRAIT, WESTERN APPROACH.

Existence of shoals.

No 349 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 851 of 1911), are republished:—

Position.—Lat. 1° 13′ N., long. 103° 43′ E.
Description.—Several shoals, not hitherto shown on the charts, exist in the western approach to Singapore strait, as shown on the accompanying reproduction of portions of chart No. 2404.
Charts affected.—No. 2404, Singapore main strait.
„ 2403, Singapore strait.
„ 795, Cape Rachado to Singapore.
„ 2757, Banka strait to Singapore.
„ 3543, Approaches to Singapore.
Publication.—China Sea Directory, Vol. I, 1906, pages 220 to 224; Supplement, 1909.
Authority.—H. M. Surveying Vessel *Waterwitch*, 1911.

SELAT SEMBULAN

Sembulan

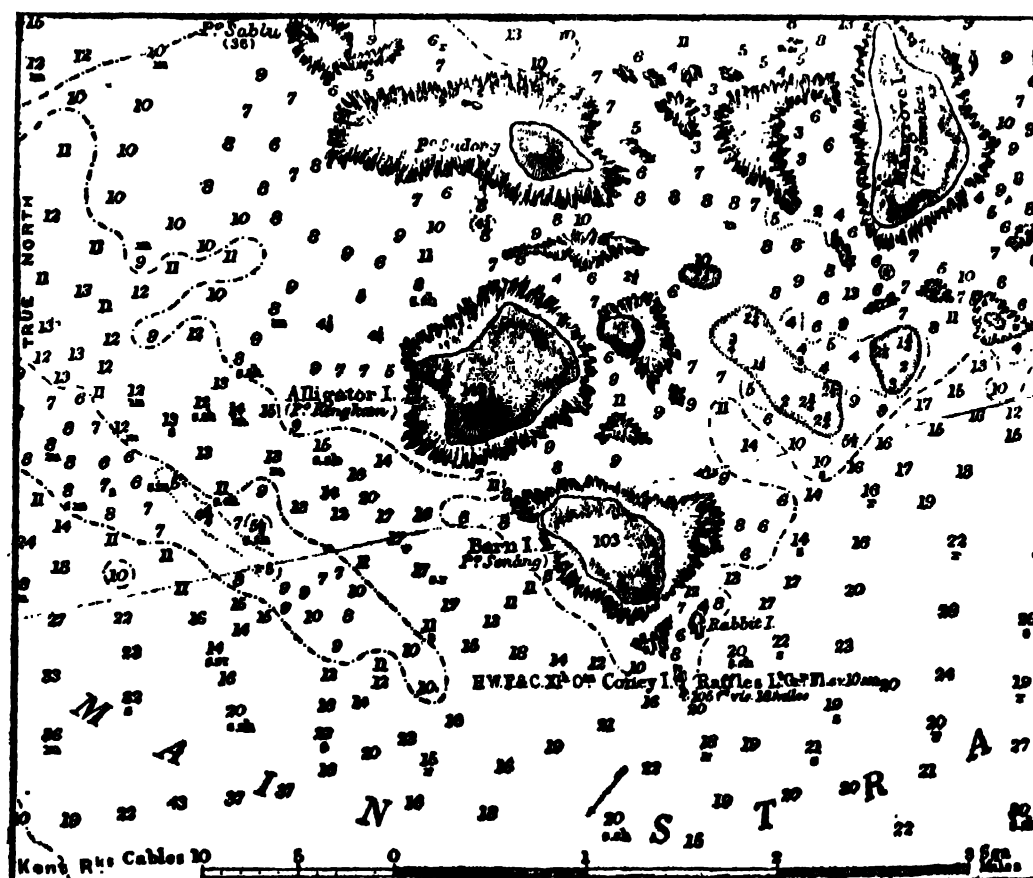
Damar Laut

TRUE NORTH

Sultan Shoal

Cyrene Sh.

Cables 10



CHINA, EAST COAST—THE RIVER MIN.

Depths altered.

No. 350 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 853 of 1911), are republished:—

Position.—Lat. 26° 8′ N., long. 119° 35′ E.

Description.—A recent survey shows that the depths in the river Min, above Kinpai pass, have changed as shown on the accompanying reproduction of the plan of Kinpai pass on chart No. 2400.

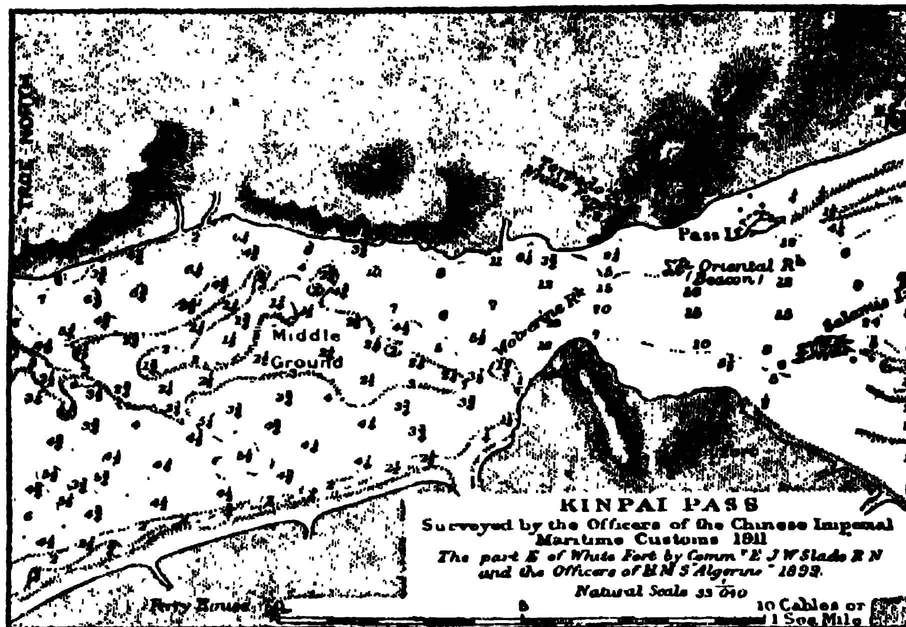


Chart affected.—No. 2400, The Bar and approaches to the River Min, with plan.

Publication.—China Sea Directory, Vol. III, 1904, page 273; Revised Supplement, 1910.

Authority.—Shanghai Notice, No. 509 of 1911.

PERSIAN GULF.

Shatt al Arab entrance—Light-vessel established; Buoyage amended; Existence of a shoal.

No. 351 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 864 of 1911), are republished:—

1. Light-vessel established:

   Position.—At a distance of 2½ cables, S. 42° E., from the light-buoy. See 2*a*.
   Description.—A dhow, showing an unreliable *occulting white* light.

2. Buoys established:

   (*a*) *Position.*—In 39 feet, at a distance of 17$\frac{1}{10}$ miles, S. 54° E., from the telegraph station at Fao.
   Lat. 29° 49′ 13″ N., long. 48° 45′ 5″ E., on chart No. 1235.
   Description.—A light-buoy, showing a *fixed white* light visible 8 miles.

   (*b*) *Position.*—In 12 feet, at a distance of 2$\frac{1}{10}$ miles, N. 49° W., from the light-buoy.
   Description.—A large black can buoy with a flag, numbered "1."

   (*c*) *Position.*—In 12 feet, at a distance of 2$\frac{3}{10}$ miles, N. 46° W., from the light-buoy.
   Description.—A small black conical buoy, numbered "2."

   (*d*) *Position.*—In 11 feet, at a distance of 2$\frac{1}{10}$ miles, N. 47° W., from the light-buoy.
   Description.—A small black conical buoy, numbered "3."

   (*e*) *Position.*—In 12 feet, at a distance of 4 miles, N. 48° W., from the light-buoy.
   Description.—A large black conical buoy, numbered "4."

(*f*) *Position.*—In 10 feet, at a distance of 5$\frac{8}{10}$ miles, N. 48° W., from the light-buoy.
Description.—A small black conical buoy, with Turkish flag, numbered "5."
(*g*) *Position.*—In 10 feet, at a distance of 7$\frac{8}{10}$ miles, N. 45° W., from the light-buoy.
Description.—A large black can buoy, with Turkish flag, numbered "6."
(*h*) *Position.*—In 14 feet, at a distance of 7$\frac{8}{10}$ miles, N. 45° W., from the light-buoy
Description.—A black can buoy, numbered "7."
(*i*) *Position.*—In 12 feet, at a distance of 9$\frac{4}{10}$ miles, N. 48° W., from the light-buoy.
Description.—A small black conical buoy, with Turkish flag, numbered "8."
(*j*) *Position.*—In 12 feet, at a distance of 11 miles, N. 46° W., from the light-buoy.
Description.—A large black can buoy, with Turkish flag, numbered "9."
(*k*) *Position.*—At a distance of 11$\frac{1}{10}$ miles, N. 44° W., from the light-buoy.
Description.—A small red conical buoy, marked "Inner bar."

3. Buoy moved :
Alteration.—The outer buoy, formerly situated at a distance of 1$\frac{7}{10}$ miles, N. 72° W., from the position of the light-buoy, has been moved, and is now moored in 12 feet, at a distance of 1$\frac{8}{10}$ miles, N. 44° W., from the light-buoy, and marked "Old Bar buoy."
Description.—A black conical buoy, with staff and globe.

4. Buoys discontinued :
(*a*) *Position.*—At a distance of 4$\frac{6}{10}$ miles, N. 65° W., from the light-buoy.
Description.—Lawrence buoy, marked "disappeared 1910" on chart No. 1235.
(*b*) *Position.*—At a distance of 4$\frac{8}{10}$ miles, N. 55° W., from the light-buoy.
Description.—A black conical buoy.
(*c*) *Position.*—At a distance of 4$\frac{8}{10}$ miles, N. 46° W., from the light-buoy.
Description.—A red cask buoy.
(*d*) *Position.*—At a distance of 7$\frac{8}{10}$ miles, N. 47° W., from the light-buoy.
Description.—Black can buoy No. 1.
(*e*) *Position.*—At a distance of 9$\frac{1}{10}$ miles, N. 47° W., from the light-buoy.
Description.—Black can buoy No. 2.
(*f*) *Position.*—At a distance of 11$\frac{1}{10}$ miles, N. 47° W., from the light-buoy.
Description.—Inner bar buoy.

5. Existence of shoal :
Position.—South-east point of shoal. At a distance of 2$\frac{4}{10}$ miles, N. 48° W., from the light-buoy. From this position the shoal extends a distance of 5 cables, in a N. 72° W. direction, with a width of 2½ cables. It has been named "Kola shoal." No. 2 buoy marks the south-eastern part and No. 3 buoy the northern part of the shoal.

Note.—The black buoys mark the western edge of the channel, the two red buoys the eastern edge of the inner and outer ends of the channel.
A new edition of chart No. 1235 will shortly be published.
Variation.—1° E.
Charts affected.—No. 1235, Mouth of the Euphrates.
„ 2837*b*, Persian Gulf.
Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, page 27.
Persian Gulf Pilot, 1908, pages 207, 208; Supplement, 1911.
Authority.—Commander-in-Chief, East Indies, 5th May 1911.

SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN.

Lord Howe island—Report of a derelict vessel.

No. 952 (*first publication*).—The Portmaster, Brisbane, has given Notice (No. 11 of 1911) that the schooner *Whangaroa*, timber laden, has been abandoned in the vicinity of Lord Howe island.

Mariners navigating in that locality are cautioned to keep a good lookout for the derelict vessel.

BAY OF BENGAL—ORISSA COAST.

False Point Anchorage—Depth of water at buoys.

No. 353-I (first publication)—

Particulars.—The following is the depth of water reduced at buoys in the False Point Anchorage:—

	Ft.	In.
Fairway buoy	12	7½
Outer Spit	18	6
Inner Spit	18	4
Reddie Flat	18	6
Inner Ridge	13	7
Anchorage	25	0
Boat Channel	4	7

Chart affected.—No. 755, False Point Anchorage, etc.

Publication.—Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1910, page 273.

Authority.—Port Officer of Cuttack and Balasore Ports, Chandballi, letter dated 3rd August, 1911.

AFRICA, SOUTH-EAST COAST—NATAL.

Port Natal—Alterations in buoyage; Dredging operations in progress.

No. 339 (second publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 788 of 1911), are republished:—

Position.—Lat. 29° 53′ S., long. 31° 4′ E.

(*a*) The red light buoy, showing a *white fixed* light, formerly situated at a distance of 680 yards, S. 26° E., from the *red* light on the eastern side of the entrance to the boat dock, has been moved, and is now situated at a distance of 815 yards, S. 6° E., from the light.

(*b*) The mooring buoy, formerly situated at a distance of 500 yards, S. 6° E., from the *red* light on the eastern side of the entrance to the boat dock, has been moved, and is now situated at a distance of 480 yards, S. 7° W., from the light. This buoy has been numbered "1."

(*c*) The mooring buoy, formerly situated at a distance of 495 yards, S. 16° W., from the *red* light on the eastern side of the entrance to the boat dock, has been removed.

(*d*) The mooring buoy, formerly situated at a distance of 635 yards, S. 33° W., from the *red* light on the eastern side of the entrance to the boat dock, has been moved, and is now situated at a distance of 595 yards, S. 33° W., from the light. This buoy has been numbered "2."

(*e*) The mooring buoy, situated at a distance of 790 yards, S. 47° W., from the *red* light on the eastern side of the entrance to the boat dock, has been numbered "3."

(*f*) The mooring buoy situated at a distance of 340 yards, S. 55° W., from the *red* light on the eastern side of the entrance to the boat dock, has been numbered "5."

(*g*) The mooring buoy, situated at a distance of 610 yards, S. 60° W., from the *red* light on the eastern side of the entrance to the boat dock, has been numbered "5 West."

Remarks.—Dredging operations are in progress on the eastern side of the bank west of Bluff quay.
Variation.—22° W.
Charts affected.—No. 2908, Port Natal entrance.
" 643, Port Natal.
Publication.—Africa Pilot, Part III, 1905, page 174; Supplement, 1908.
Authority.—H. M. Surveying vessel *Mutine*, Hyd. Note No. 5 of 1911.

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—JAVA, NORTH COAST.

Cheribon approach—Buoy withdrawn; Buoy moved, and to be replaced by light-buoy.

No. 340 (second publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 804 of 1911), are republished :—

1. Buoy withdrawn :
   Position —At a distance of 2 miles, N. 21° W., from Losari point.
   Lat. 6° 45′ S., long. 108° 51′ E.
   Description.—A white conical buoy.
   Remarks.—This buoy will not be replaced by a light-buoy as previously announced.
2. Buoy moved, and to be replaced by light—buoy :
   New position.—Lat. 6° 46′ S., long. 108° 49′ 40″ E.
   Description.—A black can buoy.
   Remarks.—This buoy is to be replaced by a light-buoy; further notice will be given when the light-buoy has been established.

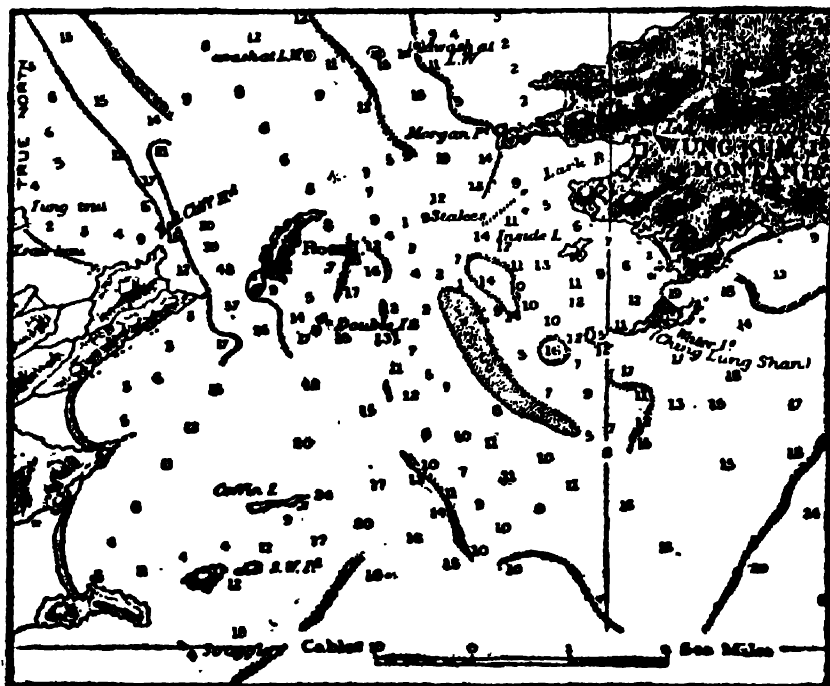
Variation.—1° E.
Chart affected.—No. 1653, Island of Java, western portion.
Publication.—Eastern Archipelago, Part II, 1904, page 101; Revised Supplement, 1909.
Authority.—Hague Notice, No. 993 of 1911.

CHINA, SOUTH COAST—SI KIANG.

The Broadway—Decreased depth in entrance.

No. 341 (second publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 813 of 1911), are republished :—

Position.—Between Wung Kum island and San Chan island.
Lat. 22° 2′ N., long. 113° 29′ E.
Alteration.—The depth in the entrance to the Broadway has decreased, as shown on the accompanying reproduction of a portion of chart No. 2562.



Charts affected.—No. 2562, Canton river and western branches.
„ 3026, Macao to Pedro Blanco.
„ 2212, Tien pak to Macao.
„ 2661*a*, China sea } Northern portion.
„ 2661*b*, China sea }
„ 1262, Hongkong to Gulf of Liau-tung.

Publication.—China Sea Directory, Vol. III, 1904, page 80; Revised Supplement, 1910.

Authority.—Coast Inspector, Shanghai, 23rd May 1911.

JAPAN—YEZO, NORTH COAST.

Soya Misaki—Lighthouse and fog-bell destroyed.

No. 342 (second publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 816 of 1911), are republished :—

Position.—On the north point of Yezo.
Lat. 45° 31¼′ N., long. 141° 56′ E.

Remarks.—The lighthouse and fog-bell were destroyed by fire on the 17th May 1911. Further Notice will be given when the light and fog-bell have been re-established.

Note.—"Destroyed, 1911," has been inserted against the light on the Admiralty charts.

Charts affected.—No. 3341, Gulf of Tartary, southern sheet.
„ 452, Yezo island.
„ 2405, Kuril islands.

Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI. 1911, No. 1114.
Japan, Korea, etc., 1904, page 723.

Authority.—Tokyo Notice, No. 571 of 1911.

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH COAST—VICTORIA.

Port Phillip, South channel—Decreased depth on shoal in approach.

No. 343 (second publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 827 of 1911), are republished :—

Position.—Portsea pier light, lat. 38° 19′ S., long. 144° 43′ E.

(*a*) *Position.*—With the *red* light on Portsea pier bearing S. 9° W., distant 11$\frac{9}{10}$ cables, and Observatory point flagstaff, S. 71° W.
Depth.—20 feet.

(*b*) *Position.*—With the *red* light on Portsea pier bearing S. 15° W., distant 12¼ cables, and Observatory point flagstaff, S. 71° E.
Depth.—27 feet.

(*c*) *Position.*—With the *red* light on Portsea pier bearing S. 17° W., distant 13¼ cables, and Observatory point flagstaff, S. 70° W.
Depth.—26 feet.

(*d*) *Position.*—With the *red* light on Portsea pier bearing S. 19° W., distant 12¾ cables, and Observatory point flagstaff, S. 72° W.
Depth.—25 feet.

Remarks.—The above depths are on the shoal depth of less than 5 fathoms, already shown on the charts.

Variation.—8° E.

Charts affected.—No. 2747, Port Phillip entrance.
„ 1171*a*, Port Phillip.

Publication.—Australia Directory, Vol. I, 1907, page 436.

Authority.—Port Officer, Melbourne, 27th April 1911.

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA COAST, GULF OF MARTABAN.

Double island light—Obscured sector abolished.

No. 344 (second publication).—

Subject.—The obscured sector between the bearings of S. 17° E. and S. 26° E. has been abolished, and the light is now visible from N. 8° W., through North and East as far as Amherst point.

Position.—Lat. 15° 52½′ N., long 97° 35½′ E.

Charts affected.—No. 3481, Moulmein river to Ye river.

„ 823, Koronge island to White point.

Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, No. 381.

Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1910, page 497.

Notice to Mariners No. 145 of 1911.

Authority.—Principal Port Officer, Burma, Notice, dated 17th July 1911.

BAY OF BENGAL—CHITTAGONG COAST.

Karnaphuli river—Depth of water in the channel.

***No. 345** (second publication).*—

Subject.—The following depth of water was found in the channel by soundings taken on the 1st August 1911 :—

Descriptions—

	Ft.
Track No. I, Outer Bar—	
Disc on Diamond	13
Track No. II, Inner Bar—	
Disc on Diamond	11

Chart affected.—No. 84, Chittagong (Karnaphuli) river.

Publication.—Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1910, page 822.

Authority.—Port Officer, Chittagong, Notice, dated 1st August 1911.

The 26th July 1911.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—LEITE.

Biliran channel—Buoys discontinued.

No. 326 (third publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 753 of 1911), are republished :—

Position.—In the western approach to Biliran channel.

Lat. 11° 27½′ N., long. 124° 27′ E.

Description.—Two black can buoys.

Chart affected.—No. 2577, Philippine Islands, between San Bernardino and Mindoro straits.

Publication.—Eastern Archipelago, Part I (Eastern part), 1902, page 347; Revised Supplement, 1909.

Authority.—Manila Notice, No. 43 of 1911.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—LUZON.

Batangas bay—Bauan light discontinued.

No. 327 (third publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 754 of 1911), are republished:—

Position.—Lat. 13° 47′ N., long. 121° 1′ E.

Character.—A *fixed red* light.

Chart affected.—No. 2577, Philippine islands, between San Bernardino and Mindoro straits.

Publication.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, No. 676 (Remarks).

Authority.—Manila Notice, No. 19 of 1911.

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—TENIMBER ISLANDS.

(1) Tun island—Discoloured water north-eastward of.

(2) Maru island—Reef south-westward of.

No. 328 (third publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 757 of 1911), are republished :—

(1) Tun island.

Position.—About 2 miles north-eastward of Tun island.
Lat. 7° 0′ S., long. 131° 29′ E.

(2) Maru island.

Position.—South-west point of Maru island, lat. 6°·54′ S., long. 131° 29′ E.

Remarks.—A reef extends to a distance of about one mile from the south-west point of Maru island, being indicated by discoloured water and breakers.

Chart affected.—No. 942*b*, Eastern archipelago, eastern portion.

Publication.—Eastern Archipelago, Part I (eastern part), 1902, page 495.

Authority.—Hague Notices, Nos. 975, 976 of 1911.

JAPAN—NIPON, NORTH-WEST COAST.

Nan wan—Shoal marked by buoy.

No. 329 (third publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 759 of 1911), are republished :—

Former Notice.—No. 308 of 1911. (*This office No. 151 of 1911.*)

Position.—In 7½ fathoms, close westward of the 2¾ fathoms shoal, with the summit of Tera shima bearing N. 42° E., distant 16$\frac{4}{10}$ cables, and the southern extreme of Susonobyobu, N. 65° W.
Lat. 37° 5′ N., long. 136° 58′ E.

Description.—Conical buoy, painted black, with cylindrical topmark.

Variation.—5° W.

Charts affected.—No. 3614, Nanao wan.
„ 2243, Noto peninsula.

Publication.—Japan, Korea, &c., 1904, page 661.

Authority.—Tokyo Notice, No. 1680 of 1911.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—MARINDUQUE.

Santa Cruz harbour—Light established.

No. 330 (third publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 769 of 1911), are republished :—

Position.—On the reef on the western side of the harbour, with the south-west point of Santa Cruz island bearing N. 77° E., distant 6$\frac{8}{10}$ cables, and the northern extreme of Mango point, S. 71° E.
Lat. 13° 30′ 8″ N., long. 122° 2′ 50″ E., on chart No. 3615.

Character.—A *fixed red* light.

Elevation.—24 feet.

Visibility.—7 miles.

Structure.—Concrete pillar.

Note.—The light is unwatched.

Remarks.—This light, kept bearing S. 8° W., leads through the northern entrance, and kept bearing S. 79° W., leads through the eastern entrance.

Variation.—1° E.

Charts affected.—No. 3615, Plans in the Philippine island.
„ 2577, Philippine islands between San Bernardino and Mindoro straits.

Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, page 113.
Eastern Archipelago, Part I, 1902, page 329 ; Revised Supplement, 1909.

Authority.—Manila Notice, No. 20 of 1911.

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH COAST—SPENCER GULF.

Wedge island—Light established.

No. 331 (*third publication*).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 772 of 1911), are republished :—

Former Notice.—No. 427 of 1911. (*This office No. 208 of 1911.*)

Position.—On the south-eastern point of Wedge island.
Lat. 35° 10½′ S., long. 136° 29′ E.

Character.—A *flashing white* light *every three seconds.*

Elevation.—680 feet.

Visibility.—12 miles.

Structure.—Iron pile structure, 20 feet in height.

Note.—The light is unwatched.

Chart affected.—No. 2389*a*, St. Vincent and Spencer gulfs.

Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, page 223.
Australia Directory, Vol. I, 1907, page 187.

Authority.—Port Adelaide Notice, No. 8 of 1911.

KOREA, SOUTH-WEST COAST—MOKPHO APPROACH.

(1) Shia Pata—Existence of a shoal.

(2) Chanjiku channel—Rock in western approach.

No. 332 (*third publication*).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 773 of 1911), are republished :—

(1) Shia Pata—

Position.—With Jiihaa To light bearing N. 72° E., distant 1$\frac{1}{10}$ miles.
Lat. 34° 41′ 42″ N., long. 126° 13′ 18″ E., on chart No. 3365.

Depth.—About 3 fathoms.

Remarks.—The shoal is about 600 feet long, in a north and south direction, and about 60 feet wide.

(2) Chanjiku channel—

Position.—With the southern extreme of Good island bearing N. 46° E., distant 2$\frac{1}{10}$ miles.
Lat. 34° 23′ 36″ N., long. 125° 57′ 48″ E., on chart No. 3365.

Depth.—About 2½ fathoms.

Variation.—4° W.

Charts affected.—No. 3365, Port Hamilton to Mackau group.
„ 913, Mackau group to Clifford island.
„ 104, Korean archipelago, S. portion.
„ 3480, Shantung promontory to Nagasaki.

Publication.—Japan, Korea, &c., 1904, pages 76, 83; Revised Supplement, 1911.

Authority.—Tokyo Notices, Nos. 2332, 2333 of 1911.

CEYLON, WEST COAST—COLOMBO.

South-west breakwater outer light—Alteration in character.

No. 333 (*third publication*).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 781 of 1911), are republished :—

Former Notice.—No. 471 of 1911. (*This office No. 232 of 1911.*)

Position.—On the northern end of the south-west breakwater extension.
Lat. 6° 57′ N., long. 79° 50½′ E.

Alteration.—The *fixed red* light has been replaced by a light having the under mentioned characteristics :

Character.—An *occulting red* light *every five seconds.*

Elevation.—29 feet.
Visibility.—7 miles.
Structure.—Iron pillar, 23 feet in height.
Remarks.—This light will be discontinued when the works are recommenced towards the end of the year.
Charts affected.—No. 914, Colombo harbour.
„ 3686, Approaches to Colombo harbour.
„ 3700, Colombo to Galle.
Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, page 45.
West Coast of India Pilot, 1909, page 88.
Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1910, page 99.
Authority.—Master Attendant, Colombo, 3rd April 1911.

AUSTRALIA, EAST COAST.

Port Douglas, Island point—Lighthouse restored.

No. 334 (*third publication*).—With reference to Notice to Mariners No. 174, dated the 19th April 1911, issued by this office, the Portmaster, Brisbane, has given further Notice (No. 9 of 1911) that the Lighthouse on Island Point, which was wrecked in the recent cyclone, has been restored, and the light is now being shown as before.

Chart affected.—No. 2924; Australia Directory, Vol. II.

Position.—Lat. 16° 28′ S., long. 145° 29′ E.
List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, No. 1519.

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA—RANGOON RIVER.

Monkey Point, Dredged Cut Channel.

Depth of water on 30th June and 8th July 1911.

No. 335 (*third publication*).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notices to Mariners (Nos. 129M and 131M of 1911), are republished:—

	30th June.	8th July.
North Line of Central Track ...	9 feet 6 inches.	10 feet.
Central Track	9 feet 3 inches.	9 feet 6 inches.
South Line of Central Track ...	8 feet 9 inches.	9 feet 3 inches.

Authority.—Deputy Conservator of the Port, Rangoon.

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA—RANGOON RIVER—KING'S BANK CHANNEL.

Depth of water on 30th June and 8th July 1911.

No. 336 (*third publication*).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notices to Mariners (Nos. 130M and 132M of 1911), are republished:—

	30th June.		8th July.	
	Upper Bar.	*Lower Bar.*	*Upper Bar.*	*Lower Bar.*
South Line ...	11 feet.	11 feet 6 inches.	11 feet.	10 feet.
Central Line ...	11 „	11 „	11 „	9 „ 9 inches.
North Line ...	10 „	11 „	10 „	10 „

Authority—Deputy Conservator of the Port, Rangoon.

BAY OF BENGAL—Burma—Rangoon River—Hastings Tracks.

Depth of water on 8th July 1911.

No. 337 (third publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notice to Mariners (No. 133M of 1911), are republished :—

			Feet.	Inches.
No. 1 Track.	Closed	Marks removed ...	...	...
No. 2 do.	" ...	Ditto ...	...	...
No. 3 do.	Inward	... Port Commissioners' Flagstaff open to southward of North Dome of Rest House.		
	Outward	... Marks in line ...	9	6
		Shoal water close to the southward.		
No. 4 do.	Inward	... Port Commissioners' Flagstaff and North Dome of Rest House in line.		
	Outward	... Marks in line ...	9	9
No. 5 do.	Inward	... Port Commissioners' Flagstaff midway between North Dome of Rest House and Time Ball.		
	Outward	... Marks in line ...	8	9
No. 6 do.	Inward	... Port Commissioners' Flagstaff and Time Ball in line.		
	Outward	... Marks in line ...	7	9

Reduced to "Zero" of King's Point Tide gauge.

Authority ... Deputy Conservator of the Port, Rangoon.

BAY OF BENGAL—Burma Coast.

Baragua light-vessel—Replaced in position.

No. 338 (third publication)—

Subject.—The Baragua light-vessel recently reported to be out of her station has been replaced in position.

Position.—Lat. 15° 29′ N., long. 95° 11′ E.

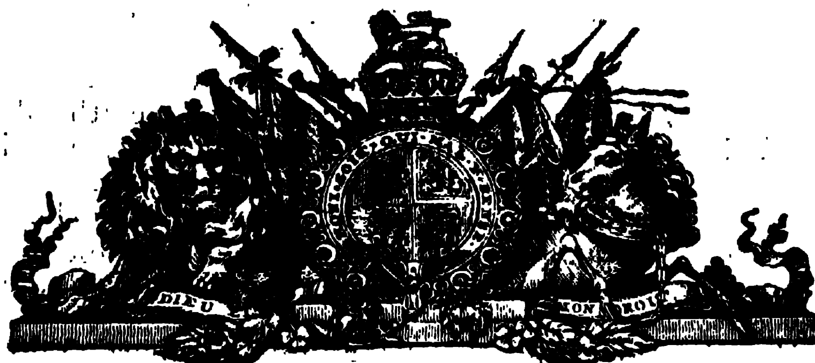
Charts affected.—No. 823, Koronge island to White point.
" 830, Bassein river to Pulo Penang.
" 70, Bay of Bengal.

Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, No. 367.
Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1910, page 451.
Notice to Mariners No. 324 of 1911.

Authority.—Principal Port Officer, Rangoon, telegram, dated 26th July 1911.

C. B. Hensley, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Deputy Port Officer of Calcutta.

REGISTERED No. C207.] No. 33 of 1911.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1911.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of five rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta or seven rupees and eight annas if sent by post.*]

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RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE VETERINARY COLLEGE AND OF TEH CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT BENGAL. FOR THE YEAR 1910-11.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—AGRICULTURE.

Calcutta, the 12th August 1911.

RESOLUTION—No. 2501.

READ—

The Annual Reports of the Veterinary College and of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, for the year 1910-11.

COLONEL RAYMOND was Principal of the Bengal Veterinary College and Mr. Quinlan was Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department throughout the year. Mr. P. J. Kerr, I.C.V.D., joined for training on the 22nd January 1911.

2. *Bengal Veterinary College.*—The number of students on the college roll at the beginning of the session was 176, but the actual number in the classes at

the end of the session was 138. Of these, 38 came from Bengal, 15 from Bihar, 5 from Orissa, 67 from Eastern Bengal and Assam and 13 from other provinces. The results of the final examination were satisfactory, the percentage of passes being 76. The conduct and general health of the students were good. The Principal reports that the students' private sick bay which was opened last year has been useful and is appreciated. A curator and librarian has been appointed for the museum attached to the college. The usual nursing class for Army Transport drivers was held during the vacation and was attended by eight men who were found competent at the end of their course.

3. *College Hospital.*—During the year under report 5,869 cases were treated as compared with 5,680 during the previous year, showing an increase of 189. These figures do not include 4,000 hackney-carriage horses which were examined for the Calcutta Corporation. The number of animals sent for treatment to the college hospital in connection with cruelty cases was very small.

4. The administration of the Glanders and Farcy Act in Calcutta and its neighbourhood was conducted smoothly and efficiently under the supervision of Colonel Raymond. During the year 4,025 stables containing about 16,000 horses were inspected and glanders was detected in 34 stables as against 54 in the preceding year. The total number of horses admitted into the contagious diseases hospital was 303, including 7 horses which were under observation at the close of the preceding year. Of these, 57 were destroyed, 10 died in hospital and 230 were discharged as free from glanders, and 6 remained under observation at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 245-5-4 was paid as compensation for the destruction of animals under the Glanders and Farcy Act in the area under the supervision of Colonel Raymond. There was no friction with the people. The management of outbreaks of all epizootic diseases undertaken by Colonel Raymond with the sanction of the Calcutta Corporation has borne excellent results. Special provision was made for the inspection of cattle belonging to private milk-vendors. Rinderpest was prevalent in Calcutta and the suburbs during the year ; and foot-and-mouth disease appeared in several parts of Calcutta and in the Howrah and Garden Reach municipal areas. Prompt assistance was rendered in all these outbreaks. In Calcutta and the suburbs 2,276 cattle were inoculated against rinderpest.

5. *Raymond Research Laboratory.*—This institution continued to do excellent work in the diagnosis of contagious and obscure diseases in cases admitted into the hospital and from materials sent by veterinary officers from the mufassal. The laboratory has now been fitted with an electric installation and with up-to-date instruments. Two veterinary graduates from the Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, passed the post-graduate course of training for promotion to Inspectorships during the year.

6. *Civil Veterinary Department—Treatment of Diseases.*—Though an improvement has been noticed in some districts with regard to the promptitude with which outbreaks of disease are reported, much still remains to be done in this respect. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council notes with regret that there are complaints against the Agricultural Associations of supineness in reporting cases of outbreaks. The Inspector-General of Police has issued orders that a register of diseases is to be kept in each thana. The staff of the Veterinary Department attended 282 outbreaks in the mufassal and performed 25,782 inoculations as compared with 12,746 during the previous year. This is satisfactory, but more can be done if the co-operation of the more enlightened members of the public is secured and the raiyats become more willing to accept this method of prevention. In North Bhagalpur, Gaya, Hooghly, Burdwan, Sonthal Parganas, Muzaffarpur and Champaran the Veterinary Assistants met with great opposition, and the fact was brought to the notice of the District Magistrate on each occasion. The efficacy, however, of preventive inoculation is beginning to be recognized.

7. *Veterinary Dispensaries.*—No new dispensary was opened during the year. One is under construction at Bettiah, and one at Beguserai has not yet been equipped. Excluding the dispensaries at Howrah and Cooch Behar and

the Pinjrapoles at Hazaribagh and Sodepur, there were 22 dispensaries under the direct supervision of the Superintendent during the year. It is proposed to close the dispensaries at Balasore, Palamau and Suri, in which very few cases are being treated. There was a slight falling-off in the total number of out-patients terated, and it is to be regretted that the raiyats have not yet learnt to appreciate the usefulness of these dispensaries.

8. *Breeding operations.*—Government does not at present possess any farms for the breeding and rearing of bulls. Two such farms are, however, maintained by the Hathwa and Bettiah Wards' Estates, which supply bulls for use in their respective areas. A herd of Siri cattle is being reared at Kalimpong by the St. Andrew's Colonial Homes with a view to improve the breed of cattle in Darjeeling. The demand for bulls for breeding purposes is on the increase, and the question has been engaging the attention of the Director of Agriculture for some time.

9. *General.*—There were 8 Inspectors and 71 Veterinary Assistants under the control of the Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department at the close of the year against 6 and 62 during the previous year. The scheme for the formation of a Provincial Veterinary Service was sanctioned during the year, but was not brought into operation. The local bodies concerned have been consulted by the Director of Agriculture, Bengal, and his recommendation to give effect to the scheme from the 1st April 1911 has been accepted by Government.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council congratulates Col. Raymond on another year's efficient administration and thanks him for the care and tact which he has displayed in the conduct of his duties.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council,

J. G. CUMMING,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE ORISSA PORTS FOR THE YEAR 1910-11.

No. 1015Marine.

Government of Bengal.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 10th August 1911.

RESOLUTION.

Administration Report of the Orissa ports for 1910-11.

READ—

Letter from the Commissioner, Orissa Division, No. 4710., dated the 29th July 1911, submitting the report on the Administration of the Orissa ports for the year 1910-11.

THE earnings of the ports decreased from Rs. 15,673 to Rs. 13,536, as the number of vessels which visited the ports during the year was less than that in the preceding year.

The expenditure was Rs. 3,421 less than that of 1909-10, and the fund closed with a credit balance of Rs. 1,760. This result was achieved chiefly in consequence of the revised distribution of charges sanctioned by the Government of India in August 1910.

The import trade in Cuttack shows a heavy decrease, and this was due to non-importation of rice and paddy from Burma, for which there was no demand in the local market on account of good harvests. On the other hand, the value of the export trade in Cuttack, Puri and Balasore greatly increased, as, owing to an excellent harvest, a large quantity of rice was exported to foreign and other Indian ports. The total value of trade, exports and imports, rose from Rs. 92,36,756 to Rs. 98,93,045.

The total number of vessels visiting the ports during the year was 188, with an aggregate tonnage of 154,293, as against 226 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 209,716 in the preceding year.

The Port Officer of Cuttack and Balasore Ports inspected all the ports several times. The erosion of Shortt's Island continues towards the north-east; 75 feet was cut away during the year. Steps have been taken to protect the light-mast.

All buoys, marks and beacons have been shifted and placed in proper positions.

The health of the port was fairly good throughout the year under report.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council,

T. BUTLER,
Secretary.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SALT DEPARTMENT IN BENGAL DURING THE YEAR 1910-11.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 382S.R.—The 6th August 1911.—The following extracts from the Report of the Commissioner of Excise and Salt, Bengal, on the administration of the Salt Department in this Province during the year 1910-11 and from the letter of the Board of Revenue reviewing the Report, are published for general information.

H. WHEELER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 3528B., dated Calcutta, the 13th July 1911.

From—W. A. MARR, ESQ., I.C.S., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L. P., Miscellaneous Revenue Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

Member in charge:
THE HON'BLE MR. R. T. GREER, C.S.I., I.C.S.

I AM directed to submit the accompanying report, received from the Commissioner of Excise and Salt, Bengal, on the administration of the Salt Department in the year 1910-11. The report does not cover the preventive operations in Bihar, which are still controlled by the Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue, nor does it include within its scope the preventive work in the districts of Chittagong and Noakhali, which has ceased to be under the control of the Commissioner of Salt, Bengal, since the 1st April 1910.

* * * * * * *

3. *Credit System of payment of duty on salt.* * * * The salt credit system has gained in popularity, and increased advantage was taken of it by the salt merchants in Calcutta during the year under review. Large numbers of securities were in consequence deposited with the Collector of Customs, who, not considering it prudent to leave this valuable property permanently in the Custom House safe in the custody of the cashier, proposed to follow the practice in Madras and deposit the securities for safe custody in the Bank of Bengal. This proposal was approved by the Board and sanctioned by Government. * * *

4. *Salt bonding arrangements in Calcutta.* * * * The Government of India having disapproved of the proposals submitted by the Board for the extension of the salt bonding accommodation at Sulkea, at an estimated cost of Rs. 18,93,507, directed the preparation and submission of a revised scheme after re-examining the proposals and consulting the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam as regards the construction of salt golas at Chittagong on a cheaper scale. After the necessary enquiries a revised proposal, at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,49,806 only, was submitted to Government for administrative approval with the Board's letter No. 2518B., dated the 22nd May 1911. This proposal, however, meets only the immediate requirements, particularly those which are likely to arise when the salt godowns at Kidderpore have to be abandoned. If occasion arises, further proposals for extending the bonding accommodation within the gola compound at Sulkea will be submitted. A revised estimate for the provision of increased platform accommodation and turntables is now under preparation.

5. *Imports.* * * * The imports show an increase of a little over two lakhs of maunds, as compared with the previous year. This small increase calls for no remarks. As compared with the previous year, the import of Spanish salt fell off considerably. No explanation of the large decrease (over 12½ lakhs of maunds) has been furnished; but it may be ascribed to loss of popularity of this salt in the local market.

6. *Consumption and prices.* * * * The quantity of salt which passed into consumption in the Province during the year under review is estimated at 8,143,100 maunds as against 8,172,823 maunds in the previous year. There was a slight increase of two pies in the average wholesale price per maund of salt, and the average retail price for the Province was 9¼ pies a

seer, which was the same as in the previous year. Exclusive of duty, the average wholesale price of Liverpool salt per 100 maunds as sold from the ship's side in Calcutta rose from Rs. 37-11-3·25 in 1909-10 to Rs. 45-11-11. The rise in price is attributed generally to low stocks and high freight.

7. * * * There was a large decrease in the number of seizures of illicit salt and in the number of prosecutions under the Salt Law (Act XII of 1882) during the year, as compared with the previous year. No cases were reported in Balasore, Midnapore, Howrah and Khulna, and no cases were sent up under section 5 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1864. The decrease in the 24-Parganas is attributed to the wide distribution of shops for the sale of licit salt, systematic patrol and better condition of the people. The decrease in Orissa is ascribed to the improved condition of the people in consequence of good harvests.

8. *Receipts and charges.* * * * The financial results of the year, as compared with those of 1909-10, show a decrease of over 12½ lakhs or 10·7 per cent. in receipts, and of Rs. 66,514 or 16·6 per cent. in expenditure, the net revenue being less than that of the previous year by 10·5 per cent.

* * * * * * *

No. 237S., dated Calcutta, the 26th June 1911.

From—THE HON'BLE MR C. E. A. W. OLDHAM, I.C.S., Commissioner of Excise and Salt, Bengal,

To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L.P.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following consolidated Report on the administration of the Salt Department for the year 1910-11. The report deals with proventive operations in the saliferous districts in the province which were under my control, and the importation and issues of salt under the control of the Collector of Customs, Calcutta.

Charge of Department.

2. Mr. Foley held charge from the 1st April to the 16th May 1910, and I was in charge for the rest of the year.

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL.

* * * * * * *

Temporary *golas* at Sulkea, their use. Diversion of lines of rail, etc.

7. It has been reported by the Collector of Customs that owing to steady exports the five temporary *golas* constructed at Sulkea were not used to any large extent. In fact three only were used during the year, and since November it has not been necessary to use any. Sanction was received to divert two of the existing lines of rail, so as to make them run straight out of the premises instead of joining the main line. The work is nearly completed, and when finished should prove a great boon, inasmuch as it will provide space for marshalling 90 wagons instead of 60 as at present. Wooden gangways have been substituted for iron ones on all the old pontoons. An electric installation has been provided at the *golas*, which has proved to be of great benefit. The *golas* and the foreshore at Sulkea are now suitably lighted, and work can be carried on by artificial light when necessary.

* * * * * * *

CHAPTER II.—STOCKS, IMPORTS AND CLEARANCES.

Accounts of stocks and issues.

10. The stocks, imports and clearances of the salt warehouses in Bengal for the years 1908-09, 1909-10 and 1910-11 are shown below:—

STOCKS, IMPORTS, ETC.	1908-09. Mds.	1909-10. Mds.	1910-11. Mds.
Total of all stocks at the commencement of the year.	1,935,332	3,465,639	2,392,394
Total quantity imported during the year ...	13,910,757	11,678,319	11,879,570
Excess found in the *golas*	892	867	1,293
Total ...	15,846,981	15,144,825	14,273,257

Stocks, Imports, etc.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Quantity on which duty was paid during the year.	11,281,212	11,685,092	11,907,324
Quantity which passed free of duty for the manufacture of glazed stoneware, etc.	4,496	2,178	4,020
Quantity of non-duty-paid salt removed under bond to the warehouses in the transferred districts.	951,360	903,850	902,358
Quantity written off during the year for wastage or otherwise.	144,274	161,311	177,045
Total ...	12,381,342	12,752,431	12,990,747
Balance at the close of the year ...	3,465,639	2,392,394	1,282,510

The importations of salt during the year may be regarded as normal. The clearances exceeded those of the previous year by about 2¼ lakhs of maunds, the increase being attributable to brisker trade. In addition to the closing balance, there were at the close of the year 114,356 maunds of salt lying afloat in the port of Calcutta, as compared with 5,589 maunds at the end of 1909-10.

Imports.

11. * * * The largest quantity of salt imported by sea came from the United Kingdom; Spain, Salif, Aden, Port Said, Bombay, Massowah and Germany were the next largest exporters in the order named. Salt from Rowayah (Red Sea), Phocee (Turkey in Asia) and Muscat, Linga and Hanjam (Persian Gulf) seems to have dropped out of the local market, there having been no importation of any of these kinds for the last three years. No Madras salt was imported during the year.

* * * * * * *

Sales of imported salt from shipboard and bond.

12. The percentage of the quantity of salt bonded in the Sulkea and Kidderpore *golas* to the total importations was 67 against 68 in 1909-10. During the last two years there has been a perceptible diminution in the percentage of salt bonded as compared with the total imports, owing to the arrangement of direct delivery from shipboard referred to in paragraph 10 of last year's report.

In Calcutta the sales direct from shipboard show an increase of 5·9 per cent., while those from bond show an increase of 1·0 per cent. only. Of the total sales in Calcutta 26 per cent. were from shipboard, and 74 per cent. from the bonded warehouses, against 25 and 75 per cent., respectively in the previous year. All the vessels carrying salt into Calcutta during the year were steamers.

Transactions in the Sulkea and Kidderpore *golas*.

13. The total transactions at the Sulkea and Kidderpore *golas* for the past five years are shown below:—

Years.	Maunds.
1906-07 ...	17,757,526
1907-08 ...	19,286,421
1908-09 ...	19,575,642
1909-10 ...	16,732,270
1910-11 ...	16,974,317

The quantity of salt handled at Sulkea amounted to 15,200,034 maunds, against 13,239,344 maunds in the preceding year; and that at Kidderpore to 1,774,283 maunds as compared with 3,492,926 maunds. A large portion of the transactions at Kidderpore has been diverted to Sulkea, owing to the reduced accommodation at the former place and the increased advantages at the latter.

* * * * * * *

Inland bonded warehouses.

16. There were only two private bonded warehouses in the province as in the previous year, both situated at Chandbali in the district of Balasore and owned by Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co. The quantity of salt despatched to these two

warehouses as well as to the bonded warehouses in the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam was 1,034,788 maunds against 1,008,750 maunds in the previous year. The quantity of salt despatched from shipboard to the warehouses at Chandbali alone amounted to 132,430 maunds against 104,900 maunds in 1909-10.

* * * * * * *

CHAPTER III.—CONSUMPTION AND PRICES.

Consumption in Bengal.

18. The total quantity of salt which passed into consumption in the province was 8,143,100 maunds. This is exclusive of 3,785,964 maunds, the net export by land, but inclusive of 21,740 maunds educed from saltpetre (excluding 455 maunds of *sitta* or impure salt).

* * * * * * *

Prices of salt in Bengal generally.

20. * * * * There was a slight increase of 2 pies in the average wholesale price as compared with the previous year. The retail prices in the saliferous districts, for which alone information is available, remained the same as in the previous year, the price per seer ranging from 9 pies to 1 anna 3 pies.

Exclusive of duty, the average wholesale price of Liverpool salt per 100 maunds as sold from the ship's side in the port of Calcutta was Rs. 45-11-11 against Rs. 37-11-3·25 in 1909-10. From the statement furnished by the Collector of Customs showing the prices of salt as described in the weekly price lists, it appears that from the latter part of the year under review there was a distinct rise in prices in all varieties of salt. In the opinion of the Collector everything conduces to high prices at the present juncture, stocks being low and freight high. If the rates of freight fall, keen competition in the trade may force a reduction in prices.

* * * * * * *

CHAPTER V.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Receipts and charges.

25. * * * * * * As compared with 1909-10, the receipts show a decrease of Rs 12,29,459, or 10·7 per cent., and the charges a decrease of Rs. 66,614, or 16·6 per cent., the net revenue being Rs. 98,96,552, which is less than that of the previous year by Rs. 11,62,945, or 10·5 per cent. The receipts show an aggregate decrease of Rs. 12,52,071 under the heads "Import duty on salt" and "Miscellaneous," while there was an aggregate increase of Rs. 22,612 under the heads "Excise duty on salt educed in the process of refinement of saltpetre," "Rents of warehouses" and "Sale proceeds of Government salt," resulting in a net decrease of Rs. 12,29,459. The large decrease of Rs. 12,51,289 under the head "Import duty on salt," in spite of increased imports and clearances, is nominal, as duty on a considerable quantity of salt issued under the credit system did not fall due within the year. The charges do not include a proportionate share of the Customs Preventive Service which is largely employed in safeguarding the salt revenue.

* * * * * * *

CHAPTER VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Trade in saltpetre salt.

26. The quantity of salt educed in the manufacture or refinement of saltpetre during the year and removed on payment of duty from the refineries in Bihar and in Calcutta was 21,740 maunds (exclusive of 455 maunds of *sitta*), against 21,510 maunds (exclusive of 121 maunds of *sitta*) in 1909-10.

Saltpetre refineries in Calcutta and its environs.

27. There are only two licensed saltpetre refineries—one at Soorah and the other at Kankurgachi—under my control, as in the previous year. The quantity of refined saltpetre produced in these refineries was 6,163 maunds, against 9,614 maunds in the prevous year. The quantity of salt educed fell from 1,154 to 548 maunds, and the quantity of *sitta* or impure salt left in the course of refinement from 1,374 to 794 maunds. Five hundred and three maunds of educed salt and 455 maunds of *sitta* were sold during the year, against 640 maunds and 121 maunds, respectively, in the previeus year. The license fees realized amounted to Rs. 100, and the duty to Rs. 730.

* * * * * * *

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SALT MARKET FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF THE YEAR 1911-12.

No. 3973B., dated Calcutta, the 7th August 1911.

From—W. A. MARR, Esq., I.C.S., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L. P., Misc. Revenue Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

Member in charge:
THE HON'BLE MR. D. J. MACPHERSON, C.I.E., I.C.S.

I AM directed to submit the following report on the state of the salt market for the first quarter of the year 1911-12, comprising the months of April, May and June 1911.

2. The quantity of salt of every description cleared during the quarter amounted to 3,075,795 maunds (including 993,683 maunds issued under the credit system), as compared with 3,262,719 maunds (including 1,018,556 maunds issued under the credit system) in the previous quarter, and 3,166,135 maunds (including 165,700 maunds issued under the credit system) in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The net amount of duty levied was Rs. 18,56,262 (excluding Rs. 7,96,191 adjusted under the credit system), as against Rs. 20,08,875 (excluding Rs. 10,20,655 adjusted under the credit system) in the previous quarter, and Rs. 27,17,375 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

3. The subjoined Table I shows in detail the importations into the port of Calcutta and the total clearances of sea-imported salt during the quarter, as compared with the figures of the corresponding quarters of the two previous years:—

TABLE I.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	1909-10.		1910-11.		1911-12.	
	First quarter.		First quarter.		First quarter.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
United Kingdom...	939,774	992,597	1,281,354	922,240	1,103,516	1,083,254
Hamburg and Bremen.	337,380	147,175	54,153	109,084	296,217	100,446
Port Said ...	309,665	289,066	510,259	396,574	545,817	353,663
Spain	1,445,902	1,093,576	651,983	640,958	274,945	425,484
Salif ...	279,167	441,500	235,614	483,884	284,699	507,526
Aden ...	190,797	179,645	190,556	192,245	408,159	274,798
Rock salt ...	8,124	3,400	5,627	3,284	...	3,904
Bombay ...	310,101	257,156	389,907	275,047	340,586	224,780
Phocee ...	...	22,832	...	...	...	...
Belgium ...	...	163	...	...	...	...
Massowah ...	...	...	136,111	110,268	152,444	72,375
North Africa, Egypt, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	21
Burma ...	...	...	...	10	...	...
Total ...	3,820,910	3,427,110	3,455,564	3,133,594	3,406,383	*3,046,251

* Inclusive of 993,683 maunds of salt issued under the credit system. Besides this quantity, 10,570 maunds of salt issued under the credit system to inland bonded warehouses in the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year and the same quarter of 1909-10, importations were less by 1·4 per cent. and 10·8 per cent., respectively, and clearances were less by 2·8 and 11·1 per cent. As compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, the increased imports from Hamburg and Bremen, Aden and Salif and the decreased imports from the United Kingdom, Spain and Bombay are specially noticeable.

4. Table II shows the quantity of sea-imported salt remaining in the warehouses at the close of the quarter, as compared with the preceding four quarters:—

TABLE II.

WHERE STORED.	First quarter of 1910-11.	Second quarter of 1910-11.	Third quarter of 1910-11.	Fourth quarter of 1910-11.	First quarter of 1911-12.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sulkea Government salt *golas*	1,728,593	2,264,581	1,447,621	1,328,190	1,344,945
Kidderpore Dock ditto ...	181,893	177,529	150,850	125,882	99,531
Chandbali (private bonded salt warehouses).	14,730	9,000	15,000	9,110	15,000
Total ...	1,925,216	2,451,110	1,613,471	1,463,182	1,459,476

The stocks remaining in the *golas* at the close of the quarter were less than those of the preceding four quarters.

5. The figures showing the despatches of salt from Calcutta by different routes during the quarter under report will be published as usual in the *Calcutta Gazette* by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence when they are available.

6. The quantity of salt despatched during the quarter by the East Indian Railway to stations beyond Buxar amounted to 2,207 maunds, as against 3,682 maunds in the previous quarter and 2,650 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

7. The quantity of saltpetre salt excised in the refineries of Bengal during the quarter amounted to 7,426 maunds, (inclusive of 20 maunds of *sitta*), as compared with 9,551 maunds in the previous quarter, and 6,504 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

8. The shipments of Liverpool salt during the quarter for the port of Calcutta according to the published market reports amounted to 43,105 tons. It is reported that the vessels named in the margin are on the sea bound for Calcutta with cargoes of salt from Hamburg and Bremen. The quantity given against each ship is approximate only.

	Tons.
"Drachenfels" ...	1,500
"Kybfels" ...	2,600

9. Table III shows the average wholesale prices* per 100 maunds of Liverpool and other descriptions of salt during each fortnight of the quarter:—

TABLE III.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	Fortnight ending 15th April 1911.	Fortnight ending 30th April 1911.	Fortnight ending 15th May 1911.	Fortnight ending 31st May 1911.	Fortnight ending 15th June 1911.	Fortnight ending 30th June 1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Liverpool *panga* ...	71 14 0	75 0 0	69 8 10	67 12 3	68 0 0	67 14 8
Hamburg *karkuch*	...	73 8 0	68 4 0	65 14 2	66 0 0	66 0 0
Bombay " ...	46 0 0	46 0 0	45 6 0	43 0 0	45 6 4	47 0 0
Aden crushed ...	...	70 0 0	...	57 3 2	65 0 0	65 0 0
Salif " ...	65 0 0	67 6 4	65 9 7	64 1 6	65 2 3	66 0 0
Spanish *karkuch* ...	55 0 0	51 8 8	50 14 2	49 11 4	49 9 7	51 13 4

* The prices are exclusive of Port Commissioners' special toll of 4 annas per ton and customs duty of one rupee per maund.

As compared with the previous quarter, the prices of all the descriptions of salt given in the preceding table rose more or less during the quarter. The rise is attributed to the formation of a combine among the salt merchants. No imports of Madras salt were made into the port of Calcutta during the quarter.

10. The quantity of sea-imported salt admitted into and cleared from bond at the inland warehousing station of Chandbali in the district of Balasore, during the quarter and the corresponding quarter of the previous year, is given below:—

Description of salt.	Admitted into bond.		Cleared.	
	First quarter of 1910-11.	First quarter of 1911-12.	First quarter of 1910-11.	First quarter of 1911-12.
1	2	3	4	5
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
English *panga*	42,730	36,000	32,541	29,544

Compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, the quantities admitted into bond and cleared were less by 15·8 and 9·2 per cent., respectively.

11. The quantity of Madras salt imported inland and consumed in Orissa, including the Tributary States, during the quarter and in the previous two quarters, is shown below. There were no imports of Bombay salt into those places during the said periods:—

	Third quarter of 1910-11.	Fourth quarter of 1910-11.	First quarter of 1911-12.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Madras salt	186,787	142,406	156,870

LOCAL CELEBRATIONS IN HONOUR OF THE CORONATION OF HIS MAJESTY THE KING-EMPEROR.

Nos. 3264-3288.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(PUBLIC.)

Simla, the 9th August 1911.

RESOLUTION.

In a Royal Proclamation dated the 22nd day of March 1911 His Majesty the King-Emperor declared his Royal intention to hold at Delhi on the twelfth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, an Imperial Durbar for the purpose of making known the solemnity of his Coronation. The Governor-General in Council is now pleased to issue the following orders for local celebrations of this unique, most solemn and auspicious event throughout the rest of His Majesty's Indian Dominions, except the cities of Bombay and Calcutta, on the abovementioned date In accordance with the dictates of fitness and the wishes of the Governments of Bombay and Bengal, the celebrations at Bombay and Calcutta will be timed to coincide with the presence in those cities of Their Majesties.

2. The Governor-General in Council directs that Thursday, the 7th December 1911, the date appointed for the State Entry of Their Majesties into Delhi, and Tuesday, the 12th December 1911, the date appointed for the Imperial Durbar, shall be notified as public holidays throughout India under the Negotiable Instruments Act. In view of the fact that the Christmas holidays, from December the 23rd to the 1st January, will follow so closely upon the celebrations at Delhi, and that Their Majesties' presence in Bombay and Calcutta will be celebrated by other public holidays in those cities and throughout the Bombay Presidency and the Province of Bengal, the Governor-General in Council considers that the notification throughout India of any other days than the two specified as holidays under the Act would result in serious dislocation of public business and inconvenience to the mercantile community and to the large number of visitors to India who may be expected on the occasion. His Excellency is however pleased to direct that, subject to the condition that arrangements are made for the despatch of urgent business, all public offices under the Government of India, except those which must remain open for the proper transaction of commercial business, shall be closed upon the dates intervening between the State Entry of Their Majesties into Delhi and the celebration of the Imperial Durbar, namely, the 8th to the 11th December inclusive, and desires local Governments and Administrations to issue similar orders with regard to the offices under their control.

3. It is the wish of the Governor-General in Council that the local celebrations of the most auspicious occasion of Their Majesties' visit to India should, save in the matter of the enjoyment of the holidays directed above, be concentrated upon the solemn date of the Imperial Durbar, the 12th December, and that some formal celebration of this unique occasion should, as far as practicable, be held in every village of the Indian Empire. With this object, it is directed that the Royal Proclamation, which will be read at the Imperial Durbar at Delhi, and which will be communicated to local Governments and Administrations in due season, shall be publicly read out not only at the headquarters of each local Government and Administration and at each district headquarters but at the headquarters of every subdivision, tahsil and taluk, and, as far as practicable, at every village throughout India The Proclamation shall be read in English and the vernacular by the senior civil officer present at midday on the 12th December 1911 at the headquarters of each local Government and Administration and of each district and subdivision, and in the vernacular at the headquarters of each taluk and tahsil by the officer in administrative charge thereof. In villages it shall be read in the vernacular by the patwari or headman of the village to be selected in this behalf by the local authorities

The Governor-General in Council desires in this connexion to commend to the consideration of local Governments a suggestion which has been made to him that a portrait of His Majesty should be supplied to the reader of the Proclamation in each village, who should be directed to exhibit it to the people assembled at the time.

4. At the headquarters of local Governments and of districts, and wherever else this can conveniently and suitably be arranged (possibly for instance at the headquarters of subdivisions, and, in some cases, of tahsils and taluks) the reading of the Proclamation should take place in a formal Durbar to be convened and arranged by the officer reading the Proclamation, and at this Durbar any honours that may have been conferred on residents of the locality by His Majesty the King-Emperor or His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General should be announced. The Governor-General in Council desires that the occasion should further be marked by the distribution at such Durbars of certificates of honour to be granted by local Governments and Administrations in the form annexed to this Resolution to Indian gentlemen of distinction. These certificates should, as on the three previous occasions when they have been granted, be distributed with discrimination, and be reserved for those who have actually rendered services meriting recognition by Government and capable of being distinctly specified in the body of the certificate.

5. At the time of the reading of the Proclamation a Royal Salute of 101 guns should be fired wherever this is practicable.

6. The Governor-General in Council directs that on the evening of the 12th December the District and Court Houses, Telegraph Offices and Post Offices, and, so far as this is practicable, all Government buildings throughout India shall be illuminated; and invites all local bodies to arrange for the illumination of their public buildings at the same time. His Excellency is confident that private persons will readily co-operate in this respect and will use every endeavour to illuminate their dwelling houses and business premises in a manner fitted to mark the great occasion

7. It has already been stated that it is the desire of the Governor-General in Council—and he does not doubt that his wish will be shared by all classes of His Majesty's subjects in India—that celebrations on the occasion of Their Majesties' presence at the Imperial Durbar at Delhi should, as far as practicable, be held in every village in the Indian Empire. Besides the reading of the Proclamation and the exhibition of His Majesty's portrait referred to above, which may be regarded as of the nature of ceremonial, the Governor-General in Council trusts that the feeding of the poor, athletic sports, the display of fire-works and other like events, which formed so marked and well appreciated a feature of the local celebrations in honour of the Durbar at Delhi on the 1st January 1903, will take place on the present occasion on a still greater and more widespread scale. As on the occasion of the last Durbar the Governor-General in Council will look mainly to the loyal feeling, liberality, kindheartedness and energy of local bodies and of the public, assisted by private individuals, to carry out his wishes in these respects, and he is confident that his hopes will not be disappointed, and that the celebrations will be of such a nature as to bring home as far as possible to every subject of His Majesty, young and old, rich and poor, throughout the country the great event of the first personal visit of a King-Emperor and of his Consort to his Indian Empire in order to announce to his Indian subjects the solemnity of his Coronation. To this end it is particularly desirable that entertainments for school children should be given an important place in the local celebrations, but with regard to this matter the wishes of the Governor-General in Council have been separately made known.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be communicated to all local Governments and Administrations* and the Superintendent of Port Blair for information and guidance, and to all Departments of the Government of India and the offices subordinate to the Home Department for information; and that it be published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India* for general information.

* Madras.	Burma.
Bombay.	E. B. and Assam.
Bengal.	Central Provinces.
United Provinces.	N.-W. F. Province.
Punjab.	Coorg.

A. EARLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

By Command of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council this certificate is presented in the name of His Most Gracious Majesty King George V, Emperor of India, on the occasion of His Majesty's Coronation Durbar at Delhi to (here enter name, father's name and description) in recognition of (here enter nature of his services or grounds upon which the certificate is given).

MONTHLY WEATHER AND CROP REPORT OF BENGAL FOR JULY 1911.

Character of the season.—During the month under report the rainfall was below the normal in all districts except Nadia, Jessore, Khulna and Darjeeling, where it was above the average. Nadia received 107 per cent., Jessore 103 per cent., Khulna 119 per cent. and Darjeeling 141 per cent. of the normal fall. In Darbhanga and Purnea the fall was nearly equal to the normal, but in the remaining districts it was considerably less than the normal. In Gaya, Shahabad and Palamau the deficiency was most marked, the fall in these districts being 24, 25 and 20 per cent of the normal respectively. The statement showing the rainfall in different districts is appended as usual.

II. *Progress of agricultural operations.*—Sowing of *bhadoi* crops and weeding of jute was in progress. Transplantation of winter rice continued, but much progress could not be made in many districts for want of sufficient rain. Good rain has recently been received in Bihar parts of Lower Bengal, but more rain is urgently wanted in most districts of Orissa and Chota Nagpur and also of Lower Bengal.

III. *State of standing crops.*—Paddy seedlings and some of the standing crops were suffering in the latter part of the month for want of sufficient moisture in Shahabad, Puri, Murshidabad, Gaya, Palamau, Cuttack, Angul, Sambalpur and Hazaribagh. The recent rainfall has been very beneficial to the standing crops.

IV *Prospects and probable outturn of harvests.*—Prospects of the *bhadoi* harvest are, on the whole, fair.

V. *Damage to crops.*—Some of the standing crops were reported to be suffering from want of sufficient rain in parts of Gaya, Shahabad, Cuttack, Angul, Puri, Sambalpur, Hazaribagh and Palamau.

VI. *Condition of agricultural stock.*—Condition of agricultural stock was, on the whole, fair. Cases of cattle-disease were reported from Birbhum, Midnapore, Howrah, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Angul, Sambalpur, Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Manbhum and from the districts of the Presidency, Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions except 24-Parganas and Darjeeling.

VII. *Failure of pasturage and fodder.*—The supply of fodder was sufficient throughout the Province except in parts of Midnapore.

VIII. *Prices of food-grains.*—During the second fortnight of the month under review, the price of rice rose in seventeen and fell in five districts. It varied from 10½ seers a rupee in Hooghly, 24-Parganas and Calcutta to 16¾ seers in Angul.

IX. *Condition of agricultural people.*—The condition of agricultural people continued good.

W. B. HEYCOCK,
Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 15th August 1911.*

Statement showing the normal and actual rainfall in each district during July 1911.

Division.	District.	Normal district rainfall for the month of July.	Actual district rainfall for the month of July 1911.	Variation from the normal.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan ...	12·25	6·27	—5·98
	Birbhum ...	12·49	5·21	—7·28
	Bankura ...	12·22	6·64	—5·58
	Midnapore ...	12·43	6·53	—5·90
	Hooghly ...	12·02	7·23	—4·79
	Howrah ...	11·53	5·07	—6·46
	24-Parganas ...	12·98	6·58	—6·40
	Calcutta ...	12·31	5·45	—6·86
	Nadia ...	10·36	11·08	+0·72
	Murshidabad ...	10·90	6·45	—4·45
	Jessore ...	10·64	10·94	+0·30
	Khulna ...	13·10	15·56	+2·46
Bihar ...	Patna ...	12·40	4·92	—8·52
	Gaya ...	12·40	2·95	—9·45
	Shahabad ...	12·69	3·21	—9·48
	Saran ...	11·77	5·15	—6·62
	Champaran ...	13·72	6·24	—7·48
	Muzaffarpur ...	12·03	9·15	—2·88
	Darbhanga ...	12·59	11·27	—1·32
	Monghyr ...	13·33	7·58	—5·75
	Bhagalpur ...	12·72	10·69	—2·03
	Purnea ...	18·16	16·89	—1·27
	Darjeeling ...	32·08	45·26	+13·18
	Sonthal Parganas	12·68	6·86	—5·82
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	11·89	4·77	—7·12
	Balasore ...	12·03	5·94	—6·09
	Angul ...	12·17	7·35	—4·82
	Puri ...	10·23	6·84	—3·39
	Sambalpur ...	18·37	6·84	—11·53
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh ...	14·33	5·07	—9·26
	Ranchi ...	14·38	9·30	—5·08
	Palamau ...	13·85	2·76	—11·09
	Manbhum ...	12·80	6·35	—6·55
	Singhbhum ...	15·07	6·12	—8·95

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 14th August 1911.

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at Sadar station.	Price of common rice in seers, per rupee. This week.	Previous week.	Character of the weather, and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
1	BURDWAN ...	3·91	10	10	Rainfall at Kalna 4·56, at Katwa 0·65 and at Raniganj 1·56 inches. Weather seasonable. Rainfall good but not general. Transplantation of paddy seedlings resumed. Prospects of sugarcane and jute good. No cattle-disease. Stocks of food-grains, fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 11½ seers a rupee at Kalna, at 11¾ seers at Katwa and at 10½ seers at Asansole.
2	BIRBHUM ...	8·82	12	12	Rainfall at Rampurhat 8·53 inches. Weather hot. Transplantation briskly going on. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Common rice selling at 12 seers a rupee at Rampurhat.
3	BANKURA ...	5·82	11¼	11¼	Rainfall at Vishnupur 2·19 inches. Weather seasonable with occasional rain. Transplantation of paddy in full swing. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 11 seers a rupee at Vishnupur.
4	MIDNAPORE ...	3·18	11	11	Rainfall at Contai 5·29, at Tamluk 2·72 and at Ghatal 3·24 inches. Weather hot. Transplantation of winter rice progressing and prospects improved by recent rainfall. More rain still wanted. Condition of autumn rice slightly improved, but rain has come too late to repair damage already done. Condition of jute reported bad from Contai and Mohonpur and good from Ghatal, Gopiballavpur, Keshpur, Salboni and Tamluk. Cattle-disease reported from Khedgree, Henria, Contai, Sutahata, Nandigram, Maisadal, Chandrakona, Mohanpur and Naraingarh. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 12 seers a rupee at Contai, at 11 seers at Tamluk and at 11½ seers at Ghatal.
5	HOOGHLY ...	1·00	11	9½	Rainfall at Serampore 0·88, and at Arambagh 3·81 inches. Rainfall not sufficient. Transplantation of *aman* paddy retarded for want of rain. Weeding of jute continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of jute fair. No cattle-disease. Common rice selling at 10⅝ seers a rupee at Serampore
6	HOWRAH ...	0·98	10½	11	Rainfall at Ulubaria 1·94 inches. Weather hot; sky cloudy. Rains badly wanted. Transplantation retarded for want of rain. Prospects of jute average Fodder, water and stocks of food-grains sufficient.
7	24-PARGANAS	1·61	10	10	Rainfall at Diamond Harbour 4·27, at Basirhat 3·45, at Barrackpore 0·72 and at Barasat 3·10 inches. More rain wanted everywhere. Transplantation of winter rice going on briskly except in Barrackpore and parts of Sadar, where rainfall has been insufficient. Condition of jute good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 10 seers a rupee at Basirhat, Barrackpore and Barasat and at 11 1/16 seers at Diamond Harbour.

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at Sadar station.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. This week.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. Previous week.	Character of the weather, and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
8	NADIA ...	1·40	10 5/8	10 3/4	Rainfall at Kushtia 2·39, at Ranaghat 5·10, at Chuadanga 2·57 and at Meherpur 1·65 inches. Transplantation of *aman* paddy almost completed except in south of the district, but more rain wanted. Reaping of *aus* paddy and jute commenced in places in Meherpur and Kushtia. Growth of jute and *aus* paddy retarded for want of timely rainfall in Ranaghat. Jute reported damaged by insect-pests in thana Ranaghat. Prospects of standing crops generally good. Stocks of food-grains, fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from thana Gangani and Tehatta. Common rice selling at 9 3/4 seers a rupee at Kushtia, at 11 seers at Ranaghat, at 10 seers at Chuadanga and at 10 11/16 seers at Meherpur.
9	MURSHIDABAD	3·15	10 11/16	10 3/4	Rainfall at Lalbag 7·40, at Kandi 4·62 and at Jangipur 4·06 inches. Prospects of *bhadoi* paddy reported unfavourable in Lalbag. More rain wanted in parts of Sadar and Kandi subdivision. Cattle-disease reported from Suti, Raghunathganj and Lalgola thanas in Jangipur. Common rice selling at 11 seers a rupee at Lalbag, at 12 1/2 seers at Kandi and Jangipur.
10	JESSORE ...	3·86	12	12 1/16	Rainfall at Jhenidah 4·58, at Magura 2·01, at Narail 3·24 and at Bangaon 1·58 inches. Weather seasonable. Rainfall general. Condition of standing crops good. Harvesting and steeping of jute going on in places. Condition of jute favourable. Transplantation of *aman* paddy retarded in Bangaon for want of rain. Stocks of food-grains, fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Condition of agricultural stock good. Common rice selling at 12 3/4 seers a rupee at Jhenida, at 12 seers at Magurah, at 11 7/16 seers at Narail and at 11 1/2 seers at Bangaon.
11	KHULNA ...	1·85	11 1/8	11 1/2	Rainfall at Bagerhat 3·26, at Satkhira 3·25 inches. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aus* paddy on uplands commenced in some places. Transplantation of *aman* paddy continues. Harvesting of jute progressing. Prospects good. Condition of standing crops quite fair. More rain desirable. Food-stocks, fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Common rice selling at 11 seers a rupee at Bagerhat and at 9 1/2 seers at Satkhira.
12	PATNA ...	6·06	12 20*	18 20*	Rainfall at Barh 7·64, at Bihar 6·80 and at Dinapore 5·85 inches. Weather hot and cloudy. Transplantation of paddy which was at a standstill vigorously resumed but more rain wanted. Condition of agricultural stock good. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Maniari, Manbulpore, Bakrum and Paliganj. Common rice selling at 11 seers a rupee at Barh and Dinapore and at 12 1/2 seers at Bihar.
13	GAYA .	2·25	12 5/16 18 7/16*	12 5/16 17 5/16*	Rainfall at Nawadah 6·18, at Aurangabad 2·20 and at Jahanabad 4·17 inches. Weather cloudy and rainy. Sugarcane doing well. Transplantation of paddy going on, but more rain wanted. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. No cattle-disease. Common rice selling at 13 seers per rupee at Nawadah and Aurangabad and at 12 1/2 seers at Jahanabad.

* The figures indicate the price of maize, in seers, per rupee.

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at sadar station.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. This week.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. Previous week.	Character of the weather, and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
.	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
14	SHAHABAD ..	1·91	13	13	Rainfall at Buxar 1·38, at Bhabua 0·53 and at Sasaram 2·19 inches. Weather hot and cloudy. Food-stocks, fodder and water sufficient. Agricultural stock in normal condition. Sugarcane doing well. Rain badly wanted for paddy transplantation. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee at Buxar and Sasaram and at 11½ seers at Bhabua.
15	SARAN .	6·33	12; $18\frac{1}{2}$*	12; 17*	Rainfall at Siwan 6·08 and at Gopalganj 7·61 inches. Weather fine. Transplantation of paddy going on. Last week's rain exactly what was wanted. Prices of staple food-crops stationary. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee at Siwan and at 11 seers at Gopalganj.
16	CHAMPARAN ...	5·95	12; $17\frac{1}{2}$*	12; 18*	Rainfall at Bettiah 9·66 inches. Weather seasonable. Winter paddy transplantation still going on in places. Recent rain most beneficial. General prospects excellent. Bumper *bhadoi* crops expected everywhere except in few small areas. *Aghani* paddy, jute and sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Bettiah. Common rice selling at 11 seers per rupee at Bettiah.
17	MUZAFFARPUR	5·60	12; 19*	12; 19*	Rainfall at Sitamarhi 10·94 and at Hajipur 8·14 inches. Fall general throughout the district. Weather seasonable. Condition of standing crops excellent. Condition of jute good. Transplantation of paddy continuing. Fodder, water and food-stocks sufficient. No cattle-disease. Common rice and *makai* selling at 12 and 20 seers a rupee, respectively, at Sitamarhi and at 12 and 18 seers a rupee, respectively, at Hajipur.
18	DARBHANGA ...	6·99	$13\frac{9}{16}$; $18\frac{11}{16}$*	$13\frac{9}{16}$; $17\frac{11}{16}$*	Rainfall at Samastipur 9·43 and at Madhubani 15·12 inches. Weather very hot and cloudy. Prospects of standing crops good. Transplantation of *aghani* paddy in progress. All the rivers rising. Stocks of food-grains, fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Darbhanga and Phulparas police-stations. Common rice selling at 11 seers per rupee at Samastipur, and at $11\frac{5}{8}$ seers at Madhubani. *Makai* selling at $18\frac{11}{16}$ seers per rupee in Darbhanga bazar.
19	MONGHYR ...	7·15	$12\frac{7}{8}$	$12\frac{1}{8}$	Rainfall at Begusarai 6·57, and at Jamui 4·45 inches. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of paddy crops being done. Sugarcane doing well. Prices of staple food-grains practically stationary. Cattle-disease reported from Nawadah thana. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee at Begusarai and Jamui.

* The figures indicate the price of maize, in seers, per rupee.

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at Sadar station.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. This week.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. Previous week.	Character of the weather, and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
1	2	3		5	6
		Inches.			
20	BHAGALPUR ...	17·22	$11\frac{3}{8}$	$11\frac{3}{8}$	Rainfall at Banka 4·91, at Madhipura 6·75 and at Supaul 5·64 inches. Weather favourable. Transplantation of winter paddy going on briskly. Sugarcane and maize doing well. *Marua* being harvested. No cattle-disease reported. Condition of jute excellent. Common rice selling at $12\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee at Banka, and at 14 seers at Supaul and Madhipura.
21	PURNEA ...	4·78	12	12	Weather seasonable. Transplantation of *aghani* paddy going on. Standing crops and jute doing fairly well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Kasba, Katihar and Barari thanas. Kishanganj and Araria reports not received.
22	DARJEELING ...	11·00	9	10	Rainfall at Kurseong 12·07 and at Siliguri 12·00 inches. Weather seasonable. Hills—Maize, potato ripening and being taken out in some places. *Bhadoi* paddy, *haimantic* paddy, *bara marua* growing. Terai—Transplantation of winter rice going on. Cutting of jute in progress. Prospects of jute poor. *Bhadoi* crops doing well. Common rice selling at 10 seers per rupee at Kurseong and at 11 seers at Siliguri.
23	SONTHAL PARGANAS.	7·31	$13\frac{1}{4}$ 21*	$13\frac{3}{4}$ 22*	Rainfall at Deoghur 4·42, at Godda 7·87, at Pakour 5·32 and at Rajmahal 9·63 inches. Transplantation of paddy seedlings going on. Recent rain has considerably facilitated transplantation. Prospects of maize fair. Sugarcane doing well. Jute prospects fair except at Pakour. Prices of staple food-grains normal. Food-stocks, fodder and water sufficient.
24	CUTTACK ...	3·86	$13\frac{1}{8}$	$13\frac{1}{8}$	Rainfall at Jajpur 0·50, at Kendrapara 1·58 and at Banki 2·70 inches. Weather seasonable. Condition of jute fair so far. The crop being cut in some places. More rain wanted. Puddling and transplanting of *saradh* paddy going on in unirrigated areas. *Beali* paddy and *mandia* being weeded and in ears in places. Red *arhar*, early cotton, sugarcane, *til*, turmeric, *nawbiri* growing. Sporadic cases of cattle-disease reported. Common rice selling at $14\frac{1}{16}$ seers per rupee at Jajpur and Kendrapara and at $12\frac{11}{16}$ seers at Banki.
25	BALASORE ...	3·02	13	$13\frac{1}{2}$	Rainfall at Bhadrak 1·30 inches. More rain wanted everywhere. Rain not general. Weather sultry. *Bhadoi* crops and vegetables growing. *Beali* paddy in ears. Puddling, transplanting and weeding of *saradh* paddy continuing at places, but retarded in most places for want of sufficient rain. *Til* in flower. Vegetables doing well. No cattle-disease. Jute doing tolerably well. Fodder and water available. Common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee at Bhadrak. Prices rising at Sadar and stationary at Bhadrak.

* The figures indicate the price of maize, in seers, per rupee.

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at Sadar station.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
26	ANGUL ...	1·70	15¾	16¾	Rainfall at Phulbani 6·30 inches. Weather cloudy. More rain wanted for puddling and transplanting winter paddy. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported. Common rice selling at 9 seers per rupee in the Khondmals.
27	PURI ...	2·53	11 13/16	11 13/16	Rainfall at Khurda 4·34 inches. Transplantation of *saradh* paddy still continuing. More rain needed in the west of the district. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Khurda. Common rice selling at 13⅛ seers per rupee at Khurda.
28	SAMBALPUR ...	11·26	13¾	14	Rainfall at Bargarh 8·11 inches. Weather cloudy. Transplantation and thinning operations continuing. *Urid* and *til* being sown. Weeding operations going on. Want of rain still felt in Padampur circle of Bargarh tahsil. Condition of vegetables and sugar-cane good. Paddy on high lands not favourable. Stocks of food-grains and fodder sufficient. Foot-and-mouth disease, Pleuro pneumonia and anthrax reported. Common rice selling at 15 seers per rupee at Bargarh.
29	HAZARIBAGH...	2·76	11 20*	11½ 19*	Rainfall at Giridih 4·18 inches. Weather cloudy and showery. Rain general. Prospects of all crops improved. Fodder, water and food-stocks sufficient. Cattle-disease in two villages. Common rice selling at 11 seers per rupee at Giridih.
30	RANCHI ...	[illegible]·28	12	12	Rainfall at Gumla 2·08 inches Weather cloudy. Recent rain has improved the state of paddy seedlings except in Ormajhi. Transplantation going on briskly. More rain still wanted. Sowings of *urid* and *sirguja* in progress. Harvesting of *gondli* commenced in Khunti. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee at Gumla.
31	PALAMAU ...	2·35	12⅜	12⅝	Weather cloudy and rainy. Transplantation of paddy and *marua* in progress. More rain needed. Orops in northern part of district suffering from insufficient rainfall. A few cases of cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
32	MANBHUM ...	2·22	12	11	Rainfall at Dhanbaid 3·20 inches. Weather seasonable. State of standing crops good. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Gobindpur thana. Prices of staple food-grains almost stationary. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee at Dhanbaid. Stocks of food-grains adequate.
33	SINGHBHUM ...	2·43	12	10	Weather hot. More rain wanted for transplanting operations. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 10 and 10½ seers per rupee at Kharsawan and Seraikella, respectively.

* The figures indicate the price of maize, in seers, per rupee.

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at Sadar station.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. This week.	Previous week.	Character of the weather, and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
34	Cooch Behar	9·10	11¾	11¾	Weather hot and rainy. Harvesting of *bitri* paddy, transplantation of *haimantik* seedlings continuing. Present condition of the jute crop favourable. Fodder and water sufficient.
35	Feudatory States, Orissa.*	......	....	......	Name of State. — Rainfall in inches. Athgarh ... 4·47 Athmallik ... 6·87 Baramba ... 2·39 Baud ... 2·26 Bonai ... 1·25 Daspalla ... 2·22 Dhenkanal ... 1·67 Gangpur ... 1·94 Hindol ... 2·78 Kalahandi ... 6·63 Keonjhar ... 2·34 Khandpara ... 2·33 Mayurbhanj ... 2·24 Narsinghpur ... 2·58 Nayagarh ... 1·65 Nilgiri ... 0·70 Patna ... 0·77 Pal Lahara ... 6·30 Rairakhol ... 1·06 Ranpur ... 2·84 Sonpur ... 1·57 Talcher ... 2·64 Tigiria ... Good rain during the week. Weather seasonable. Reploughing and transplantation of paddy vigorously going on in almost all the States. Condition of sugarcane is good. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported in Athgarh, Athmallik, Bonai, Dhenkanal, Kalahandi, Keonjhar and Pal Lahara. During the week price of common rice risen in 8 States, fallen in 2 States and stationary in the remaining States. Price of common rice varies from 9 seers in Rairakhol and 10 seers in Athmallik and Patna to 18 seers in Talcher and 20 seers in Keonjhar.

* The report is for the week ending the 5th August 1911.

General Summary.—Rain was general all over the Province. The fall was heavy in Cooch Behar, Darjeeling, Sambalpur and all the districts of Bihar except Purnea, Shahabad and parts of Gaya. In Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapore, Nadia, Murshidabad and Gaya the rainfall was heavy in parts only. In Purnea, most districts of Lower Bengal, parts of Puri and in Chota Nagpur the rainfall was moderate, but in parts of Hooghly, Howrah, some parts of Cuttack and Balasore the rainfall was light. The recent rainfall has been beneficial and has facilitated transplantation which is going on briskly. More rain, however, is wanted in Shahabad and in most districts of Orissa, Chota Nagpur and Lower Bengal. Standing crops are, on the whole, doing well. The recent rain has improved prospects. The price of common rice has risen in Howrah, Murshidabad, Jessore, Patna, Darjeeling, Balasore, Angul, Sambalpur and Hazaribagh and fallen in Hooghly, Manbhum and Singhbhum. Cattle-disease is reported from Midnapore, Champaran, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Purnea, Cuttack, Angul, Puri, Sambalpur, Hazaribagh, Palamau and Manbhum. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient throughout the Province.

Department of Agriculture, Bengal,
Dated Calcutta, the 15th August 1911.

W. B. Heycock.
Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (Retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Division.	Number.	Districts.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Common Rice. Average. Present return.	Common Rice. Average. Next preceding return.	Common Rice. Average. Corresponding return of last year.	Common Rice. Cheapest. Present return.	Common Rice. Cheapest. Next preceding return.	Common Rice. Cheapest. Corresponding return of last year.	Jowar or Cholum (*Andropogon Sorghum*). Present return.	Jowar or Cholum. Next preceding return.	Jowar or Cholum. Corresponding return of last year.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present return	Bajra or Cumbu. Next preceding return.	Bajra or Cumbu. Corresponding return of last year.
			S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BENGAL.																				
Burdwan Division.	1	Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	11 8	10 4	...	...	.		...	...
	2	Birbhum	11 0	11 0	11 0	..	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	..	...		..	..	...
	3	Bankura	12 8	12 8	10 8	..	...	.	11 0	12 0	10 8	11 8	12 8	11 4	...	...	...	..	...	...
	4	Midnapore	10 0	10 8	10 0	...	..	...	11 5½	12 11½	11 5½	11 11	13 1	11 11	...	...	...	..	..	...
	5	Hooghly	...	...	...	..			10 0	10 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	9 0		...	...	...	.	...
	6	Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	.	10 8	10 8	10 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	...		...	...	...	...
Presidency Division.	7	24-Parganas	...	...	...	...		.	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 8	10 0	11 0	..			..	.	...
	8	Calcutta	10 8	10 8	11 12	16 0	16 0	16 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	11 0
	9	Nadia	13 5	13 5	11 9	17 13	Not in the market	18 4	10 0	10 10	10 12	11 7	11 7	11 4	..		..		.	
	10	Murshidabad	13 0	13 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	11 4	11 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	11 12	.	..	.	.	...	
	11	Jessore	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	10 11	10 11	9 10	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	..	..	...	..	
	12	Khulna	.	.		...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 10	11 6	10 8	...	...	...	...	.	...
BIHAR.																				
Patna Division.	13	Patna	14 0	15 4	13 0	22 0	22 8	20 4	13 0	13 8	11 8	14 0	15 0	12 0	...	..	16 0	...	...	...
	14	Gaya	12 13	13 13	12 5	20 8	22 9	18 7	11 4	12 5	11 4	12 5	12 13	12 5	18 7	20 8	15 6	...	...	...
	15	Shahabad	14 0	14 8	11 12	19 0	20 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...		...	..	...
Tirhut Division.	16	Saran	12 0	13 8	11 8 to 12 0	20 0	20 [illegible]	19 0 to 20 0	10 8	11 0	10 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	....	...	...
	17	Champaran	15 0	14 0	10 6	22 0	22 0	20 8	10 8	10 0	9 8	12 0	11 8	11 6	...	.	...	...	...	..
	18	Muzaffarpur	13 0	14 0	11 0	22 0	24 0	18 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	13 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	..
	19	Darbhanga	13 3	13 3	11 0	20 13	22 0	16 8	12 2	11 0	8 13	13 3	13 3	10 0	..	...	...	...	...	

...station Bazars of the districts of Bengal on the 31st July 1911.

SEERS OF EIGHTY TOLAS.

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine Coracana*). Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Gram, Chana, Chhola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Indian-corn or Maize (*Zea mays*). Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Arhar (*dal*) or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Wholesale prices per maund of forty seers. Salt. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Number.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 8	14 8	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	9 12	19 0	19 0	21 0	2 0 0	Panga. 2 [illegible] 0	1 12 0	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	16 0	...	...		9 8	10 8	10 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	2 0 0	Karkatoh. 2 0 0	2 4 0	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0			...	13 0	12 8	12 0	18 4	18 0	21 8	2 8 0	Panga. 2 8 0	1 15 0	3
...	...		...	...	...	15 0 to 16 0	15 0 to 16 0	13 8	...	...		11 8	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	2 0 0	Crushed. 2 0 0	1 12 0	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	16 0		...		10 8	16 8	8 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	2 4 0	Panga. 2 0 0	1 12 0	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 8 0	6
...	...	...		...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	2 4 0	Panga 2 4 0	1 12 0	7
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	18 12	18 12	20 0	1 13 0	Panga. 1 13 0	1 8 0	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 10	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	2 0 0	Karkatoh. 1 14 0	1 14 0	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0			...	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	2 0 0	Panga. 2 0 0	1 11 6	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	12
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 4	20 0	22 0	17 8	20 0	22 8	17 8	16 0	16 8	14 0	20 0	20 0	19 8	2 0 0	Panga. 2 0 0	2 0 0	13
...	...	...	16 6	16 6	12 5	18 7	19 8	16 6	18 7	25 10	16 6	13 5	13 5	11 4	16 6	16 6	20 8	2 7 1	2 7 1	1 15 4	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	19 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	2 3 6	2 3 6	1 14 6	15
...	...	14 0	12 0	...	12 0	18 0	20 0	17 8 to 18 0	16 0	18 0	17 0 to 18 8	14 8	15 0	14 8 to 15 0	18 8	18 0	21 8	2 1 9	Panga. 2 3 0	1 13 6	16
23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	17 8	18 0	17 8	17 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	18 0	17 8	20 4	2 1 0	2 4 9	1 12 6	17
...	...	18 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	2 1 6	2 1 6	2 0 0	18
22 0	20 18	17 9	...	...	...	19 12	19 12	16 8	17 11	...	...	12 2	12 2	11 0	17 11	18 11	17 9	2 4 2	2 2 1	2 0 0	19

PRICES-CURRENT (Retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Division.	Number.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Common Rice. Average.			Common Rice. Cheapest.			Jowar or Cholum (*Andropogon Sorghum*)			Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
			S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Cb	S. Ch.	S. Cb	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BIHAR—*concluded.*																				
Bhagalpur Division.	20	Monghyr ...	13 10	15 12	13 8	23 2	24 8	21 0	13 1	12 12	12 1	13 6	13 2	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	—
	21	Bhagalpur...	13 14	14 8	12 10	20 4	20 4	19 0	11 0	11 6	11 6	12 10	12 10	12 0	...	...	...	...	..	...
	22	Purnea ...	16 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	.	11 0	11 2¼	12 8	12 0	12 8	13 0	...	..	..	...	..	...
	23	Darjeeling...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	..	...	...	..	...
	24	Sonthal Parganas.	11 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	11 11	13 0	11 0	13 12	15 0	13 0	...	..	.	..	...	...
ORISSA.																				
Orissa Division	25	Cuttack ..	11 13	12 8	10 8	...	.	.	12 11	12 11	11 2	13 2	13 2	11 13	...	..	...	...	.	..
	26	Balasore ..	11 0	12 4	8 8	.	...	..	13 0	13 0	12 0	14 8	15 0	13 0	...	...	..	...	...	...
	27	Angul ...	...	..	...	...	.	...	15 12	16 12	16 12	16 12	17 13	...		...	..	..	...	...
	28	Puri ...	11 2	11 2	9 13		.	...	12 7	11 2	11 13	13 12	13 2	13 2	...	...	—	...	...	.
	29	Sambalpur...	12 0	13 0	10 8	...	..	...	12 8	14 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	13 12	...	...	—	...	..	..
CHOTA NAGPUR.																				
Chota Nagpur Division.	3[illegible]	Hazaribagh	11 0	11 8	10 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	10 0	11 0	9 8	11 0	12 4	10 0	—	...	—	..		—
	31	Ranchi ...	10 8	11 0	9 8	16 0	15 0	16 0	11 8	12 8	10 0	12 0	14 0	11 0	...	—	.	..	...	...
	32	Palamau ...	14 10	15 12	12 6	...	...	16 14	11 13	11 4	11 0	12 6	12 15	11 13	..	—	..		—	—
	33	Manbhum...	11 8	11 12	12 4	13 0	14 0	13 0	10 8	11 8	10 8	12 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	16 0
	34	Singhbhum	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 8	10 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	...	..	...	...	..	...

CALCUTTA,

The 12th August 1911.

Station Bazars of the districts of Bengal on the 31st July 1911—concld.

SEERS OF EIGHTY TOLAHS.																		WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF FORTY SEERS.			
MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine Coracana*).			KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).			GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*)			INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (*Zea mays*).			ARHAR (*dál*) OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).			SALT.			SALT			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Number.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	..	.	...	...	..	19 15	21 0	18 14	19 0	22 10	17 14	11 9	11 0	14 11	21 0	19 15	21 0	...	Panga. ...	...	20
...	.	.	...	..	.	19 0	20 13	17 12	19 0	19 0	17 12	11 6	11 6	12 10	17 8	16 14	20 0	2 2 0	Panga. 2 2 0	2 0 0	21
...	...	...	...	...	..	17 0	16 0	16 0	.	...	...	10 8	11 0	10 10	16 0	15 0	18 0	2 8 0	Panga. 2 10 0	2 2 0	22
13 0	13 0	10 8	...	..	..	11 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	18 0	14 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	23
...	.					16 0	16 0	14 0	23 0	24 0	19 0	12 0	13 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	2 5 6	Karkatch. 2 5 6	2 8 0	24
.	.	..	.			Biri or kalai. 13 12	13 12	12 7	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	16 14	22 0	22 0	22 0	1 13 0	Karkatch. 1 13 0	1 13 0	25
.	.	.			.	Chhola. 14 0 Biri. 11 0	14 8 12 4	11 8 13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	2 1 0	Panga. 2 1 0	1 14 0	26
...						16 12	16 12	16 12	...	...	...	17 13	17 13	18 14	16 12	16 12	16 12	2 4 0	Karkatch. 2 4 0	2 4 0	27
.	..		.	..		Biri. 13 2	13 2	11 2	.	..	..	10 13	10 13	9 8	26 0	26 0	24 0	1 8 0	Karkatch. 1 8 0	1 10 0	28
...	...		...	..	...	15 0	16 0	14 0	..	.	.	13 0	13 0	8 0 to 10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	2 4 0	Panga. 2 4 0	2 4 0	29
24 0	25 0	18 0	..	...	...	15 0	16 8	14 0	18 0	21 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	9 12	18 0	18 0	18 0	2 4 0	Panga. 2 4 0	2 4 0	30
27 0	32 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	14 0	...	26 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	16 0	15 0	18 0	2 6 0	Panga. 2 8 0	2 2 0	31
...	...	.	...	...	..	19 2	20 4	16 5	30 6	27 0	12 6	16 14	12 8	13 8	17 7	16 14	19 2	...	...	...	32
...	...	...		..	..	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	20 0	...	11 0	12 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	2 3 0	Panga. 2 4 0	2 0 0	33
...	...	...			...	14 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	2 5 0	2 6 0	2 1 0	34

Published for general information.

W. B. HEYCOCK,
Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT* (*wholesale*) *of Food-grains, Firewood, &c., in

PRICE PER MAUND OF

Number.	Marts.	Rice (best sort).			Common rice. Average.			Common rice. Cheapest.			Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	6 4 0	6 4 0	7 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 14 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0
2	Burdwan ...	5 12 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	4 4 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 15 0	..	..	.
3	Midnapore ...	4 2 0	3 6 6	3 12 0	3 9 0	3 5 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	...	..	..
4	Patna ...	5 4 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	3 8 0	2 14 0	2 11 0	3 5 3	2 14 0	2 13 0	3 1 3
5	Muzaffarpur ...	6 10 6	6 10 6	8 0 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 7 0	3 5 3	3 1 3	3 8 0	3 1 3	2 13 9	3 10 0
6	Bhagalpur ...	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	3 2 6	3 3 0	3 5 0	2 13 0	2 10 0	3 2 6
7	Cuttack ...	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 2 6	3 2 5	3 2 5	3 9 2	3 0 9	3 0 9	3 6 2	3 5 11	3 6 2	3 12 11
8	Sambalpur ...	4 11 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	2 11 9	2 10 6	2 15 0	2 10 6	2 8 0	2 13 9	3 0	3 0 0	3 10 6
9	Ranchi ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 5 0	3 6 6	3 2 0	3 15 0	3 5 0	2 13 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	4 2 0

No.	Marts.	Indian-corn or Maize (*Zea mays*).			Arhar Dal or Thur—Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).			Linseed.			Mustard and Rapeseed.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	...	...	.	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	8 6 0	8 8 0	7 0 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 0 0
2	Burdwan ...	...	.	...	3 2 0	3 0 0	4 8 0	...	..	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	4 6 0
3	Midnapore ...	...	.	...	...	...	...	8 0 0 to 8 4 0	8 0 0 to 8 4 0	7 8 0	Black mustard. 5 5 0 Rapeseed. 6 4 0 to 6 8 0	Black mustard. 5 4 0 Rapeseed. 6 4 0 to 6 8 0	Black mustard. 5 12 0 Rapeseed. 6 8 0
4	Patna ...	2 0 0	1 13 0	2 4 6	2 8 0	2 3 6	2 14 0	8 11 0	8 11 0	6 0 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 0 0
5	Muzaffarpur ...	2 1 6	2 1 6	2 5 6	3 5 3	3 5 3	3 5 3	...	...	...	..	...	...
6	Bhagalpur ...	2 1 6	2 0 0	2 4 0	3 7 0	3 8 0	3 3 0	8 6 0	8 8 0	8 0 0	4 14 0 4 5 0	Mustard. 5 4 0 Rapeseed. 4 7 0	5 0 0 5 8 0
7	Cuttack ...	...	...	...	2 3 9	2 5 9	2 6 11	..	...	...	6 12 9	5 10 8	5 1 3
8	Sambalpur ...	...	...	...	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 10 6 to 4 7 0	...	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 0 0
9	Ranchi ..	...	...	1 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	6 8 0	5 0 0 to 5 12 0	5 5 0	5 12 0 to 6 0 0

the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 31st July 1911.

FORTY STANDARD SEERS.

Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*).			Juar or Cholum (*Andropogon Sorghum*).			Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).			Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine corocana*).			Gram, Chana, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).			Number.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
2 4 0	2 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	...	...	...	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 12 0	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	2 8 0	2 10 0	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
1 13 0	1 13 0	2 0 0	...	...	2 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	1 13 0	2 4 6	4
1 13 0	1 10 6	2 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 3 0	2 1 6	2 1 6	2 5 6	5
2 0 0	1 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 1 6	1 13 0	2 4 0	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Biri or kalai. 2 14 6	2 14 6	3 3 6	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 6 0	2 12 0	8
2 8 0	2 10 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	2 8 0	2 10 0	9

Til or Jinjili seed.			Sugar (raw).			Cotton (cleaned).			Jute.			No.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
6 0 0	6 0 0	6 4 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	6 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	25 0 0	7 14 0	7 1 0	5 12 0	1
...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	7 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	7 8 0	7 4 0	6 12 0 to 7 0 0	28 0 0	29 0 0	28 0 0	...	...	...	3
8 0 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	6 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	22 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	4
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	4 2 0	4 4 0	5 8 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	29 0 0	12 8 0	8 12 0	...	6
5 10 8	5 10 8	4 1 2	4 15 3	4 15 3	5 11 5	19 0 9	19 0 9	19 0 9	...	...	...	7
5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 10 0	26 8 0	26 8 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	9

[Continued overleaf

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c., in

PRICE PER MAUND OF

Number.	Marts.	Ghi (clarified butter). Present return.	Ghi. Next preceding return.	Ghi. Corresponding return of last year.	Tobacco Leaf. Present return.	Tobacco Leaf. Next preceding return.	Tobacco Leaf. Corresponding return of last year.	Hides (cow). Present return.	Hides (cow). Next preceding return.	Hides (cow). Corresponding return of last year.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	45 0 0	44 8 0	47 8 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	8 8 0	380 0 0	380 0 0	380 0 0
2	Burdwan ...	44 0 0	45 0 0	46 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Midnapore ...	40 0 0 to 44 0 0	40 0 0 to 44 0 0	38 0 0 to 51 0 0	13 0 0	Madhukhali. 18 0 0	10 0 0	Uncleaned per piece. 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 0 0 to 3 12 0
					11 0 0 to 12 0 0	Palta. 18 0 0 to 14 0 0	12 0 0	Cleaned per piece. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 4 0 to 4 0 0
4	Patna ...	42 12 0	43 0 0	40 0 0 to 45 0 0	2 0 0	Douji. 2 0 0	3 0 0 to 4 8 0	...	...	...
5	Muzaffarpur ...	45 12 0	49 3 9	49 3 0	16 0 0	Dhamakul. 20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...
6	Bhagalpur ...	53 0 0	47 0 0	50 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0	...	...	...
7	Cuttack ...	43 6 0	41 2 3	41 14 5	10 3 0	Kusimi. 10 3 0	6 11 6	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
8	Sambalpur ...	42 8 0	41 0 0 to 42 0 0	43 0 0	12 0 0 to 16 0 0	Maghi. 12 0 0 to 14 0 0	11 7 0 to 14 0 0	36 0 0	35 0 0	36 0 0 to 40 0 0
9	Ranchi ...	42 8 0	40 0 0	51 0 0	6 0 0 to 12 0 0	5 0 0 to 10 0 0	8 0 0 to 16 0 0	0 7 0	Per lb. 0 7 0	0 9 0 to 0 10 0

PRICE PER MAUND OF

Number.	Marts.	Firewood. Present return.	Firewood. Next preceding return.	Firewood. Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	Bhoosa. Present return.	Bhoosa. Next preceding return.	Bhoosa. Corresponding return of last year.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 10 0	1 13 0	Panga. 1 13 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	2 4 0
2	Burdwan ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	2 0 0	Panga. 2 0 0	1 12 0	...	...	...
3	Midnapore ...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	2 0 0	Crushed. 2 0 0	1 12 0	...	...	...
4	Patna ...	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	2 1 0	Panga. 2 1 0	2 0 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 13 0
5	Muzaffarpur ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 5 3	2 1 6	Panga. 2 1 6	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 5 3	1 0 0
6	Bhagalpur ...	0 5 6	0 6 6	0 5 6	2 2 0	Panga. 2 2 0	1 13	...	...	...
7	Cuttack ...	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	1 13 0	Karkatch. 1 13 0	1 13 0	...	...	...
8	Sambalpur ...	0 4 0	0 4 6	0 5 0	2 4 0	Karkatch. 2 4 0	2 4 0	...	...	...
9	Ranchi ...	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 5 3	2 6 0	Panga. 2 8 0	2 2 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 9 0

CALCUTTA,
The 14th August 1911.

the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 31st July 1911—concld.

FORTY STANDARD SEERS.

Grass.			Straw.			Iron.			Marts.	Number.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
1 6 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	1 2 0	6 2 0	6 2 0	6 4 0	Calcutta ...	1
...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	...	...	...	Burdwan ...	2
...	...	...	0 [illegible] 0	0 8 0	...	2 8 0 to 4 0 0	2 0 0 to 3 12 0	2 0 0 to 4 0 0	Midnapore ...	3
...	...	...	0 7 0	0 7 0	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0 to 6 0 0	Patna ...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	Muzaffarpur ...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 9 0	4 8 0	Bhagalpur ...	6
0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	3 4 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	Cuttack ...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sambalpur ...	8
0 6 6	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	Ranchi ...	9

FORTY STANDARD SEERS.

Bran.			Oats.			Kerosine oil.			Marts.	Number.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
4 0	2 4 0	2 1 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 4 0	1 11 9	Elephant brand. 1 11 9	2 2 0	Calcutta ...	1
0 0	3 0 0	3 3 0	...	...	...	2 0 0	Elephant brand. 2 0 0	2 2 3	Burdwan ...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	1 8 0	Elephant brand. 1 9 0	2 0 3	Midnapore ...	3
1 14 0	1 13 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	1 14 0	Elephant brand. 1 14 0	1 15 6	Patna ...	4
1 9 6	1 9 0	2 3 6	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 13 9	1 15 0	Elephant brand. 1 15 6	2 0 0	Muzaffarpur ...	5
...	...	...	4 0	1 14 0	2 10 0	1 7 0	Elephant brand. 1 5 6	2 2 3	Bhagalpur ...	6
0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 11 4	1 9 0	Elephant brand. 1 9 0	2 1 0	Cuttack ...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 0	Elephant brand. 1 10 0	2 1 6	Sambalpur ...	8
2 3 0	2 8 0	1 14 0	2 12 0	3 10 0	4 7 0	1 13 6	Cobra brand. 1 14 0	2 2 0	Ranchi ...	9

W. B. HEYCOCK,
Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

TABLE OF RAINFALL RECORDED AT

Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Kalna	0·08	...	0·24	...	...	0·60	0·45	...	...	0·11	0·27	0·13	0·60	...	1·64	1·12	1·10	0·08	...	...
		Burdwan	0·95	...	...	...	0·05	0·02	0·01	...	...	0·13	...	0·19	0·11	0·69	0·31	0·72	0·19	0·01	...	...
		Katwa	...	...	...	...	2·23	...	0·12	...	0·72	0·14	0·04	...	0·11	0·06	0·26	1·12	2·28	...	0·03	...
		Raniganj	0·09	...	...	0·03	0·55	...	..	...	...	0·38	0·05	0·12	...	0·25	0·95	1·35	...	...	...	...
		Mankur	...	...	...	0·20	0·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·10	...	...	...	...	...
		Mangolkot	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	..		2·45	..	0·40	...	...	...
	Birbhum	Suri	...	...	...	0·45	0·44	...	0·10	...	0·02	0·19	0·05	...	...	0·58	0·99	0·81	0·23	0·15	...	...
		Hetampur	.	.	...	0·47		...	...	...	0·34	0·44	0·22	0·19	...	0·37	0·32	...	...	...	...	...
		Rampur Hat	0·07	...	0·18	...	0·70	...	...	...	...	1·06	0·07	...	...	0·48	0·52	0·12	0·18	0·05	0·45	...
		Bolpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	..	...	...	0·30	1·50	0·60	...	...	...	...
		Murari	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	0·55	...	...	0·07	0·02	0·50	0·06	2·25	0·27	1·40	0·06	0·62	0·02	...
		Labpur	0·28	...	...	0·05	0·72	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	0·05	0·20	...	0·32	1·29	0·55	0·04	0·05	...
	Bankura	Bankura	...	...	1·47	1·69	0·09	..	...	...	...	0·38	...	.	...	0·57	4·08	1·21	...	...	...	...
		Vishnupur	0·65	...	...	...	0·09	0·01	0·48	...	...	0·07	0·30	0·23	0·03	0·08	1·11	0·25	0·01	...	0·16	0·09
		Maliara	0·48	...	...	...	0·61	...	...	...	0·33	0·86	...	...	...	0·12	0·53	1·19	0·10	...	...	...
		Khatra	0·11	...	...	0·68	0·88	...	...	...	0·41	0·80	0·30	0·41	...	0·72	0·39	0·91	...	...	...	...
		Indas	0·01	...	...	0·35	0·04	...	0·44	...	0·08	0·34	...	...	...	0·38	1·08	1·06	...	...	...	...
		Kotalpur	...	...	1·47	1·69	0·09	...	...	...	...	0·33	...	...	...	0·57	4·03	1·21	...	...	...	...
		Onda	0·19	...	...	0·60	0·14	...	...	...	0·14	0·61	0·08	2·09	0·11	0·21	1·14	0·58	...	...	0·06	...
		Gangajalghati	0·46	...	...	...	1·29	...	0·23	...	0·22	0·30	0·18	...	0·76	0·11	0·59	0·74	...	...	...	...
		Raipur	0·60	...	...	0·82	0·75	...	...	...	...	0·63	...	0·25	...	1·30	0·20	0·42	0·08	...	...	...
		Sonamukhi	0·14	...	...	...	1·68	...	...	...	0·42	0·26	...	...	...	1·08	1·19	0·90	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	Pachet	0·08	...	...	...	0·45	...		...	...	0·22	...	...	...	...	1·52	1·05	0·92	...	...	...
		Contai	..	...	...	...	0·29	...	...	0·16	0·57	0·05	...	...	...	...	0·14	0·45	0·89	...	...	..
		Tamluk	3·08	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	0·05	0·11	...	...	0·14	0·62	3·36	0·16	0·19	...	...	0·01
		Midnapore	0·74	...	...	...	0·83	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	1·85	...	0·46	0·11	1·06	...	...	...	...
		Ghatal	0·33	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	0·98	...	1·03	0·57	0·41	0·02	...	...	...
		Kukrahaty	2·40	...	.	...	0·67	...	...	...	0·06	0·26	0·54	0·69	0·11	0·23	0·61	0·47	0·55	..	...	...
		Amlagura	0·91	...	0·35	...	0·28	...	0·08	0·10	...	0·90	...	0·98	...	0·10	0·52	0·78	...	...	...	...
		Panskura	0·16	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·25	...	0·89	2·75	0·05	0·12	...	...	...
		Dantan	...	...	...	...	1·65	...	...	...	0·52	0·28	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·30	0·66	...	...	...
		Chandrakona	1·19	...	...	...	1·69	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·14	...	0·54	0·80	...	...	...	...	...
		Bhagwanpur	1·56	...	...	...	1·69	...	...	...	0·63	...	...	0·18	...	0·12	0·24	0·30	0·71	...	...	0·14
		Kultikri	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	0·60	1·76	...	...	...	..	0·37	...	0·53	...	...	...	...
		Gopibalhavpore		...	...	0·12	...	...	2·60	...	...	...	...	...	0·64	1·36	...	0·16	...	...	...	...
		Gidni	0·30	...	...	0·65	0·06	...	0·07	...												
		Silda	0·67	...	...	0·46	0·22	...	0·03	...	0·29	0·09	...	...	...	0·08	0·05	0·45	0·11	...	0·09	0·40
		Chandre																				
		Goaltore																				
		Salboni	1·14	...	...	...	2·17	...	0·04	...	0·85	0·10	0·01	0·02	...	1·28	1·40	...	0·05	...	0·02	0·01
		Naraingarh		...	...	...	0·56	...	...	0·31	0·31	0·02	...	...	...	0·03	0·85	0·75	0·28	...	0·17	...
		Ramnagar	...	...	...	2·25	...	...	0·10	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	1·15	0·77	...	0·04	0·01	...
		Mohanpore	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	0·30	...	0·34	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	0·95	0·45	..	...	...
		Heria	0·06	...	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	0·23	0·23	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·33	0·95	...	...	0·09
		Janka (Khejari).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·58	0·11	0·13	...	...	...	0·35	0·29	1·11	...	...	...
		Nandigram	2·00	...	...	...	0·68	...	...	...	0·48	0·17	...	...	...	...	1·25	0·44	0·75	...	...	...
		Moyna	...	...	...	0·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	2·00	0·26	...	...	...	...	...
		Pingla	...	..	...	1·96	...	...	...	0·56	...	...	0·56	0·13	...	1·10	0·11	0·33	...	0·43	...	...
		Narajole	...	...	...	0·24	...	...	...	...	0·26	0·14	3·20	...	3·06	4·02	0·28	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	Serampore	...	..	0·08	...	...	0·09	...	...	.	0·45	0·08	0·13	1·00	0·06	1·78	1·80	0·01	...	...	...
		Hooghly	...	...	0·18	...	0·22	1·49	0·80	0·15	0·04	0·64	0·11	1·28	0·17	0·06	0·41	1·61	0·13	0·03	...	0·23
		Arambagh (Jahanabad).	...	...	...	...	0·28	0·40	...	...	...	0·21	0·01	0·09	0·01	0·66	1·28	1·85	0·02	...	...	...
	Howrah	Howrah	...	...	..	..	.	...	0·35	...	0·03	0·85	0·06	...	0·26	...	0·72	1·37	0·04	...	...	...
		Mohesreka	...	0·05	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	0·19	0·11	...	...	0·15	2·93	0·51	0·14	..	...	...
		Uluberia	0·04	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	0·28	0·17	0·28	0·02	0·18	0·15	2·35	0·76	0·13	...	...	...
		Amta	..	...	...	...	0·14	0·29	...	...	..	0·19	0·11	...	...	0·43	2·30	0·70	0·18	...	...	...
Presidency.	24-Parganas	Saugor Island																				
		Diamond Harbour.	2·30	...	...	1·77	...	...	0·10	0·04	0·05	0·50	1·39	0·78	...	0·44	0·55	0·32	0·09	...	...	...
		Budge-Budge	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	0·13	0·30	0·01	0·43	0·10	2·05	0·98	0·06	...	...	...
		Canning Town	...	...	...	...	...	4·71	...	1·33	..	0·23	0·33	..	0·09	0·41	0·71	1·64	0·26	...	...	...
		Alipore (Obsy.)	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·02	...	0·19	0·39	0·51	...	0·32	0·03	0·86	1·36	0·47	...	0·01	...
		Barrackpore	...	...	...	...	...	0·37	...	...	...	0·53	0·16	0·19	1·15	...	1·97	2·49	0·04	...	...	...
		Dum-Dum	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·37	...	...	0·33	...	1·49	..	..	0·37	1·37	...	...	...	...
		Barasat	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	0·24	0·03	0·10	0·41	0·28	0·15	0·15	0·20	0·50	1·02	0·70	...	...	...
		Basirhat																				
	Nadia	Ranaghat	...	...	0·43	...	0·27	1·69	0·31	...	...	0·11	...	0·28	0·33	0·20	0·45	1·18	2·15	...	1·40	...
		Krishnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·21	..	0·19	...	0·13	0·06	0·24	1·75	0·56	2·03	0·11	...	...
		Chuadanga	0·14	...	0·38	...	...	...	1·02	...	...	0·11	0·24	0·61	0·07	0·09	0·51	0·01	1·82	0·15	3·68	0·30
		Meherpur	...	...	2·50	...	0·75	...	0·04	...	0·23	0·10	0·11	0·15	..	0·28	0·11	1·84	0·62	0·29	3·50	...
		Kushtia	0·86	...	1·40	...	...	0·07	0·60	...	0·01	0·25	0·30	0·23	...	0·43	0·10	1·21	1·00	0·33	1·23	0·43
		Haringhata	...	...	0·40	...	...	0·75	...	...	...	..	0·10	0·30	0·63	0·05	0·46	0·85	0·35	...	0·10	...
	Murshidabad	Kandi	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	0·92	0·19	...	...	...	...	0·66	0·61	1·17	0·31	0·29	...
		Berhampore	...	...	...	...	0·71	...	0·29	...	0·31	0·14	0·25	0·65	...	0·83	0·38	0·56	0·05	0·52	0·34	...
		Lalbagh	..	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	0·09	...	...	0·02	0·81	0·01	0·03	0·43	0·94	0·06	...
		Azimganj	0·10	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	0·28	0·55	0·03	..	0·18	0·02	1·13	0·16	1·58	0·01	...
		Jangipur	0·95	...	...	1·77	.	0·20	0·96	..	0·39	0·13	0·18	0·04	...	0 87	0·09	0·32	0·03	1·31	0·03	...
		Lalgola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·31	0·59	...	1·14	...	0·44	...	0·72	...	...	...
		Akriganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·15	...	...	0·07	0·35	...	...	0·11	0·70	2·01	...	0·51	...	...
		Patkabari	...	0·58	...	0·85	0·04	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	0·43	0·05	0·10	2·67	...	1·53	...	...
		Dumkal	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·25	0·30	...	0·45	0·03	1·18	1·03	...	2·20	0·29	...
		Kuliyanganj	...	...	0·88	0·32	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·20	0·21	0·15	...	0·10	0·02	2·36	...	0·25	0·67	...
	Jessore	Narail	...	...	1·07	...	0·03	...	0·01	...	0·14	0·70	0·03	0·20	0·03	0·43	2·72	0·18	1·95	0·26	0·06	0·84
		Jessore	0·54	...	0·28	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	0·43	0·23	0·12	0·24	0·31	1·87	0·63	0·36	0·02	0·04	0·01
		Jhenida	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·85	..	0·01	0·10	0·07	0·15	0·01	0·03	1·10	0·10	0·58	0·03	2·46	0·03
		Magura	1·69	1·29	0·12	0·06	...	0·03	0·20	...	...	0·31	0·23	1·02	0·10	0·27	0·70	0·57	0·58	0·52	2·16	0·09
		Bangaon	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·36	0·12	0·92	1·34	4·48	...	...	...
	Khulna	Satkhira	...	...	...	...	..	...	0·26	0·44	0·18	0·30	0·02	0·15	0·39	1·50	0·23	1·60	1·91	0·11	...	...
		Bagerhat	...	0·17	0·12	...	...	...	...	0·23	0·13	0·12	0·09	...	1·17	0 48	0·25	0·07	3·13	1·17	...	...
		Khulna	...	...	0·11	0·32	...	0·55	1·36	1·03	0·20	0·38	0·02	0·37	1·35	3·89	0·16	1·05	5·50	0·68	...	...
		Kaliganj	...	0·01	0·01	0·05	0·04	3·86	1·10	0·48	0·04	0·10	0·53	0·23	1·22	0·87	0·01	2·00	1·65	0·01	0·07	0·07
		Nakipur	.	0·63	0·15	1·90	0·50	...	0·13	...	...	0·47	0·21	0·39	0·18	1·10	0·05	1·31	0·75	..	...	...
		Dumuria	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	0·42	...	...	0·49	1·33	0·26	1·47	2·34	0·09	0·01	...
		Rampal	1·20	2·94	...	...	...	0·53	...	...	...	...	0·09	0·05	0·26	0·42	0·59	0·77	5·72	0·48	...	0·05
		Kalaroa	...	0·65	...	...	...	1·25	...	...	0·04	0·21	...	0·62	0 30	2·69	0·55	0·60	4·20	...	0·08	...
		Paikgachha	...	...	0·05	...	0·17	0·12	...	0·39	0·03	0·13	...	0·32	0·01	1·05	0·03	0·89	0·20	0·37	0·07	...
		Mollahat	...	...	...	0·16	...	...	...	0·35	0·03	0·15	0·30	0·00	2·53	0·60	0·74	0·06	1·81	0·36	...	0·07
		Morelganj	1·54	0·03	0·11	...	0·33	...	...	0·21	0·11	0·08	0·22	0·12	1·03	0·65	0·02	1·01	3·06	0·22	0·03	0·16
		Tala	...	0·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·03	0·04	0·66	1·65	0·13	0·19	0·45	11·50	0·07	0·06	...

STATIONS IN BENGAL IN JULY 1911.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	No. of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May to 31st July 1911.	Average rainfall from 16th May to 31st July.	Station.	District.	Division.
...	...	...	0·27	...	1·39	...	...	...	...	0·21	13	13·71	8·30	13·24	1·64	24·32	24·28	Kalna	Burdwan ...	Burdwan.
...	...	...	0·13	...	...	0·84	...	0·02	...	...	10	16·10	4·42	12·32	1·95	17·55	25·76	Burdwan		
...	...	...	0·25	...	0·26	1·24	0·18	...	...	...	12	15·23	9·59	10·71	2·83	23·37	23·60	Katwa.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	2·45	...	0·23	...	...	8	[illegible]	7·45	14·15	3·45	31·52	26·57	Raniganj		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	5	15·83	1·50	12·82	0·55	17·20	26·68	Mankur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	0·40	0·15	...	...	7	?	4·65	?	2·45	16·82	?	Mangolkot.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	0·28	0·10	...	...	12	17·38	4·70	13·90	0·99	23·75	26·11	Suri	Birbhum	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	0·36	...	...	...	9	16·52	2·96	13·76	0·47	22·40	25·84	Hetampur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·52	0·10	0·12	...	...	11	16·18	5·02	11·33	1·52	28·35	24·29	Rampur Hât.		
...	...	...	...	...	0·55	...	...	2·00	...	...	6	15·50	5·10	11·64	2·00	?	25·22	Bolpur.		
...	...	...	...	0·82	0·20	0·11	0·12	...	...	...	10	17·70	7·14	14·02	2·25	27·24	29·09	Muraroi.		
...	...	...	0·02	...	0·29	1·21	0·15	0·02	...	0·40	10	13·86	5·72	11·40	1·29	19·45	24·85	Labpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	7	16·46	10·19	12·87	1·69	28·10	25·49	Bankura ...	Bankura ...	
...	...	...	0·14	...	...	0·69	...	0·16	...	...	10	16·48	4·55	11·85	1·11	17·70	26·08	Vishnupur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	0·15	...	...	10	16·43	4·82	12·68	1·19	32·06	25·05	Malhara		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·55	0·93	0·02	...	...	12	16·95	7·07	13·45	0·93	20·32	28·45	Khatra		
...	...	0·06	...	...	...	0·49	...	...	...	...	7	15·84	4·28	12·07	1·08	15·75	26·11	Indas.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	...	...	...	...	7	13·25	9·19	12·85	4·03	23·42	26·07	Kotalpur.		
...	...	...	0·38	...	...	1·70	0·02	0·34	...	...	13	14·06	8·46	10·34	2·09	18·07	22·32	Onda.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	0·51	...	...	...	12	14·13	5·08	12·16	1·29	22·11	26·10	Gangajalghati		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·19	0·22	...	...	11	16·56	5·58	12·27	1·30	17·18	27·52	Raipur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·65	...	0·22	...	...	9	14·94	6·54	11·63	1·68	23·52	24·89	Sonamukhi.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	6	?	4·37	?	1·52	20·63	?	Pachet ...	Midnapore ...	
...	...	...	...	0·01	...	0·16	0·65	...	...	...	8	15·52	3·38	14·52	0·89	19·01	27·22	Contai.		
...	...	...	...	0·07	...	2·11	0·54	...	...	...	10	13·37	10·55	12·18	3·36	23·79	24·71	Tamluk.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·88	1·04	...	...	...	9	15·95	8·14	11·90	1·88	23·22	24·04	Midnapore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·35	0·32	...	...	...	9	15·36	5·35	12·47	1·45	14·60	25·32	Ghatal.		
...	...	...	...	0·13	...	0·75	0·17	...	...	...	13	15·00	7·44	12·58	2·40	21·93	26·38	Kukrahaty.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·64	1·08	0·10	...	...	13	?	7·37	12·60	1·09	18·49	26·96	Amlagura.		
...	...	...	0·07	...	...	1·60	0·53	...	...	...	8	14·38	6·57	11·09	2·75	16·03	24·93	Panskura		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	...	...	7	13·13	4·30	12·13	1·65	17·12	24·68	Dantan.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	2·20	0·37	...	...	...	8	?	0·97	?	2·20	21·03	?	Chandrakona.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	0·48	0·12	...	...	11	?	6·20	?	1·60	20·88	?	Bhagwanpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	2·48	0·91	...	...	...	6	?	6·03	?	2·46	21·23	?	Kultikri.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·50	0·65	...	...	...	7	?	7·03	?	2·00	25·04	?	Gopiballavpore.		
...	...											?		?			?	Gidni.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	1·57	...	...	...	9	?	4·91	?	1·57	17·58	?	Silda.		
												?		?			?	Chandre.		
												?		?			?	Goaltore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·98	1·30	...	...	...	8	?	8·87	?	2·17	20·28	?	Salboni.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	2·73	1·53	0·86	...	0·04	10	?	8·15	?	2·73	46·72	?	Narayangarh.		
...	0·46	...	0·11	...	0·03	0·55	...	...	...	0·03	8	?	5·60	?	2·25	19·49	?	Ramnagar.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	...	...	7	?	3·94	?	0·95	18·01	?	Mohanpur.		
...	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·95	0·30	...	...	...	9	?	4·41	?	0·95		?	Heria.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·13	...	...	...	8	?	3·08	?	1·11	19·01	?	Janka (Khejari).		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·51	[illegible]	...	...	...	9	?	6·76	?	2·00	19·00	?	Nandigram.		
...	...	...	...	...	2·21	0·27	...	...	...	0·10	7	?	5·59	?	2·21		?	Moyna.		
...	...	...	...	...	1·60	0·75	1·92	...	...	0·50	12	?	9·31	?	1·96	21·20	?	Pingla.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	6·36	0·36	...	...	0·12	10	?	18·04	?	6·36	32·34	?	Narajole.		
...		...	0·27	...	...	0·23	...	0·53	0·25	...	9	17·30	6·76	12·04	1·80	19·83	25·51	Serampore ...	Hooghly ...	
...	...	1·20	...	...	0·54	0·14	...	1·03	...	0·02	17	16·39	9·49	11·28	1·61	20·58	25·22	Hooghly.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·59	0·03	...	...	...	7	15·50	5·45	12·13	1·85	15·61	25·37	*Arambagh* (Jahanabad).		
...	...	...	0·64	0·15	...	0·02	...	0·18	...	...	8	18·06	4·67	12·04	1·37	15·39	26·03	Howrah	Howrah ...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	0·34	...	...	...	8	16·35	4·70	12·14	2·93	18·19	25·22	Mohesreka.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·11	0·30	...	...	...	10	16·07	5·83	10·42	2·35	15·82	24·72	Uluberia.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·48	0·16	...	...	...	10	?	5·98	?	2·30		?	*Amta.*		
												16·74		15·53			29·07	Saugor Island	24-Parganas ...	Presidency.
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·54	0·09	0·24	...	...	12	17·25	9·80	14·96	2·30	25·88	23·14	Diamond Harbour.		
...	...	...	0·10	...	...	0·36	0·15	...	...	...	9	?	6·03	?	2·05	17·84	?	*Budge-Budge.*		
...	...	...	0·44	...	0·76	0·28	0·08	...	...	...	11	16·94	11·27	12·61	4·71	21·53	27·75	Canning Town		
...	...	...	0·47	0·09	0·08	0·08	...	0·05	...	...	8	18·96	5·45	12·31	1·36	19·11	26·30	Alipore (Obsy.)		
...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	0·62	0·20	...	10	15·94	2·49	11·88	2·49		25·09	Barrackpore		
...	...	...	0·68	...	0·19	...	...	0·40	...	...	8	17·03	4·20	11·98	1·37	15·46	26·19	Dum-Dum.		
...	...	...	0·17	...	0·05	0·50	0·03	1·50	...	...	14	16·13	6·26	10·96	1·50	19·10	24·13	Barasat.		
												16·84		12·82			27·80	Basirhat.		
...	...	...	0·70	0·02	0·64	0·04	0·08	...	...	...	14	14·68	10·28	10·55	1·60	21·20	23·73	Ranaghat ...	Nadia ...	
...	...	...	0·88	...	0·68	0·13	...	0·11	...	...	12	15·87	8·06	10·37	2·03	35·45	23·44	Krishnagar		
...	...	...	1·22	...	0·48	0·80	...	0·52	...	...	16	15·26	12·73	10·20	3·68	34·19	23·90	Chuadanga.		
...	...	...	1·35	0·05	0·45	0·34	0·90	0·02	...	...	16	15·64	13·68	10·11	3·50	36·01	23·86	Meherpur.		
...	...	...	0·97	0·04	...	0·35	0·90	...	...	...	16	15·84	10·69	10·50	1·40	30·90	25·70	Kushtia		
...	...	...	0·56	...	0·09	0·27	...	...	...	...	12	?	6·01	?	0·90	16·29	?	Harinaghata.		
...	...	...	0·36	...	...	3·02	0·25	...	0·07	...	10	15·92	7·85	13·16	3·02	29·09	25·04	Kandi	Murshidabad ...	
...	...	0·09	...	0·28	...	0·25	0·50	...	...	...	14	15·70	6·14	10·81	0·83	25·45	23·40	Berhampore		
...	...	...	0·22	0·97	0·04	0·28	0·10	0·05	...	...	8	15·60	4·20	12·03	0·97	28·01	24·58	Lalbagh.		
...	...	0·05	0·06	...	...	0·03	0·43	0·07	0·01	...	8	15·60	4·72	10·75	1·58	26·89	23·56	Azimganj.		
...	...	...	...	0·25	0·65	0·02	0·78	0·05	...	...	13	15·74	9·05	10·98	1·77	29·93	23·43	Jangipur		
...	...	...	...	0·50	0·43	0·62	...	...	...	...	8	15·78	6·75	11·42	2·31	27·44	21·81	Lalgola.		
...	...	...	0·30	0·55	...	0·16	0·20	...	...	...	11	15·67	6·11	11·84	2·01	32·57	27·04	Akriganj.		
...	...	0·48	...	...	0·30	0·34	0·04	0·04	...	...	10	12·00	5·64	8·85	1·53	28·07	[illegible]	Patkabari.		
...	...	...	...	...	0·25	1·20	...	...	...	...	10	15·62	7·60	10·28	2·20	32·67	24·23	Dumkal.		
...	...	...	0·06	...	0·16	2·58	2·00	...	...	...	13	?	10·34	?	2·83	35·00	?	*Kuliganj.*		
...	...	...	0·98	...	1·74	0·12	...	...	...	...	13	15·30	11·27	9·83	2·72	31·73	24·52	Narail	Jessore ...	
...	...	...	2·05	0·08	0·71	0·75	0·05	0·08	...	...	14	17·52	9·00	11·62	2·08	37·57	28·76	Jessore.		
...	...	...	0·85	...	1·30	0·83	0·01	0·61	...	...	12	16·00	9·86	10·29	1·30	20·05	[illegible]	Jhenida		
...	...	...	0·15	...	1·75	1·52	...	...	...	...	17	16·10	13·36	10·61	2·16	34·00	26·66	Magura.		
...	...	...	0·67	...	1·95	0·38	0·52	0·24	0·18	...	12	15·48	11·20	10·86	4·45	27·40	24·62	Bangaon.		
...	...	...	0·04	0·70	1·40	2·35	...	...	...	...	11	17·65	11·58	12·35	2·33	25·58	27·39	Satkhira	Khulna	
...	0·02	...	1·50	0·34	1·15	0·62	...	...	...	...	14	19·80	11·03	14·53	3·13	33·58	32·73	Bagerhat		
...	...	...	1·02	0·05	0·18	...	...	0·08	...	...	16	18·37	18·32	12·28	5·50	40·78	28·46	Khulna.		
...	...	...	0·64	0·02	5·40	1·36	...	1·68	...	...	14	?	20·47	?	5·40	37·91	?	*Kaliganj.*		
...	...	...	...	0·66	6·65	0·20	...	1·61	...	...	16	15·27	17·15	12·62	6·63		28·55	Nakipur.		
...	...	...	0·95	0·18	0·95	0·14	...	...	...	...	10	?	8·63	?	2·34	26·71	?	*Dumuria.*		
...	...	...	0·43	2·02	2·30	0·92	...	0·23	0·06	0·01	14	16·90	19·01	13·71	5·72	37·41	23·70	Rampal.		
...	...	...	0·90	...	2·20	0·22	...	0·06	...	...	11	?	13·18	?	4·20	33·66	?	*Kalaroa.*		
...	...	...	2·50	...	1·22	2·86	...	0·32	...	0·07	14	?	17·49	?	6·20	32·46	?	*Paikgachha.*		
...	...	...	1·87	...	2·83	0·08	0·02	...	...	...	11	?	11·44	?	2·83	34·87	?	*Mollahat.*		
...	...	...	...	1·10	2·22	1·25	...	...	...	...	16	?	13·60	?	3·06	32·90	?	*Morelganj.*		
...	...	...	1·12	0·60	0·75	0·43	...	...	...	...	12	?	15·79	?	11·50	30·20	?	*Tala.*		

TABLE OF RAINFALL RECORDED AT

Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Patna.	Patna ...	Patna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	0·08	0·27	0·04	...	...	0·86	0·42	0·55	2·53	...	...	...
		Dinapore ..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	0·26	...	...	...	0·60	2·23	0·57	2·06	...	...	..
		Bihar ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	0·95	.	0·20	0·05	0·10	...	...
		Barh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	0·18	0·18	...	0·01	...	0·16	0·20	0·64	1·98	...	...	...
		Bikram ...																			0·40	
		Hilsa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	0·85	...	...	0·60	0·45	0·60	0·08	...	...	...
		Islampur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	0·40	1·50	0·2?	...	...	...	...	...
		Asthawan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·63	0·30	0·08	0·26	...	...	...	...
	Gaya ...	Aurangabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	...	„
		Gaya ...	0·06	0·03	...	0·03	0·03	...	..	...	...	0·07	0·07	...	0·17	0·21	0·57	0·12	0·04	...	...	...
		Nawadah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...		...	...	2·22	2·04	0·60	0·22	..	...	...
		Jahanabad ...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	0·14	0·16	...	...	..	0·65	0·09	0·45	0·02	0·12	..	...	...
		Arwal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	0·09	...	...	...	...	..	...	0·11	..	0·41	...	...	...
		Daudnagar ...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	2·02	..	0·49	...	...	...	...	...
		Sherghati ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·08	0·12	0·16	1·11	...	0·08	0·04	..	...
		Rajauli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	0·90	0·20	...	2·35	...	...	...
		Fakri Barawan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·36	...	...	2·00	..	.	...	0·12	...	...	...
		Deo ...	0·26	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·16	0·27	...	...	...	...	...
		Nabinagar ...	...	0·03	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	0·86	1·02		...	...	...	...	...
		Barachati ...	...	...	...	0·72	...	...	...	...	...	..	0·30	0·02	0·87	0·18	1·80	0·10	0·02	...		...
	Shahabad ..	Buxar ...	...	0·12	...	1·52	...	...	...	0·08	0·12	...	0·06	..	...	...	0·85	...	...	...	..	...
		Debri ..	.	...	...	...	...		...	0·34	...	0·07	...	...	0·42	1·40	0·06	...	...	...	...	...
		Bhabhua .	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...		.	..	...	0·85	..		0·37	...	...	0·06	.	...
		Sasaram ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·33	0·03	...	...	...	0·33	0·11	0·32	...	...	...	0·04	...
		Arrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	0·08	0·08	0·04	...	0·65	0·34	...	0·18	...	...	...
		Mohanea ...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	3·00	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	0·06	...
		Ageaon .	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·11	...	0·19	0·07	...	...	0·53	0·10	0·02	0·52	...	...	...
		Ramagar .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·35	.	0·77	...	...	...	0·90	0·21	0·05	..	...	.	...	...
		Koath ..	...	0·10	.	...	...	...	...	0·50	...		...	...	...	..	2·75	0·25	...	...	...	...
		Sikroul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·18	.	...	...	...	0·40	2·10	...	...	...	...	...
		Bassowan ..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...
		Monaharpur ...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	0·48	..	0·21	...	...	...
		Akberpur ..	0·55	...	...	0·18	...	...	..	0·50	...	...	...	...	0·67	0·03	0·15	...	...	...	...	...
		Chand ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...		...
		Cherari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
		Kargahar ...		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...										
		Adhaura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·40	0·03	...					
Tirhut.	Saran ...	Gopalganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	..	...		0·20	0·50	...	0·58	...	...
		Siwan ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	0·77	...	...	.	...	...	0·12	0·07	0·74	0·32	0·61	0·04	...
		Ekma ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		...	...	0·60	1·52	0·05	0·23	...	...	...
		Chapra .	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	0·38	0·65	0·17	3·11	0·01	...	...
		Hathwa ...	...	.	...	...	...	...	0·42	0·24	...	...	..	..	0·61	0·38	0·52	0·41	0·81	...	.	..
		Amnor .	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	...	0·05	...	...	..	.	..	1·45	0·36	...	1·31	...	.	...
		Basantpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·06	...	...	...	...	2·15	0·60	1·20		...	...	...	...
		Darauli ...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	.	1·00	1·88	...	0·50	.	..	...	...
		Bhoreh ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·25	0·06		...	...	0·61	0·53	0·56	...	...	...	...
		Sripur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·54	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	0·29	...	0·25	...	...	...
		Parsa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	4·00	2·00	...	..	...	...	...
		Maharajganj ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1·10	...	...	...	..	...	1·90	0·55	0·50	0·55	...	...	...
		Mashrak ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1·25	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·05	0·99	0·21	1·25	...	...
	Champaran ...	Motihari .	...	0·78	0·17	0·12	...	0·89	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·57	1·54	1·43	1·07	0·04	0·03	...
		Bettiah .	0·10	..	...	0·12	0·10	..	...	0·18	...	..	...	...	...	0·01	0·14	0·70	0·40	0·47	0·29	...
		Bagaha ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·02	..	...	...	..	...	.	.	0·22	2·50	..	1·04	0·22	...	...
		Burhurwa ...	..	..	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	0·39	1·18	0·21	1·10	...	.	...	...
		Ramnagar ..	1·82	0·54	1·47	...	0·81	...	...	2·68	...	...	.	..	0·40	2·59	0·12	0·57	0·97	0·70	.	...
		Narkatiaganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
		Kissoriah ...	...	...	...	.	...	0·26	...	1·28	...	...	..	...	..	0·37	0·21	0·40	...	..	...	...
		Dhanaha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	..	...	...	...	0·13	...	...
	Muzaffarpur ..	Sitamarhi .	3·61	2·00	0·56	.	...	3·00	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	..	0·75	0·35	1·67	1·70	0·09	1·80	...
		Muzaffarpur	1·46		...	...	...	0·34	..	0·13		...	.	...	...			0·65	1·01	...	0·12	..
		Hajipur ..	.	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·01	1·83	0·08	0·07	0·14	...	...	0·15	0·32	0·78	0·65	0·02	...	0·01
		Paru ...	...	...	0·50	...	.	1·00	2·60	...	..	0·20	..	0·15	...	...	1·20	0·50	.	.	...	0·20
		Mahua ...	...	..	...	...	...	0·15	...	1·75	0·18	...	0·04	...	...	...	0·19		0·55	1·05	...	...
		Shiuhar ...	...	...	...	0·10	..	2·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	0·80	2·50	...	0·50	0·50	...	...
		Pupri ...	0·30	2·00	...	0·44	0·26	4·68	0·30	.	..	...	..	...	...	4·67	0·50					
		Raghopore .	...	...	..	...	...	...	0·18	0·46	..	...	0·55	...	...	0·19	0·23	0·80	1·80	...	..	...
		Manine ...	...	...	...	...		...		...	..	...									...	...
		Minapore ...	1·00	...		.	0·60	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...		.	2·10	0·50	0·22		...
		Katra ...	0·80	3·00	..	1·40	...	1·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	1·50	0·30		0·20	0·40	...
		Patipur ...	...	0·05	...	...	...	1·66	...	0·64	0·23	...	0·12	...	.	0·87	1·02	0·16	1·56	0·26	...	0·01
		Lalganj ...	...	...		...	...	...	...	0·38	...	...	...	..	0·40	...		0·38	0·80	0·32	...	...
		Sursand ...	2·30	2·84	0·13	...	1·42	5·98	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	1·40	0·15	0·26	...	0·11	0·76	...
		Sonbarsa ...	0·39	0·33	...	...	0·89	3·75	...	...	0·24	...	...	..	...	2·00	...	...	...	2·14	0·33	...
		Bairagnia ...	0·78	0·45	0·03	..	5·00	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·17	1·75	1·11	0·40	0·11	1·40	...	...
	Darbhanga ...	Tajpur (Samastipur).	...	1·63	...	...	0·15	...	0·59	0·02	1·02	...	0·03	...	...	1·92	0·16	1·03	1·57	0·16	...	...
		Darbhanga ...	...	2·40	...	.	...	1·58	0·15	..	...	0·18	0·07	...	0·06	3·19	0·73	1·55	...	0·16	0·35	...
		Madhubani ..	1·40	1·48	0·01	0·30	0·40	4·47	0·28	0·10	...	...	0·08	0·12	...	2·68	0·32	0·84	0·06	0·22	0·54	...
		Bahera ...	2·35	..	...	...	...	...	0·42	0·27	...	0·28	..	0·19	...	3·24	...	...	...	2·50	...	...
		Rosera .	...	2·52	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	1·02	0·01	...	...	...	0·95	0·13	1·16	0·87	8·27	0·44	...
		Khutonia ...	0·76	0·13	0·94	1·27	2·00	1·33	...	...	..	0·61	...	...	...	2·00	0·56	0·61	0·26	0·36	0·11	...
		Ladania ...	1·30	1·30	...	0·16	2·17	1·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2·97	...	1·50	0·40	...	...
		Laukahi ...	2·50	...	0·27	1·97	...	1·70	...	0·23	...		0·30	...	...	0·65	...	...	...	0·20	...	...
		Khajouli ...	0·63	...	0·76	1·77	4·57	0·60	...	0·16	0·09	0·25	...	...	0·22	0·83	0·13	...	3·10	0·90	...	...
		Benipatti ...	0·48	1·73	...	0·19	0·10	6·17	0·63	0·61	..	...	0·12	...	...	3·50	0·85	...	...	0·70	0·98	...
		Madhupur ...	...	1·35	...	...	0·12	1·05	1·52	0·35	0·12	...	0·32	0·35	...	...	1·12	0·55	0·12	0·35	...	...
Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ..	Begusarai ...	...	0·03	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	0·09	0·03	...	..	...	0·05	0·62	1·28	1·35	0·04	...	...
		Monghyr ..	...	0·33	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	0·24	...	0·53	0·75	0·65	1·45	4·00	0·30	0·08	0·18	...
		Jamui ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	.	...	0·23	1·45	1·06	1·35	0·06	...	0·09	...
		Gogri ...	..	0·14	0·05	...	0·05	...	...	...	0·89	0·08	0·56	0·22	0·17	0·80	0·37	1·06	1·48	1·30	0·28	...
		Jamalpur ..	0·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·20	..	...	0·81	3·60	0·44	0·01	0·04	...	...
		Shaikhpura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	0·28	0·37	0·29	1·31	...	...	...	1·56	...
		Chakai Bamdah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·02	0·02	.	0·28	0·43	1·43	0·66	2·48	0·15	...	0·60	0·05
		Chupreon ...	...	2·50	0·02	...	0·65	...	0·27	...	...	..	0·13	...	0·25	0·01	1·67	1·00	0·01	0·40	0·24	...
		Gidhour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	1·14	1·30	1·44	...	...	...	...
		Kharagpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·70	0·21	3·36	1·83	...	...	...

STATIONS IN BENGAL IN JULY 1911—*continued.*

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	No. of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May to 31st July 1911.	Average rainfall from 16th May to 31st July.	Station.	District.	Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.44	7	14.16	5.55	11.41	2.53	19.44	20.38	Patna	Patna ...	Patna.
...	...	...	...	0.10	...	...	0.17	...	...	0.01	8	14.61	6.18	12.33	2.28	16.99	21.84	Dinapore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	5	15.00	2.90	12.90	1.00	14.93	21.04	Bihar.		
...	...	0.09	...	...	...	...	0.16	...	...	2.07	9	13.68	5.81	12.35	2.07	20.84	19.85	Barh.		
												16.57		13.14			23.25	Bikram.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.90	...	...	0.12	8	14.21	4.14	12.30	0.90	25.85	21.99	Hilsa.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.20	...	...	..	4	?	2.30	?	1.50	9.75	?	*Islampur.*		
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	0.99	5	?	2.26	?	0.99	14.24	?	*Asthawan.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0.24	0.30	...	...	...	3	14.19	0.77	12.62	0.30	11.02	20.05	Aurangabad	Gaya ...	
...	...	...	...	...	0.09		...	..	...	0.35	5	15.68	1.94	12.30	0.57		19.95	Gaya.		
...	...	...	...	...	0.28	0.35	...	...	...	0.19	7	14.26	3.00	12.07	2.23	19.30	20.09	Nawadah.		
...	...	...	...	...	0.07	0.15	0.10	...	...	...	7	13.75	1.95	12.26	0.65	8.65	19.36	Jahanabad.		
...	...	...	...	...	0.26	..	...	...	...	...	3	13.60	0.87	13.53	0.41	6.57	20.33	Arwal.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.75	...	...	...	5	14.00	4.51	12.48	2.02	11.85	19.43	Daudnagar.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12.87	1.66	10.49	1.11	9.62	17.54	Sherghati.		
...	...	...	...	...	..	0.48	...	...	...	...	4	16.50	3.94	12.61	2.35	16.88	21.09	Rajauli.		
...	...	...	...	...	0.87	...	...	...	1.65	...	5	12.87	5.00	13.00	2.00		19.96	Pakri Barawan.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0.37	0.56	...	...	...	7	?	2.55	?	0.80	14.45	?	*Deo.*		
...	...	...	...	...	0.04	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	1.95	?	1.02	19.05	?	*Nabinagar.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.01	...	...	...	6	?	4.02	?	1.80		?	Barachati.		
...	...	...	...	...	0.29	...	0.14	...	...	0.12	7	14.39	3.30	11.72	1.52	10.91	17.58	Buxar ...	Shahabad ...	
...	...	...	...	...	0.31	...	...	...	..	...	4	14.72	2.60	11.64	1.40	13.24	20.36	Dehri.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.03	0.06	...	...	3	13.71	1.92	12.28	1.03	15.87	18.12	Bhabhua.		
...	...	...	...	...	0.28	..	0.03	...	...		5	14.32	2.45	11.76	1.33	12.63	17.89	Sasaram.		
...	...	..	...	...	1.05	0.01	0.33	..	...	0.26	6	15.13	3.09	13.35	1.05	12.61	21.35	Arrah.		
...	...	...	...	...	..	1.15	...	...	..	2.00	8	11.14	6.15	13.20	3.00	15.15	20.68	Mohanea.		
...	...	...	...	0.23	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	12.33	1.94	13.76	0.53	15.16	23.30	Agiaon.		
...	...	...	...	0.35	...	...	...	.	...	4.33	6	14.00	7.96	13.15	4.33	17.92	20.55	Ramagar.		
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	3	14.22	3.60	13.18	2.75	11.91	8.96	Koath.		
...	...	...	...	...	0.90	0.18	...	...	...	...	6	15.33	4.16	11.48	2.10		17.21	Sikroul.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.50	...	..	...	1	13.44	0.50	14.04	0.50		21.11	Bassowan.		
...	...	...	...	...	0.01	...	...	...	...	..	2	14.11	0.82	12.10	0.43	9.78	10.10	Monaharpur.		
...	...											?		?			?	*Akberpur.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil		?	Chand.		
												?		?			?	Cherari.		
												?		?			?	Kargahar.		
												?		?			?	Adhaura.		
...	...	...	...	...	0.48	...	...	...	...	0.42	6	13.08	2.68	12.38	0.58	11.93	20.47	Gopalganj ...	Saran ...	Tirhut.
...	...	...	...	...	0.58	...	...	...	...	0.20	7	14.10	3.46	11.83	0.77	7.38	20.05	Siwan.		
...	...	...	...	...	0.03	0.47	0.08	...	...	0.50	5	11.71	3.48	10.45	1.52	13.29	19.86	Ekma.		
...	...	...	...	...	0.12	...	...	...	...	2.24	6	14.23	5.77	11.29	2.24		18.80	Chapra.		
...	...	...	...	...	1.11	.	...	...	...	1.10	9	?	5.60	?	1.11	10.87	?	*Hathwa.*		
..	...	...	...	...	0.63	0.31	0.17	...	...	0.86	8	13.75	6.19	12.38	1.45	20.18	22.51	Amnor.		
...	..	...	...	...	3.20	0.20	...	...	...	1.40	6	12.50	8.85	12.28	3.20	15.01	21.51	Basantpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	3.43	5	?	0.92	?	3.43	12.01	?	*Darauli.*		
...	...											?		.			?	*Bhoreh.*		
...	...	...		...	0.41	...	...	...	...	0.47	6	?	3.01	?	1.05	10.77	?	*Sripur.*		
...	...											?		?			?	Parsa.		
...	...	0.15	...	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	1.20	8	?	6.15	?	1.90	12.05	?	Maharajganj.		
...	...	0.13		...	1.00	...	0.20	...	...	1.01	9	?	6.25	?	1.28	17.88	?	Mashrak.		
...	0.16	0.04	...	...	...	...	0.02	...		2.02	11	12.48	10.07	12.49	2.02	23.52	23.26	Motihari ...	Champaran ...	
...	0.11	0.90	...	...	...	...	0.03	...	...	0.51	11	13.40	4.06	[illegible]	0.90	18.32	24.08	Bettiah.		
...	0.06	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	0.34	6	15.25	5.40	10.35	2.50	22.12	29.65	Bagaha.		
...	...	...	..	...	0.15	...	.	...	...	2.49	6	14.19	5.61	12.04	2.49	19.58	21.40	Burhurwa.		
0.11	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.07	...	1.06	1.71	14	?	15.02		2.59	28.44	?	*Ramnagar.*		
												?		?			?	*Narkotiaganj.*		
...	.	...	...	...	...	0.25	...	...	...	0.30	7	?	3.07	?	1.28	17.98	?	*Kissoriah.*		
...	0.50	...	...	...	0.10	0.10	...	...	...	...		?		?			?	*Dhanaha.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.75	11	12.00	18.51	12.54	3.64	20.60	22.86	Sitamarhi ...	Muzaffarpur ...	
...	...											14.39		11.90			20.38	Muzaffarpur.		
...	...	0.30	...	...	..	0.02	0.01	...	...	0.18	8	14.51	4.53	12.23	1.83	17.83	21.67	Hajipur.		
...	...	...	...	0.50	...	...	...	...	...	1.50	10	13.33	7.75	12.38	3.00		20.19	Paru.		
...	0.05	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	2.00	7	13.93	6.06	13.23	2.00	23.78	21.87	Mahua.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0.10	...	...	..	1.85	8	11.67	8.85	10.48	2.50		19.11	Shiuhar.		
		...	...	...	...	0.30	...	...	...	...	9	11.33		[illegible]	4.08		21.15	Pupri.		
...	...	0.08	...	...	0.18	...	..	...	...	.	8	?	4.47	.	1.90	16.71	?	Raghopore.		
												.		?			?	Manine.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.80	0.40	7	?	6.62	.	2.10	12.38	?	Minapore.		
...	...	...	...	...	0.40	...	...	...	...	3.10	11	?	13.03	?	3.10		?	Katra.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0.04	...	...	...	0.72	10	?	7.35	?	1.66	21.64	?	Patipur.		
...	...	...	...	..	...	0.40	...	.	...	2.00	7	?	4.08	?	2.00	15.54	?	Lalganj.		
...	..	...	...	..	..	0.30	...	...	.	1.50	12	?	17.15	?	5.98	28.06	?	Sursand.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.28	...	...	1.34	10	?	12.70	?	3.75		?	Sonbarsa.		
...	...	...	...	...	0.30	...	...	...	0.44	0.47	12	?	13.51	?	5.00	26.09	?	Bairagnia.		
...	..	0.10	...	...	...	1.98	...	...	...	0.82	12	13.73	10.26	12.89	1.92	28.83	21.32	Tajpur (Samastipur).	Darbhanga ...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0.22	...	...	...	0.44	11	14.37	11.10	12.13	3.19	24.15	21.14	Darbhanga.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0.04	...	...	...	4.01	14	13.10	17.36	12.18	4.17	23.51	22.24	Madhubani.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	7	14.19	9.27	13.11	3.24		22.46	Bahera.		
...	...	...	...	...		0.02	...	...	..	0.96	9	14.33	8.40	12.64	2.52		20.03	Roserha.		
...	0.04	...	1.49	...	...	0.76	...	...	2.06	0.06	16	?	14.85	?	2.06	24.28	?	*Khutonia.*		
...	...	...	...	3.25	...	...	...	...	...	3.80	10	?	18.55	?	3.80		?	*Ladania.*		
0.47	...	...	0.70	...	...	0.30	...	...	2.06	...	12	?	11.35	?	2.50	18.01	?	*Laukaha.*		
...	...	...	1.04	...	0.19	.	...	...	2.08	0.04	15	?	16.90	?	4.57	28.67	?	*Khajuli.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0.55	...	...	...	2.45	14	?	18.56	?	6.17	27.02	?	*Benipatti.*		
...	...	...	...	..	...	0.40	...	...	...	3.00	14	?	10.42	?	3.00	26.37	?	*Madhupur.*		
...	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.18	5	14.65	4.82	12.18	1.28	21.64	20.10	Begusarai ...	Monghyr ...	Bhagalpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.20	0.49	11	15.61	9.28	12.42	4.00	27.02	20.99	Monghyr.		
...	...											16.65		13.95			22.41	Jamui.		
...	...	...	...	0.08	...	...	0.03	...	..	0.77	12	18.20	6.38	14.75	1.48	25.56	24.55	Gogri.		
...	...	...	...	..	0.08	0.04	...	...	0.02	...	5	16.33	5.88	15.72	3.60	25.58	25.49	Jamalpur.		
												9.53		11.65			20.27	Shaikhpura.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0.09	0.47	...	...	...	8	16.13	7.51	16.16	2.48	21.49	27.76	Chakai Bamda.		
...	...	...	...	0.02	...	...	...	...	...	4.00	10	13.13	11.58	11.67	4.00	25.81	13.55	Chupreon.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	14.33	4.12	12.23	1.44	24.34	20.41	Gidhour.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0.17	...	...	...	0.81	6	16.17	9.08	12.28	3.36	30.65	20.59	Kharagpur.		

TABLE OF RAINFALL RECORDED AT

Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Bhagalpur—concld.	Bhagalpur	Madhipura	0·16	2·81	...	...	...	...	1·25	6·08	...	0·11	0·35	0·05	0·83	0·07	0·78	0·02	0·15	2·09	0·18	...
		Bangaon (Syfabad).																				
		Supaul	0·24	2·15	0·03	0·24	...	2·28	...	0·57	0·10	..	0·73	...	...	...	0·50	0·45	0·10	0·28	...	...
		Pratapganj	1·20	..	...	0·40	1·50	0·30	..	2·00	0·20	...	0·80	0·20	..	0·70	1·20	0·20	0·40	0·30	1·50	...
		Bhagalpur	...	0·60	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·04	0·03	0·08	0·12	0·80	1·02	0·24	0·74	1·11	0·12	...
		Banka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								2·62	0·60	0·15	...	...
		Oolgong	...	1·41	...	...	..	...		...	0·35	0·11	...	0·31	...	2·17	0·06	...	..	0·48	...	...
		Hansil	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	0·28	0·10	0·13	..	...	2·04	0·08	2·15	0·40	..	0·11	...
	Darjeeling	Siliguri	1·06	0·17	1·88	2·84	2·65	...	...	0·33	0·17	1·81	3·80	2·60	3·12	0·32	1·00	0·63	1·58	0·35	4·16	4·81
		Darjeeling	0·12	0·11	0·26	1·04	3·93	0·86	0·12	0·22	4·58	0·88	2·49	0·81	1·42	0·53	5·82	3·62	1·31	0·05	2·33	0·97
		Kalimpong	0·02	...	1·83	0·35	1·99	..	0·03	0·02	1·97	1·02	3·06	0·81	2·01	0·56	2·58	0·48	2·13	0·07	0·70	0·34
		Mongpoo	0·08	0·07	0·50	0·09	3·03	0·60	..	0·13	7·54	1·50	4·43	1·40	3·74	0·58	3·32	3·10	0·63	0·03	4·46	1·74
		Kurseong	0·12	0·01	3·82	0·08	7·44	0·36	1·10	0·82	2·34	0·73	3·35	1·74	1·92	0·91	2·68	2·24	0·81	2·15	1·06	2·49
		Pedong	0·16	0·05	1·74	0·22	0·76	0·06	0·04	0·18	1·79	0·63	2·37	1·23	2·48	0·16	2·97	0·93	1·65	0·05	0·62	0·86
	Purnea	Kishanganj	...	2·92	0·42	1·42	2·57	0·39	1·01	0·16	0·77	0·01	0·03	2·00	2·89	3·93	2·15	0·91	0·10	...	0·30	...
		Araria	0·10	1·15	0·04	0·04	1·91	0·11	0·71	1·72	0·35	0·15	0·23	0·57	0·70	0·17	10·55	3·96	0·95	0·32	0·57	0·01
		Purnea	...	0·23	1·79	0·15	0·64	...	0·24	...	...	0·34	0·05	0·07		2·10	2·44	0·20	1·55	0·47	0·61	0·09
		Gondwara (*Korah*).	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	0·60	1·69	0·18	0·16	1·05	1·10	0·40	...
		Barsoe	0·60	0·93	...	..	0·54	0·70	0·07		...	..	0·03	0·33	1·10	1·48	1·48	0·67	5·50	...	...	...
		Forbesganj	0·60	3·40	0·02	0·43	2·12	0·60	0·50	0·38	0·41	0·02	0·15	0·48	0·52	0·43	2·65	1·09	0·62	0·03	0·30	...
		Kaliaganj																				
	Sonthal Parganas	Rajmahal	...	1·75	0·14	...	0·13		...	...	0·53	0·06	0·45	...	0·11	2·12	0·21	0·92	0·84	0·75	0·53	...
		Godda		0·61		...	.	2·95	...	...	0·78	0·08	...	...	.	2·03	0·05	0·71	0·72	0·04	...	..
		Pakaur	0·12	...	0·20	0·05	...	.	0·63	...		0·10	...	..	...	1·06	0·15	1·43	...	1·50	0·20	...
		Naya Dumka	...	0·01	...	0·70	6·76	...	0·06	...	.	0·02	0·28	0·26	...	0·95	0·28	2·45	0·01	...	..	...
		Deoghur	...	...	...	0·35	0·05	...	0·21	0·70	0·81	0·02	0·45	..	0·53	0·25	0·28	0·58		...	0·70	...
		Jamtara	..		...	0·30	...	...		...	1·29	0·06	0·04	0·28	0·28	0·33	0·51	0·43	0·38	..	...	...
		Mohagama	...	0·90	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	.	...	.	1·40	0·13	0·20	...	0·80	0·11	...
		Nanihat	...	...	...	...	...	..	0·54	...	...	0·03	1·35	...	..	0·85	3·10	3·01	..	...	...	...
		Assenboni																				
		Katikund	...	...	...	0·24	1·03	...	0·05	0·01	0·03	0·72	0·18	0·03	0·11	3·68	2·63	0·84	0·72		...	...
		Madhupur	..	...	..	0·45	0·62	...	0·23	...	0·07	0·70	0·50	0·14	0·90	0·64	0·25	2·09	0·15	1·00	...	...
		Sarwan	...	..	...	0·50	1·02	...	0·04	0·50	0·83	0·07	0·50	0·01	...	0·07	0·55	1·42	..	...	0·77	...
		Sarath	.	..	...	0·18	0·02	.	...	..	0·11		0·58	...	...	0·40	1·45	...	0·05	...	...	...
		Poorya	...	...	...	...	...	1·20	.	0·96		...	...		3·11	0·84	1·64	0·11	...	0·10	...	...
		Bhagya	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...		.		..	0·25	...	...
		Moheshpore	.	...	...		..	..	...	...	...	.	0·39	...	...	1·85	0·15	0·38	0·15	0·14	...	
		Hiranpur	0·34	...	0·11	...	...	0·75		...	..	0·20		...	1·82	0·35	0·90	0·21	2·35	0·85	...	...
		Barharwa	0·03	0·53	0·16	...	..	...	0·10	...	...	0·04	0·45	.	...	0·05	...	0·10	0·10	0·34	...	0·05
		Sahibganj	...	1·03	..	...	.	...	0·05	...	...	0·37	0·39	...	0·10	0·20	0·50	0·24	...	1·92	1·02	...
		Bario	...	1·81	.	..	...	...	0·50	...	..	0·10	.	...	...	0·71	...	...	0·57	...	...	...
		Amrapura	...	0·05	...	1·34	0·44	0·03	0·71	..	.	0·04	0·12	0·08	0·22	4·15	0·17	0·18	...	0·04	...	...
Orissa.	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	...	0·05	...	...	...	0·42	..	0·09	2·53	2·43	0·03	0·25	0·04	0·06	0·12	...	...	...	...	...
		Bargarh	...	0·25	...	...	...	0·11	...	0·14	0·58	0·09	0·02	3·47	...	...	0·41	..	...	...	...	...
		Padampur (*Barasamber*).	...	...	0·80	...	..	0·90	0·04	0·18	0·99	0·20	0·31	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Uria Feudatory States.	Bhawanipatna	0·04	2·00	0·04	...	0·07		..	0·03	...	1·04	...	...	0·09	0·11	0·10	...	...	...	...	...
		Bolangir	...	...	.	...	...	0·54	2·09	3·18	0·34	0·43	...	1·49	...	..		...	...	...	...	...
		Sonepur	...	..	0·18	...	...	...	...	0·36	1·46	0·46	...	..	...	0·11	0·16	...	...	...	...	..
		Rampur	...	...	0·42	...	6·10	0·04	3·75	2·10	0·48	2·00	0·04	0·23	0·40	0·02	0·05	...	...	...	0·14	...
		Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	2·80	...	..	1·30	1·07	...	..	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gangpur	0·54	0·04	...	...	0·25	...	0·10	0·61	0·60	3·22	1·49	0·50	0·05	1·06	...	...	...	...	0·49	...
		Bonaigarh	1.50	1·00	...	...	...	2·30	...	...	1·75	1·50	...	...	0·50	0·15	...	...	...	0·40	...	...
	Cuttack	Jagatsingpur	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	1·82	1·13	0·16	...	...	0·59	0·79	0·86	...	...	...	...	...
		Banki	0·30	...	...	...	2·05	...	0·70	0·05	3·59	1.15	0·02	1·85	0·45	0·04	...	..	...	...	0·06	...
		Cuttack	...	...	...	...	0·33	...	1·03	...	1·37	0·11	0·77	0·03	0·32	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	0·12
		False Point	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	0·12	0·50	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kendrapara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·06	0·01	...		1·34	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jajpur	1·81	...	...	...	...	.	0·98	...	0·92	0·11	0·03	0·03	0·99	0·09	..	...	...	...	...	...
		Dharmsala	...	...	...	...	...	0·54	0·03	...	0·59	0·18	0·12	1·45	0·03	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
		Salepur	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·27	...	0·31	...	...	...	..	...	...	0·14	0·06
	Balasore	Akhyapada	2·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·42	0·20	...	...	0·73	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chandbali	...	...	...	...	...	0·97	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	2·13	0·04	...	...	...	...	0·46	...
		Bhadrak	0·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·60	...	0·80	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
		Soro	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	..	...	...
		Balasore	0·18	...	...	...	..	...	2·27	...	2·77	...	0·53	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·44	...	0·05	...
		Jellasore	...	...	..	...	0·03	..	0·25	0·02	0·32	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·60	0·13	0·53	...	0·13	...
		Baliapal	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	1·00	0·05	1·53	0·04	...	...	...	...	1·26	0·11	1·00	...	0·49	...
		Bram (Basudebpur).	1·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·25	...	...	0·07	...	1·08	...	...	0·25	...	...	...	...
		Turigaria	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	...	1·00	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Banuth	0·27	0·37	0·17	..	...	...	0·05	0·18	0·75	0·19	...	...	0·38	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Angul	Angul	...	...	0·26	...	0·73	...	2·77	...	1·10	0·15	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...
		Bissipara	0·19	0·75	3·08	0·53	0·09	0·01	0·79	0·11	0·29	0·30	0·01	0·01	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	..	...
		Chhendipada	1·25	0·34	...	0·50	...	..	0·71	0·21	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tikerpara	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·30	0·50	0·60	0·61	0·40	0·30	0·30	0·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Balandapara	0·15	0·03	...	...	0·04	0·06	...	0·03	1·65	...	0·40	0·29	0·71	0·26	0·16	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa Tributary Mahals.	Baramba	1·49	...	...	0·30	1·60	0·16	0·29	3·11	4·40	0·05	...	0·02	0·63	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kunjabongarh	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	1·26	...	0·14	0·06	0·42	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dhenkanal	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	0·47	0·14	0·80	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	0·29	0·68
		Baisinga	...	...	...	...	2·06	...	...	0·10	2·22	0·57	...	0·13	1·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Keonjhar																				
		Anandapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·80	...	1·50	...	0·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Baripada	0·25	...	0·62	...	..	...	0·42	0·57	0·58	0·02	0·35	0·01		0·02	1·13	1·12	0·13	...	0·16	...
		Karanjia	0·45	...	...	...	0·03	...	0·05	0·20	...	0·30	0·15	...	0·65	...	...	..	...	..	0·45	...
		Narsinghpur	...	0·23	0·06	...	1·29	.	...	0·30	4·87	...	...	0·06	0·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nayagarh	1·20	...	..	...	...	0·35	0·27	0·90	...	...	1·00	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pal Lahera	0·11	...	...	...	...	0·20	..	.	4·70	1·60	...	0·08	0·35	0·03	0·06	...	...	0·34	...	..
		Ranpur	...	...	.	...	0·50	. .	1·58	0·43	0·92	...	...	1·41	0·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Talcher	...	0·14	0·55	...	0·59	...	2·40	1·87	2·20	1·48	...	0·03	0·06	...	..	...	...	...	0·17	...
		Athmalik	...	...	...	0·60	0·05	.	...	1·85	...	0·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hindol	0·04	...	...	0·12	0·20	0·70	0·58	1·26	0·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	...
		Boad	..	1·17	...	...	...	0·21	0·55	1·25	0·24	...	0·16	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nilgiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	4·49	0·42	...	...	0·28	...	...	0·65	0·31	...	...	...
		Atagarh	0·70	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	2·00	0·50	1·00	0·10	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·65

STATIONS IN BENGAL IN JULY 1911—*continued.*

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	No. of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May to 31st July 1911.	Average rainfall from 16th May to 31st July.	Station.	District.	Division.
0·01	...	...	...	0·57	...	...	...	...	...	1·74	12	14·17	10·70	12·87	2·31	24·90	23·55	Madhipura ..	Bhagalpur ...	Bhagalpur—concluded.
											...	11·33		12·89			20·16	Bangaon (Syfabad).		
...	...	...	...	0·49	...	...	...	...	...	2·60	13	14·93	10·65	12·50	2·60	27·61	23·29	Supaul.		
...	0·20	...	...	0·50	...	1·45	...	...	...	1·50	18	15·25	16·50	15·09	2·00	33·22	29·13	Pratapganj.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·01	0·02	...	2·70	11	15·39	8·88	11·21	3·70	27·52	21·20	Bhagalpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	1·20	...				16·42		12·14			21·83	Banka.		
...	...	...	...	0·78	...	0·43	2·15	0·15	...	1·78	11	15·75	10·18	12·40	2·17	32·02	23·77	Colgong.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·59	...	0·15	...	0·53	11	14·17	7·26	11·66	2·15	25·17	21·05	Bansil.		
4·22	0·96	1·79	5·77	0·37	0·13	...	...	0·23	0·63	7·26	27	32·72	55·25	32·38	5·77	85·52	62·30	Siliguri	Darjeeling ...	
0·51	1·26	0·13	1·49	1·06	0·10	0·08	0·02	...	0·76	4·43	27	25·97	41·52	31·74	4·53	76·43	60·68	Darjeeling		
0·11	0·05	0·58	1·02	0·49	0·02	0·10	...	...	1·42	3·92	21	22·94	20·14	25·18	3·92	58·71	45·43	Kalimpong		
0·55	0·75	0·65	2·38	1·97	0·06	0·05	0·01	0·02	1·16	4·36	22	23·75	40·95	32·07	7·54	80·80	65·55	Mongpoo.		
2·10	0·38	0·20	1·98	0·66	0·05	0·13	0·72	0·45	6·22	8·96	28	27·33	59·04	45·23	8·96	100·15	85·38	Kurseong		
0·48	0·68	0·30	0·84	1·06	0·53	0·24	0·10	0·09	0·52	3·75	26	25·75	26·83	25·90	3·75	60·36	47·56	Pedong.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·92	16	18·30	23·90	19·17	2·02	50·06	39·53	Kishanganj ..	Purnea ...	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·13	18	16·87	25·50	17·49	10·55	44·19	34·56	Araria.		
...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	0·03	...	4·17	13	17·18	15·20	15·00	4·17	29·[illegible]	28·27	Purnea.		
...	...	...	...	0·70	...	...	...	...	...	1·90	9	16·79	4·19	14·53	1·90	13·04	27·30	Goudwara (*Korah*).		
0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·92	11	16·50	15·43	17·13	5·50		31·25	Barsoe.		
0·03	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	2·00	18	17·89	17·11	18·19	3·40	36·28	33·35	Forbesganj.		
												18·29		25·58			40·40	Kaliaganj.		
...	...	...	...	0·75	0·42	0·43	...	...	...	...	15	15·40	9·66	12·41	2·12	20·64	24·63	Rajmahal ...	Sonthal Parganas.	
...	..	...	...	0·02	...	0·15	0·08	...	...	...	7	10·04	8·20	11·80	2·95		21·86	Godda.		
...	...	...	...	0·15	0·02	0·30	0·15	0·02	...	...	12	17·00	6·86	13·27	1·66	23·79	27·55	Pakaur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·15	0·08	0·02	...	...	8	18·72	7·01	14·14	2·45	33·18	24·26	Naya Dumka.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·20	0·10	...	...	13	17·97	5·33	14·00	0·70		24·10	Deoghur.		
...	...	...	..	...	...	0·67	0·16	0·01	..	0·06	10	17·63	4·79	13·80	1·29	26·59	25·23	Jamtara.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·12	...	0·37	1·80	11	?	4·20	?	1·80	30·30	?	*Mohagama.*		
...	...	.	...	...	1·05	...	...	...	...	...	6	15·38	10·53	12·28	3·61	45·61	20·84	Nanihat.		
												16·00		13·14			23·39	Assenboni.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·39	1·00	0·14	...	...	12	16·43	10·60	16·00	3·68	32·41	29·13	Katikund.		
...	...	...		...	...	0·03	0·96	...	...	...	13	16·14	8·44	12·87	2·00	26·62	24·53	Madhupur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	0·27	0·30	...	0·33	11	12·57	7·20	12·61	1·43	25·52	24·00	Surwan.		
...	...	...	..	..	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	6	15·71	2·74	12·65	1·45	19·46	23·00	Surath.		
...	0·12	...	...	...	.	...	0·11	...	0·33	0·05	10	15·67	8·57	9·81	3·11	45·23	20·76	Poorya.		
...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	0·85	..	2	11·00	1·60	9·27	0·85	23·15	10·55	Bhagya.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·12	0·18	...	...	0·35	9	14·00	4·72	13·31	1·85	25·50	24·12	Mohespur.		
...	...	...	...	0·34	1·57	0·80	..	...	...	1·85	14	?	12·44	?	1·85	27·15		*Hiranpur.*		
...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·77	0·67	...	...	0·81	12	15·86	5·40	12·58	0·95	23·34	24·10	Barharwa.		
...	...	...	...	2·00	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	11	14·86	8·03	12·59	2·00	33·67	25·17	Sahibganj.		
...	...	...	...	...	0·17	0·76	0·58	...	0·68	..	9	?	5·88	?	1·81	29·43	?	*Bario.*		
...	...	...	0·01	...	0·16	1·09	0·57	...		...	10	?	9·33	?	4·15		?	Amrapura.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	1·37	6	19·50	7·43	19·87	2·33	22·01	32·65	Sambalpur ...	Sambalpur ...	Orissa.
...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	0·12	9	15·60	6·26	16·87	3·47	19·13	23·24	Bargarh.		
...	...	0·31	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·21	0·06	...	10	?	4·90	?	0·59	21·88	'	*Padampur (Barasamber)*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	5	?	3·67	?	2·00	31·45	?	Bhawanipatna	Uria Feudatory States.	
...	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	0·90	...	...	...	8	?	9·04	?	3·18	24·28	?	Bolangir.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·47	...	...	...	7	?	6·19	?	3·47	28·33	?	Sonepur.		
...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·18	0·27	12	?	10·89	?	3·75	34·01	?	Rampur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	...	2·52	4	18·78	8·30	17·53	2·80	28·70	28·31	Deoghur.		
...	...											?		?			?	Gangpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	?	9·10	?	2·30	41·72	?	Bonaigurh.		
...	..	...	..	...	...	...	0·30	2·27	...	...	7	13·93	7·12	12·01	2·27	26·21	22·00	Jagatsingpur.	Cuttack ...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·95	...	2·02	9	15·28	13·27	10·86	3·59	24·74	22·85	Banki.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	0·09	...	0·36	8	16·13	4·60	12·06	1·37	23·53	25·79	Cuttack.		
...	...	...	...	..	...	0·73	0·19	0·11	...	...	6	14·90	1·79	13·71	0·73	14·51	26·12	False Point.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·11	...	0·06	0·12	3	14·03	1·88	11·85	1·34	15·37	24·24	Kendrapara		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	0·02	6	16·50	5·18	12·73	1·81	21·76	26·10	Jajpur.		
...	...	..	..	...	...	0·04	...	..	0·25	...	6	15·12	3·23	11·00	1·65	20·65	25·84	Dharmsala.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	14·40	1·08	10·21	0·31	16·38	23·95	Salepur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	0·38	0·47	8	13·63	3·20	10·88	2·60	23·30	23·71	Akhuapada ...	Balasore ...	
...	...	...	0·16	...	...	1·36	0·60	0·72	...	0·13	8	13·50	7·10	12·24	2·13	19·11	23·63	Chandbali.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	0·27	...	0·33	..	7	13·54	4·59	12·21	1·60	26·06	25·36	Bhadrak.		
...	...	...	0·55	...	0·90	2·00	0·15	0·50	...	0·15	8	14·04	8·25	11·73	3·70	24·38	23·45	Soro.		
...	...	...	0·15	...	...	0·08	0·85	...	...	...	7	14·94	7·40	11·75	2·77	18·35	25·31	Balasore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·92	0·10	...	...	...	8	14·25	3·05	13·34	0·92	28·13	24·71	Jellasore.		
...	...	...	...	0·09	...	0·46	0·32	...	...	...	8	?	6·44	?	1·53		?	*Balidpal.*		
...	...	...	0·24	...	...	...	0·47	...	...	0·50	7	?	4·40	?	3·25		?	*Eram (Basudebpur).*		
...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·80	...	...	...	...	8	?	2·55	?	1·00	16·67	?	*Pursgaria.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	3·10	0·08	...	...	0·70	10	?	5·78	?	3·10	19·90	?	*Basuth.*		
...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	2·10	...	...	...	6	15·00	7·21	11·07	2·77	25·50	22·52	Angul ...	Angul ...	
...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	0·61	0·14	0·38	0·08	12	16·60	7·49	13·27	3·08	29·05	42·28	Bisipara.		
...	0·24	...	...	...	...	2·24	...	...	0·06	...	8	?	5·70	?	2·24	28·50	?	*Chhendipada.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	9	?	3·63	?	0·61	20·61	?	*Tikerpara.*		
...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	0·95	...	...	...	8	?	4·60	?	1·66	33·16	?	*Balandapara.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	9	15·50	12·48	10·71	4·19	25·06	23·13	Baramba ...	Orissa Tributary Mahals.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	0·04	4	14·30	2·16	11·20	1·28	19·53	21·03	Kunjabongarh		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·27	5	16·50	2·28	12·93	0·80	23·73	25·38	Dhenkanal.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	?	7·00	?	2·22	25·50	.	*Bysinga.*		
												13·74		10·48			18·45	Keonjhar.		
...	...	...	...	...	0·36	0·50	...	...	..	...	5	14·38	4·73	12·29	1·50		24·81	Anandapur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	1·22	...	11	17·50	6·57	12·90	1·22	23·14	26·42	Baripada.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·94	0·03	...	...	...	7	?	3·28	?	1·94	19·01	?	*Karanjia.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	...	...	.	6	14·50	7·58	9·63	4·87	22·30	13·91	Narsingpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	3·15	0·10	9	14·00	4·55	14·44	1·20	14·66	25·27	Nayagarh.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	0·65	0·25	...	8	18·44	8·37	23·30	4·70	27·56	30·28	Pal Lahera.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	0·94	...	...	8	15·13	6·86	11·25	1·58	18·09	23·19	Rampur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	1·38	0·75	10	15·70	11·64	13·42	2·40	35·28	24·63	Talcher.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·67	...	...	0·54	5	?	5·19	?	1·85	27·37	?	*Athmalik.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	0·71	...	...	8	?	6·30	?	1·26	20·01	?	*Hindol.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	3·10	...	...	...	...	7	?	6·68	?	3·10	27·75	?	*Boad.*		
...	...	...	0·61	...	0·14	0·68	0·01	0·12	...	..	9	?	7·36	?	4·49	21·46	?	*Nilgiri.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	9	?	6·58	?	2·00	24·41	?	*Athgarh.*		

TABLE OF RAINFALL RECORDED AT

Division.	District.	Station	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Orissa	Puri ...	Puri ...	...	...	...	...	0·68	...	0·14	1·17	0·87	0·04	...	0·12	0·01	...	0·56	...	...	...	...	...
		Khurda ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·65	0·30	3·54	0·23	0·58	...	1·75	0·65	...	...	...	...	0·12	...
		Bhanpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	0·12	0·14	1·07	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gop ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	1·70	...	4·00	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Satpara ...																				
		Sunakhalla ...																				
		Kanas ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20		2·05	4·10	...	...	...	...	0·50	2·60	2·50	...	...	...	...
		Tanghi ...	...	...	...	0·05	0·04	...	0·60	0·25	...	...	...	1·60	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jenkia ...	...	...	...	...	0·32	0·40	0·07	...	1·00	...	...	...	0·70	...		...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	0·51	0·73	0·30	0·05	0·16	...	...	0·70	0·88	0·43	...	...	...	...
		Hazaribagh ...	...	...	...	0·54	...	0·02	0·24	...	0·07	0·87	0·07	0·02	...	0·77	1·04	0·64	...	...	...	...
		Barhi ...	0·08	...	...	...	0·11	...	0·05	...	...	0·14	0·15	...	..	2·14	0·35	...	0·31	...	...	...
		Chatra ...	...	...	...	0·43	...		0·77	..	..	...	0·23	0·27	0·04	1·27	1·87	0·07	...	...	...	...
		Kharagdiha ...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...		0·32	0·43	...	0·32	...	...	6·30	0·50	...	...	...	...	...
		Ramgar ...	..	..	0·17	0·12	0·10	0·05	0·11	0·17	0·18	0·23	0·24	0·45	0·56	0·60	0·40	0·12	...	...	...	...
		Kodarma ...	0·50	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·35	0·22	0·58	1·50	...	...	...
		Bagodar ..	1·00	0·34	0·12	0·06	1·12	0·80	0·94	1·02	1·30	0·46	0·11	...	1·00		1·42	0·45	0·44	0·12	0·12	0·15
		Gola ...									0·11	0·18	0·15	...	...	0·17	0·40	0·50	...	...	...	...
	Ranchi ...	Lohardaga ...	...	...	0·31	...	0·91	...	0·39	...	0·19	0·54	0·16	0·90	1·47	1·20	0·13	...	...	...	...	...
		Ranchi ..	0·07	...	...	0·09	...	1·69	...	0·13	1·12	0·45	0·41	0·03	0·40	1·34	0·84	0·28	...	...	...	...
		Silli ..	0·28	...	...	...	...	0·39	0·49	...	1·54	1·18	0·47	0·03	0·22	0·51	0·22	0·21	...	...	...	...
		Palkot ..	0·50	...	...	0·40	0·10	0·17	1·50	1·75	...	1·25	...	0·55	0·29	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bano ...																				
		Tamar ...	...	0·24	0·46		...	...	0·43	0·19	1·14	0·44	0·21	0·39	0·17	0·85	0·19					
		Kurdeg ..	0·65	...	...	...	0·42	...	...	0·55	0·97	...	...		0·87	...	...	..	0·56	0·28	...	...
		Gumla ...	0·22	0·03	...	...	1·59	...	0·02	0·48	0·78	0·46	0·85	0·04	0·71	1·21	0·20	..	...	...	...	...
		Chainpur ..	0·08	1·10	0·60	...	.	0·26	0·02	0·35	0·46	1·65	0·91	1·00	1·38	5·01	0·75	..	...	..	...	...
		Khunti ...	...	0·12	0·04	..	1·56	1·65	...	2·35	1·00	0·94	0·10	1·57	0·72	0·26	0·23	...	...	0·45	0·06	0·03
	Palamau ..	Palamau (*Daltonganj*).	...	...	...	0·04	0·03	...	0·70	...	...	0·02	0·27	...	0·08	0·43	0·21	..	...	...	...	...
		Balumath ...	0·20	...	...	0·26	...	...	0·75	...	...	...	0·21	0·24	1·10	1·03	0·10	...	...	...	...	...
		Husainabad	..	...	.	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	0·60	0·45	0·50	...	...	...	...	...
		Garhwa ..	...	...		...	1·55		...	.	...	0·04	0·42	0·14	0·34	0·52	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mahuadanr ...	...	...	...	.	...	0·00	..	0·60	...	0·10	0·50	0·50	0·25	2·30	0·40	...	...	...	...	...
		Panki ...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	0·40	0·70	0·45	..	1·00	...	...	...	...	..
		Latehar ...																				
		Nagaruntari ...	0·40	...		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1·30	0·26	...	0·66	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ranka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25		...	..	1·50	3·50	...	0·75	0·25					
		Chattarpur ...		...	...	...	...	...	..	0·30	...	...	...	...	.	...	0·70	...	...	...	...	...
		Bhaonathpur	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...		..	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
		Patan .	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	0·20	0·50	0·30	0·80	1·12	0·09	...	...	...	...	...
		Monatu ...	...	0·12	0·03	..	...	...	...	...	..	0·42	..	..	0·60	0·57	0·20	...	...	...	...	...
		Lesliganj ...	...	. .	...	...	...	0·05	0·05	...	0·06	0·45	.	...	0·20	0·48	.	...	...	...	...	...
		Kerh .	...	...	..	..	...	..	0·30	..	...	0·20	..	0·50	0·40	1·05	0·10	...	...	..	...	...
		Garu .	.	.	...	0·10	...		0·37	..	...	...	0·35	1·75	0·75	0·50	0·50	...	...	...	...	...
		Chandwa ..	..	...		..	0·05	...	...	. .	0·40	0·13	..	1·40	0·08	1·30	1·58	...	...	...	.	...
		Hariharganj...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·79	...	...	0·21	...	...	...	...	0·19	...
		Bisrampur ...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	1·69	0·05	...	...	...	...	...
		Bhandaria ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·30	1·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhum ...	Purulia ..																				
		Gobindpur ...	...	...	.	0·54	1·30	...	0·09	...	2·35	0·18	..	0·60	.		1·22					
		Raghunathpur	...	...	.	0·21	0·13	...	0·21	...	0·47	0·51	0·41	0·48	0·13	0·04	0·72	1·81	...	...	...	...
		Barahabhum	0·50	...	...	0·80	1·30	...	...	...	0·90	1·35	0·30	..	. .	...	0·60	1·40	...	...	...	...
		Jhalda ...	0·61	0·05	...	...	...	.	.	...	0·61	..	1·25	0·06	0·09	2·05	1·30	0·38	...	...	...	...
		Chas ...	...	...	...	..	1·23	0·35	...	1·35	0·45	0·63	0·30	0·25	0·13	0·40	...	..	...	..	...	...
		Pandra ...	...	...	.	0·32	0·27	..	0·02	...	0·30	0·30	0·25	0·15	0·30	0·50	0·71	0·10	..	...	...	...
		Manbazar .	...	...	...	0·31	1·17	0·37	...	...	0·52	0·69	...	...	...	0·99	0·44	0·72	...	...	...	..
		Kailapal ..																				
		Dhanbaid ...		...	..	0·09	...	...	...	1·34		0·33	0·07	1·36	...	0·46	1·00	0·90	...	...	...	...
	Singhbhum ..	Chaibassa ..	0·01	...	...	1·63	.	0·15	...	..	0·74	0·24	0·01	0·03	0·70	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...
		Chakradharpur	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	0·92	0·48	...	1·44	1·08	0·11	0·04	...	0·02	0·02	0·01	0·03	...	...
		Ghatsila ..	0·81	...	..	0·98	0·32	...	0·02	...	...	0·59	0·03	...	0·12	0·59	0·13	0·18	...	...		...
		Baharagura ..	1·93	.	...	...	...	...	0·29	...	1·55	0·40	0·30	1·00	0·55	1·05	0·10	0·20	...	...	...	...
		Gailkura ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	1·20	0·33	0·63	1·23	0·23	0·35	0·25	...	0·39	0·40		...
		Kalikapur ...	1·00	1·00	..	..	...	0·95	...	...	...	0·02	...	..	...	0·20	0·70	0·09	...	...	...	...
		Manoharpur ..																				
		Aatbari ...	...	...	...	1·02	...	0·30	0·04	...	1·30	...	...	...			0·54	...	...	...	...	...
		Saraikela ...	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·20	...	.	0·02	0·08	0·35	0·08	0·25	0·07	0·75	0·71	...	...	0·90	...
		Kharsawan ...	0·15	...	...	...	1·42	..	...	0·65	0·69	0·14	1·00	0·35	...	...	1·11	0·20	...	...	1·00	...
		Jaintgarh ...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	1·00	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	...
		Jaganathpur	0·09	0·71	0·11	0·09	0·07	...	0·02	0·60	0·57	0·13	0·55	2·87	0·11	0·19	0·07	...	...	...	...	...

STATIONS IN BENGAL IN JULY 1911—*concluded.*

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	No. of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May to 31st July.	Average rainfall from 16th May to 31st July.	Station.	District.	Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	0·05	0·34	1·31	9	11·74	5·47	9·76	1·31	20·40	19·31	Puri	Puri ...	Orissa—concld.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	0·15	0·02	...	10	16·26	8·20	12·82	3·54	23·63	24·28	Khurda.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	1·40	...	0·06	7	12·65	3·99	10·02	1·40	11·45	19·28	Bhanpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	1·38	1·10	...	...	7	12·80	9·69	10·98	4·00	24·11	21·14	Gop.		
												8·91		6·28		...	17·30	Satpara.		
												?		?		...	?	Sunakhalla.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1·40	7	?	13·35		4·10	...	?	*Kanas.*		
0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	0·30	7	?	4·73	?	1·60	12·97	?	Tangi.		
...	...	...	.	...	...	...	0·26	...	0·86	1·25	7	?	4·86	?	1·25	...	?	Jenkia.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	7	18·83	3·81	12·99	0·88	20·66	23·32	Pachamba ... (*Giridih*).	Hazaribagh ...	Chota Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	7	18·74	8·93	13·32	1·04	34·48	23·69	Hazaribagh.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·15	...	...	...	7	15·63	5·38	14·47	4·15	24·73	22·65	Barhi.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	...	...	...	7	17·32	5·85	16·22	1·87	22·74	26·13	Chatra.		
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	0·03	..	...	...	5	15·53	7·92	14·58	6·30	30·80	25·21	Kharagdiha.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	13	14·43	3·54	14·78	0·60	...	24·00	Ramgarh.		
...	...	...	..	...	...	0·29	0·06	...	...	0·38	7	?	4·08	?	1·50	18·55	?	*Koderma.*		
...	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·10	0·20	...	...	0·23	21	?	11·62	?	1·42	26·09	?	*Bagodar.*		
...	...											?		?		...	?	Gola.		
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	.	...	10	17·59	6·20	12·51	1·47	19·00	22·10	Lohardaga ...	Ranchi ...	
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2·60	...	...	...	10	19·10	9·45	13·20	2·60	23·89	23·02	Ranchi.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·27	0·69	...	...	0·57	13	14·64	6·07	13·27	1·54	17·39	23·65	Silli.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·70	...	...	...	...	11	17·14	8·71	19·64	1·75	22·61	30·59	Palkot		
												.		?			.	*Bano*		
												16·14		13·10			26·72	Tamar.		
...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·09	...	...	...	...	7	.	4·43	?	0·97	17·22	?	*Kurdeg.*		
...	..	0·17	...	...	...	...	0·58	0·14	...	0·11	13	?	7·59	.	1·59	21·15	?	*Gumla.*		
...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	1·97	.	...	0·40	14	17·43	16·09	15·55	5·01	34·70	23·78	Chainpur.		
...	...	0·23	..	...	...	0·50	2·18	0·05	...	0·18	16	?	14·29	?	2·35	30·77	?	Khunti.		
...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	0·03	...	...	...	4	16·16	1·87	12·51	0·70	24·37	19·44	Palamau (*Daltonganj*).	Palamau ...	
...	...	...	...	..	.	...	0·53	0·05	...	...	9	17·33	4·47	14·00	1·10	28·31	23·30	Balumath.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3	15·07	1·55	16·48	0·60	...	23·64	Husainabad.		
...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·03	...	...	...	6	15·47	3·14	12·39	1·55	17·06	19·17	Garhwa.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	...	...	...	9	?	5·75	?	2·30	28·08	.	*Mahuadanr.*		
...	...	...	...	...	..	0·50	..	0·75	0·15	...	7	?	3·95	?	1·00	13·05	.	*Panki.*		
												?		.			.	*Latehar.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	5	?	2·74	?	1·30	23·10	?	*Nayarutari.*		
									...	...		?		.			?	*Ranka.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	...	...	3	.	1·90	?	0·90	12·00		*Chattarpur.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·40	?	0·30	20·73	?	*Bhawnathpur.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	0·17	7	?	2·66	?	1·12	14·83	?	*Patan.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	...	...	..	6	?	2·88	?	0·90		?	*Monatu.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	8	?	1·29	?	0·48	13·34	?	*Lesliganj.*		
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	0·52	...	...	...	7	?	3·07	?	1·05	21·07	?	*Kerh.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·36	0·22	...	...	9	?	10·90	.	5·5[illegible]	31·63	.	*Garu.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	0·05	...	...	..	6	?	5·59	?	1·58	22·53	?	Chandwa.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	4	?	1·34	?	0·79	17·19	?	Hariharganj.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	1·74	?	1·69	15·70	?	Bishrampur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	2·80	?	1·50	10·07	?	Bhandaria.		
												17·42		12·23			24·30	Purulia	Manbhum ...	
												18·10		14·12			30·98	Gobindpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	16·33	5·12	13·25	1·81	14·94	22·74	Raghunathpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	...	...	0·10	10	15·80	7·60	12·72	1·40	16·85	25·70	Barabhum.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·60	0·18	..	.	.	8	13·80	8·18	12·56	2·05	22·72	25·45	Jhalda.		
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		9	15·73	5·04	12·13	1·56	14·70	22·12	Chas.		
...	..	...	...	...	...	1·34	0·58	...	...	0·66	13	10·22	5·80	12·51	1·34	22·78	25·04	Pandra.		
...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	..	...	8	?	5·25	?	1·17	12·00	?	*Manbazar.*		
												?		?			?	Kotlapal.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	0·22	7	?	5·[illegible]2	?	1·36	19·33	.	Dhanbaid.		
...	...	0·46	...	...	.	1·17	0·12	...	..	0·93	8	16·08	5·31	13·33	1·63	16·95	23·97	Chaibassa	Singhbhum ...	
...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	0·65	0·58	9	16·14	6·62	13·86	1·44	20·58	24·83	Chakradharpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	..	0·38	0·04	.	...	..	10	15·33	4·79	12·92	0·98	21·82	26·08	Ghatsila.		
...	...	...	...	...	..	2·36	0·06	0·11	...	..	12	14·47	9·90	11·78	2·36	24·68	24·92	Baharagura.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	9	17·88	5·01	17·10	1·23	...	27·66	Gailkura.		
...	...	...	...	...	..	0·27	0·14	0·10	...	...	9	16·38	5·07	14·36	1·00	21·89	27·50	Kalikapur.		
												18·71		22·17		...	34·20	Manoharpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	0·43	0·85	1·85	...	...	...	7	?	5·83	?	1·35	14·81	?	*Katbari.*		
...	...	0·50	...	...	..	0·04	...	..	...	...	7	?	3·93	?	0·90	16·11	?	*Seraikela.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	..	10	?	6·73	?	1·42	20·51		*Kharsawan.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·57	0·42	..	...	0·27	6	?	3·28	?	1·20	...	?	*Jaintgarh.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·47	0·02	...	1·59	12	?	9·39	?	2·87	...	.	*Jagannathpur.*		

DISTRICT RAINFALL TABLE OF THE PROVINCE OF BENGAL for the month of July 1911.

Division.	District.	District Observations. Rainfall. Of month. Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	Since 16th May 1911. Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	6·27	12·25	—5·9	9·60	15·46	20·98	25·87	—4·39	28·00	30·68
	Birbhum ...	5·21	12·49	—7·28	9·67	16·10	23·86	26·07	—2·21	29·74	31·67
	Bankura ...	6·64	12·22	—5·58	9·80	15·52	20·74	25·80	—5·14	28·10	30·54
	Midnapore ...	6·53	12·43	—5·90	9·14	14·79	19·22	25·56	—6·34	26·22	30·06
	Hooghly ...	7·23	12·02	—4·7[illegible]	11·00	16·40	20·68	25·34	—4·66	27·00	32·37
	Howrah ...	5·07	11·53	—6·46	8 67	17·08	16·47	25·33	—8·86	28·67	33·88
Presidency ...	24-Parganas ...	6·58	12·98	—6·40	10·50	16·64	19·28	26·87	—7·59	27·58	33·18
	Calcutta ...	5·45	12·31	—6 86	8·00	18·96	18·38	26·30	—7·92	25·00	35·52
	Nadia ...	11·08	10·36	+0·72	14 80	15·47	31·57	24·07	+7·50	38·40	32·68
	Murshidabad ...	6·45	10·90	—4·45	10·22	15 81	29·23	24·29	+4·94	31·77	31·48
	Jessore ...	10·94	10 64	+0·30	13 60	16·08	29·75	26 10	+3·65	38·20	34·40
	Khulna ...	15·56	13·10	+2·46	14·80	17·60	34·47	29·37	+5·10	38·80	36 10
Patna ...	Patna ...	4·92	12·40	—8·52	7·40	14 37	17·92	21·28	—3·36	20·20	23·69
	Gaya ...	2 95	12·40	—9·45	4 67	14·19	12·73	19·79	—7·06	16·16	22 80
	Shahabad ...	3·21	12·69	—9·48	4·43	13·90	13·11	19·51	—6·40	15·56	22·58
Tirhut ...	Saran ...	5·15	11·77	—6·62	6·71	13 31	13·83	20·52	—6·69	16·51	22·28
	Champaran ...	6 24	13·72	—7·48	8·50	13 83	20·58	24·63	—4 05	19·50	25·72
	Muzaffarpur ...	9·15	12·03	—2·88	8·80	13·03	22·23	20·88	+1·85	21·90	22·88
	Darbhanga ...	11·27	12·59	—1·32	10·60	13·94	26·02	21·48	+4 54	27·60	28·97
Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr ...	7·58	13·33	—5·75	7·68	14·62	25·26	22 18	+3·08	28·48	24·66
	Bhagalpur ...	10·69	12·72	—2·03	12·67	14·75	27 91	23 12	+4·79	30·53	26·69
	Darjeeling ..	45·26	32·08	+13·18	25·17	24·74	79·67	61·26	+18·41	56·00	52·22
	Purnea ...	16·89	18·16	—1·27	14·17	17·40	34·39	34·22	+0·17	32·57	33·19
	Sonthal Parganas ...	6·86	12·68	—5·82	9·87	15·67	27·63	24·03	+3 60	19·26	29·78
Orissa ...	Sambalpur .	6·84	18 37	—11·53	7 50	17·55	20·57	29·45	—8·88	22·50	28·40
	Angul ...	7·35	12 17	—4·82	9·00	15·80	26·59	23·40	+3·19	28·50	29 85
	Cuttack ...	4·77	11 89	—7·12	6·18	14·79	20·39	24·56	—3·17	23·01	27·95
	Balasore ...	5·94	12·03	—6·09	7·67	14·03	21·55	24·36	—2·81	25·34	28 96
	Puri ..	6·84	10 23	—3 39	8·25	12·64	19·92	20·43	—0·51	21·75	24·85
Chota Nagpur ...	Hazaribagh ...	5·07	14·33	—9·26	7·67	16 75	26·37	24·03	+2·34	21·47	28 58
	Ranchi ...	9·30	14·38	—5·08	11·60	17·01	23·47	25·03	—1·56	29·07	30·04
	Palamau ...	2·76	13·85	—11·09	5·50	16·01	22·79	21·41	+1·38	21·25	25·28
	Manbhum ...	6·35	12 80	—6·55	10·00	16·84	19·23	14·19	+5·04	27·34	30·00
	Singhbhum ...	6·12	15·07	- 8 95	9·50	16·51	20·94	27·74	—6·80	28·70	31·91

SUMMARY OF THE RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL DURING THE MONTH OF JULY 1911.

During the month of July the rainfall of the Province was below the average everywhere, Nadia, Jessore, Khulna and Darjeeling excepted, where more than the normal fall was recorded. Nadia received 107 per cent., Jessore 103 per cent., Khulna 119 per cent. and Darjeeling 141 per cent. of the normal fall. The deficiency was most marked in the districts of Gaya, Shahabad and Palamau, where the fall was only 24, 25 and 20 per cent. of the normal respectively.

On an average in South-West Bengal the rainfall recorded amounted to 7·48 inches, in Bihar 9·55 inches, in Orissa 5·89 inches and in Chota Nagpur 6·02 inches. Expressed in percentage figures in South-West Bengal the fall was 65 per cent., in Bihar 73 per cent., in Orissa 52 per cent. and in Chota Nagpur 43 per cent. of the normal. The total rainfall from January to July was 85 per cent. in South-West Bengal, 87 per cent. in Bihar, 94 per cent. in Orissa and 73 per cent. in Chota Nagpur.

W. B. Heycock,
Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

Calcutta, *the 14th July 1911.*

The following table compares the rainfall in the four divisions during the month of July 1911 with the normal fall, the actual being given as a percentage of the normal. The table also shows the actual falls for each of the previous months of the year expressed in the same way, and the last column of the table shows the total rainfall of the past seven months of the year 1911:—

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Actual rainfall of first seven months of 1911 expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period.
South-West Bengal ...	33	15	186	94	90	107	63	85
Bihar ...	34	Nil	218	79	58	121	73	87
Orissa ...	Nil	185	135	58	62	160	52	94
Chota Nagpur ...	8	Nil	170	32	54	128	48	78

PERCENTAGE TABLE FOR JULY 1911.

Division.	District.	Normal district rainfall for July.	Actual district rainfall for July 1911.	Percentage of actual to normal rainfall.	Percentage excess (+), deficit (—).
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	12·25	6·27	51	— 49
	Birbhum	12 49	5·21	42	— 58
	Bankura	12·22	6·64	54	— 46
	Midnapore	12·48	6·53	53	— 47
	Hooghly	12·02	7·23	60	— 40
	Howrah	11·53	5·07	44	— 56
	24-Parganas	12·98	6·58	51	— 49
	Calcutta	12·31	5·45	44	— 56
	Nadia	10·36	11·08	107	+ 7
	Murshidabad	10·90	6·45	59	— 41
	Jessore	10·64	10 94	103	+ 3
	Khulna	13·10	15·56	119	+ 19
Bihar ...	Patna	12·40	4·92	40	— 60
	Gaya	12·40	2·95	24	— 76
	Shahabad	12·69	3·21	25	— 75
	Saran	11·77	5·15	44	— 56
	Champaran	13·72	6·24	46	— 54
	Muzaffarpur	12·08	9·15	76	— 24
	Darbhanga	12·59	11·27	90	— 10
	Monghyr	13·33	7·58	57	— 43
	Bhagalpur	12 72	10 69	84	— 16
	Darjeeling	32·08	45·26	141	+ 41
	Purnea	18·16	16·89	93	— 7
	Sonthal Parganas ...	12·68	6·86	54	— 46
Orissa ...	Sambalpur	18·37	6·84	37	— 63
	Angul	12·17	7·35	60	— 40
	Cuttack	11·89	4·77	40	— 60
	Balasore	12·03	5·94	49	— 51
	Puri	10·23	6·84	67	— 33
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	14·33	5·07	35	— 65
	Ranchi	14·38	9·30	65	— 35
	Palamau	13·85	2·76	20	— 80
	Manbhum	12·80	6 36	50	— 50
	Singhbhum	15·07	6·12	41	— 59

The following table gives the Summary of the Rainfall data of each of the four Meteorological Divisions of the Province of Bengal for the month of July 1911:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Rainfall of month.			Rainy days.			Since 16th May 1911.	
	Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal ...	7·43	11·94	—4·46	11·83	15·92	—4·09	22·74	25·79
Bihar ...	9·55	13·05	—3·50	9·11	14·68	—5·57	20·95	22·86
Orissa ...	5·89	11·43	—5·54	7·32	13·92	—6·60	22·71	23·25
Chota Nagpur ...	6·02	14·08	—8·06	8·96	16·65	—7·69	19·02	24·77

Vital Statistics of the Towns of Bengal

District.	Number.	Town.	Population under registration according to census of 1901. — Male.	Female.	Total.	Births registered. — Number registered (excluding still-birth).	Ratio per 1,000 per annum of population.	Still-born number registered.	Deaths — Cholera. — Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Small-pox. — Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Plague. — Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Fever. — Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.
BURDWAN	1	Burdwan ...	19,589	15,677	35,266	15	*5·17*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	*2·41*
	2	Kalna ...	4,252	3,869	8,121	10	*14·98*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	*5·99*
	3	Katwa ...	3,631	3,589	7,220	7	*11·79*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	*5·05*
	4	Dainhat ...	2,721	2,897	5,618	7	*15·15*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	*10·82*
	5	Raniganj ...	8,891	6,950	15,841	10	*7·68*	...	1	*·76*	...	...	...	...	7	*5·37*
	6	Asansol ...	8,400	6,506	14,906	13	*10·61*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	*3·26*
BIRBHUM ...	7	Suri ...	4,703	3,989	8,692	12	*16·79*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	*5·59*
BANKURA	8	Bankura ...	10,532	10,205	20,737	45	*26·40*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	*1·76*
	9	Vishnupur ...	9,205	9,885	19,090	37	*23·58*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	*8·92*
	10	Sonamukhi ...	6,349	7,099	13,448	30	*27·14*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	*2·71*
MIDNAPORE	11	Midnapore ...	17,641	15,499	33,140	62	*22·76*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	*14·68*
	12	Ghatal ...	7,277	7,248	14,525	19	*15·91*	...	6	*5·09*	...	...	...	...	9	*7·53*
	13	Kharar ...	4,886	4,622	9,508	18	*23·03*	...	3	*3·83*	...	...	...	...	6	*7·67*
	14	Chandrakona ...	4,658	4,651	9,309	11	*14·37*	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	*7·84*
	15	Ramjibanpur ...	5,015	5,249	10,264	10	*11·85*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	*18·96*
	16	Khirpai ...	2,500	2,545	5,045	8	*19·29*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	*12·05*
	17	Tamluk ...	4,480	3,605	8,085	17	*25·58*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	*7·59*
HOOGHLY	18	Hooghly and Chinsurah.	15,377	14,006	29,383	42	*17·39*	1	7	*2·89*	...	...	...	...	23	*9·52*
	19	Bansberia ...	3,365	3,108	6,473	4	*7·51*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	*13·15*
	20	Arambagh ...	4,194	4,087	8,281	12	*17·63*	...	3	*4·40*	...	...	...	...	2	*2·93*
	21	Serampore ...	26,921	17,530	44,451	65	*17·79*	...	2	*·54*	...	...	...	...	20	*5·47*
	22	Uttarpara ...	4,203	2,833	7,036	11	*19·02*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	*6·91*
	23	Kotrung ...	3,500	2,444	5,944	8	*16·37*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	*8·18*
	24	Baidyabati ...	9,859	7,315	17,174	33	*23·37*	...	3	*2·12*	...	...	...	...	14	*9·91*
	25	Bhadreswar ...	9,376	5,774	15,150	18	*14·45*	...	1	*·80*	...	...	...	...	12	*9·63*
HOWRAH	26	Howrah ...	99,904	57,690	157,594	261	*20·14*	5	29	*2·23*	1	*·07*	4	*·30*	131	*10·11*
	27	Bally ...	7,778	5,451	13,229	31	*28·51*	...	2	*1·83*	...	...	...	...	15	*13·79*
24-PARGANAS	28	Cossipore-Chitpur	26,189	14,561	40,750	46	*13·73*	4	7	*2·08*	...	...	1	*·29*	17	*5·07*
	29	Maniktala ...	19,142	13,245	32,387	47	*17·65*	2	11	*4·13*	...	...	1	*·37*	26	*9·76*
	30	South Suburban ..	14,171	12,203	26,374	47	*21·68*	...	1	*·46*	...	...	...	...	26	*11·99*
	31	Tollygunge ...	7,222	5,599	12,821	26	*24·67*	...	1	*·94*	...	...	...	...	12	*11·38*
	32	Garden Reach ...	16,928	11,283	28,211	70	*30·18*	3	13	*5·60*	...	...	...	...	11	*4·74*
	33	Budge-Budge ...	8,041	5,010	13,051	11	*10·25*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	*·93*
	34	Baranagore ...	14,748	10,684	25,432	21	*10·04*	3	6	*2·87*	...	...	...	...	11	*5·26*
	35	Kamarhati ...	7,751	5,465	13,216	20	*18·41*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	*11·04*
	36	Rajpur ...	5,205	5,508	10,713	19	*21·57*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	*10·22*
	37	Baruipur .	2,250	1,967	4,217	3	*8·65*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	*8·65*
	38	Jaynagar ..	4,371	4,439	8,810	7	*9·66*	...	8	*11·04*	...	...	...	...	3	*4·14*
	39	North Dum-Dum ..	6,073	3,843	9,916	9	*11·04*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	*3·68*
	40	South Dum-Dum ...	6,253	4,651	10,904	28	*29·01*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	*6·69*
	41	South Barrackpore	9,569	7,138	16,707	9	*6·55*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	*6·55*
	42	Panihati ..	6,055	5,123	11,178	15	*16·32*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	*13·06*
	43	North Barrackpore	6,265	5,405	11,670	18	*18·76*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	*12·51*
	44	Titaghur ...	13,141	5,524	18,665	11	*7·17*	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	*5·86*
	45	Garulia ...	5,579	2,726	8,305	14	*20·50*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	*16·11*
	46	Naihati ...	8,356	5,475	13,831	25	*21·99*	...	3	*2·63*	1	*·87*	...	...	7	*6·15*
	47	Halisahar ...	5,774	4,148	9,922	12	*14·71*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	*11·03*
	48	Bhatpara ...	13,978	7,562	21,540	42	*23·72*	...	1	*·56*	...	...	...	...	14	*7·90*
	49	Barasat ...	4,561	4,073	8,634	16	*22·54*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	*4·22*
	50	Gobardanga ...	2,883	2,982	5,865	4	*8·29*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	*6·22*
	51	Basirhat ..	8,543	8,458	17,001	20	*14·31*	...	1	*·71*	...	...	...	...	10	*7·15*
	52	Baduria ...	6,502	6,419	12,921	108	*101·69*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	*6·59*
	53	Taki ...	2,454	2,635	5,089	10	*23·90*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	*7·17*
CALCUTTA ...	54	Calcutta ...	562,596	285,200	847,796	1,345	*19·30*	67	177	*2·54*	3	*·04*	204	*2·93*	276	*3·96*
NADIA	55	Krishnagar ...	12,253	12,294	24,547	38	*18·83*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	*7·93*
	56	Nadia ...	4,975	5,905	10,880	11	*12·30*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	*4·47*
	57	Ranaghat ...	4,429	4,315	8,744	12	*16·69*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	*8·34*
	58	Birnagar ..	1,472	1,652	3,124	3	*11·68*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	*3·89*
	59	Santipur ..	12,514	14,384	26,898	48	*21·71*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	*8·14*
	60	Chakdaha ...	2,617	2,865	5,482	3	*6·65*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	*8·87*
	61	Kushtia ...	3,128	2,202	5,330	3	*6·84*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	*4·56*
	62	Kumarkhali ...	2,176	2,408	4,584	2	*5·30*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	*18·57*
	63	Meherpur ...	2,822	2,944	5,766	7	*14·77*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	*10·55*
MURSHIDABAD	64	Berhampore ...	13,003	11,394	24,397	30	*14·96*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	*8·97*
	65	Murshidabad ...	7,658	7,510	15,168	20	*16·04*	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	*6·41*
	66	Azimganj ...	7,381	6,004	13,385	13	*11·81*	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	*9·08*
	67	Kandi ...	5,902	6,134	12,036	19	*19·20*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	*10·10*
	68	Jangipur ...	5,179	5,742	10,921	19	*21·16*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	*10·02*
	69	Dhulian ...	4,137	4,012	8,149	35	*52·25*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	*16·42*
JESSORE	70	Jessore ...	4,809	3,245	8,054	2	*3·02*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	*1·51*
	71	Kotchandpur ...	4,870	4,195	9,065	5	*6·71*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	*9·39*
	72	Maheshpur ...	2,032	2,148	4,180	1	*2·91*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	*11·64*
KHULNA	73	Khulna ...	6,204	4,222	10,426	8	*9·33*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	*4·66*
	74	Satkhira ...	5,430	4,951	10,381	7	*8·20*	...	1	*1·17*	...	...	...	...	4	*4·68*
	75	Debhatta ...	2,769	2,685	5,454	11	*24·53*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	*2·23*
PATNA	76	Patna ...	60,298	62,793	123,091	168	*16·60*	7	28	*2·76*	2	*·19*	2	*·19*	80	*7·90*
	77	Bihar ...	21,338	23,725	45,063	62	*16·73*	4	5	*1·34*	...	...	...	...	18	*4·85*
	78	Dinapore Nizamat	16,594	17,105	33,699	30	*10·83*	...	7	*2·52*	...	...	...	...	10	*3·61*
	79	Barh ...	6,221	5,943	12,164	14	*14·00*	1	7	*7·00*	...	...	...	...	5	*5·00*
	80	Khagole ...	3,810	3,700	7,510	11	*17·82*	1	1	*1·62*	...	...	...	...	9	*14·58*
GAYA	81	Gaya ...	36,634	34,782	71,416	125	*21·29*	9	2	*·34*	...	...	...	...	103	*17·54*
	82	Tikari ...	2,923	3,514	6,437	9	*17·01*	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	*18·90*
	83	Daudnagar ...	4,571	5,173	9,744	17	*21·22*	...	...	...	1	*1·24*	...	...	6	*7·49*

for the month of June 1911.

REGISTERED.

Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Respiratory diseases.		Injuries, including suicide.		Other causes.		Total all causes.				Total of corresponding month of previous year.					Town.
								Number.				Number.					
Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number.	
5	1·79	1	·34	4	1·37	14	4·89	22	9	31	10·69	9	14	23	7·93	1	Burdwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·49	..	5	5	7·49	2	4	6	8·98	2	Kalna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	1	2	3	5·05	5	8	13	21·90	3	Katwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	10·82	3	2	5	10·82	4	Dainhat.
...	...	1	·76	1	·76	6	4·60	9	7	16	13·38	10	4	14	10·75	5	Raniganj.
..	...	...	...	...	...	1	·81	3	2	5	4·08	11	2	13	10·61	6	Asansol.
1	1·39	...	...	...	...	2	2·79	4	3	7	9·79	3	3	6	8·39	7	Suri.
1	·58	3	1·76	...	...	10	5·86	7	10	17	9·97	18	22	40	23·46	8	Bankura.
2	1·27	1	·63	...	...	6	3·82	11	12	23	14·65	15	7	22	14·02	9	Vishnupur.
...	...	1	·90	1	·90	3	2·71	3	5	8	7·23	8	5	13	11·76	10	Sonamukhi.
11	4·03	3	1·10	..	...	10	3·67	32	32	64	23·49	39	24	63	23·12	11	Midnapore.
6	5·02	...	...	...	...	3	2·51	11	13	24	20·10	9	7	16	13·40	12	Ghatal.
3	5·83	...	...	...	...	1	1·27	10	8	18	16·63	6	1	7	8·95	13	Kharar.
2	2·61	...	...	...	...	4	5·22	8	4	12	15·68	6	8	14	18·29	14	Chandrakona.
2	2·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	11	18	21·33	4	3	7	8·29	15	Ramjibanpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	12·03	1	2	3	7·23	16	Khirpai.
1	1·50	...	...	...	...	2	3·00	2	6	8	12·03	2	3	5	7·59	17	Tamluk.
11	4·55	5	2·07	...	...	7	2·89	31	22	53	21·94	25	24	49	20·28	18	Hooghly and Chinsura.
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7·51	6	5	11	20·67	3	4	7	13·15	19	Bansberia.
...	..	...	...	..	...	1	1·46	3	3	6	8·81	6	2	8	11·75	20	Arambagh.
15	4·10	2	·54	...	...	16	4·37	29	26	55	15·05	45	27	72	19·70	21	Serampore.
1	1·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	8·64	4	5	9	15·56	22	Uttarpara.
3	6·14	1	2·04	1	2·04	...	...	8	1	9	18·42	4	1	5	10·23	23	Kotrung
4	2·83	1	·70	...	..	7	4·95	18	11	29	20·54	19	11	30	21·25	24	Baidyabati.
1	·80	1	·80	...	...	5	4·01	12	8	20	16·06	13	13	26	20·88	25	Bhadreswar.
33	2·54	17	1·31	4	·30	70	5·40	171	118	289	22·31	175	113	288	22·23	26	Howrah.
4	3·67	2	1·83	2	1·83	2	1·83	13	14	27	24·83	12	10	22	20·23	27	Bally.
6	1·79	14	4·17	3	·89	19	5·67	36	31	67	20·00	41	33	74	22·09	28	Cossipore-Chitpur.
20	7·51	21	7·88	..	...	55	20·66	67	67	134	50·33	46	50	96	36·06	29	Maniktola.
3	1·38	6	2·76	...	...	5	2·30	18	23	41	18·91	12	21	33	15·22	30	South Suburban.
2	1·89	1	·94	...	...	4	3·79	11	9	20	18·97	10	4	14	13·28	31	Tollygunge.
12	5·17	8	3·46	2	·86	33	14·23	63	16	79	34·07	63	32	95	40·97	32	Garden Reach.
1	·93	...	...	2	1·86	...	..	...	4	4	3·73	4	4	8	7·45	33	Budge-Budge.
5	2·39	..	...	2	·95	7	3·34	16	15	31	14·85	9	7	16	7·65	34	Baranagore.
5	4·60	...	...	..	...	6	5·52	16	7	23	21·17	30	10	40	36·82	35	Kamarhati.
6	6·81	2	2·27	2	2·27	...	...	11	8	19	21·57	3	5	8	9·08	36	Rajpur.
...	...	...	...	1	2·88	...	...	...	4	4	11·54	...	1	1	2·88	37	Baruipur.
...	...	...	...	...	.	4	5·52	10	5	15	20·71	2	1	3	4·14	38	Jaynagar.
1	1·22	...	...	1	1·22	...	...	5	...	5	6·13	4	4	8	9·81	39	North Dum-Dum.
7	7·81	...	...	1	1·11	...	...	8	6	14	15·62	8	5	13	14·50	40	South Dum-Dum.
1	·72	1	·72	...	...	2	1·45	8	5	13	9·46	3	3	6	4·36	41	South Barrackpore.
1	1·08	1	1·08	...	.	...	...	5	9	14	15·23	16	8	24	26·12	42	Panihati.
2	2·08	1	1·04	1	1·04	4	4·17	12	8	20	20·85	4	8	12	12·51	43	North Barrackpore.
1	·65	...	..	...	...	1	·65	7	4	11	7·17	1	4	5	3·26	44	Titagarh.
3	4·39	1	1·46	...	...	1	1·46	5	11	16	23·43	3	3	6	8·78	45	Garulia.
1	·87	2	1·75	...	...	6	5·27	14	6	20	17·50	3	6	9	7·91	46	Naihati.
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	9	11·04	8	7	15	18·39	47	Halisahar.
1	·56	1	·56	1	·56	11	6·21	16	13	29	16·38	21	7	28	15·81	48	Bhatpara.
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4·29	6	...	6	8·45	3	1	4	5·63	49	Barasat.
...	..	...	...	1	2·07	1	2·07	3	2	5	10·57	7	3	10	20·71	50	Gobardanga.
...	...	2	1·43	1	·71	5	3·57	10	9	19	13·59	9	10	19	13·59	51	Basirhat.
1	·94	...	...	1	·94	1	·94	5	5	10	9·41	9	4	13	12·24	52	Baduria.
...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	3	3	7·17	7	1	8	19·12	53	Taki.
108	1·54	269	3·86	48	·68	811	11·63	1,091	805	1,896	27·20	903	670	1,573	22·57	54	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	1	·49	1	·49	9	9	18	8·92	9	9	18	8·99	55	Krishnagar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6·70	5	5	10	11·18	5	10	15	16·77	56	Nadia.
1	1·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	7	9·74	1	3	4	5·56	57	Ranaghat.
...	...	..	...	...	..	2	7·78	1	2	3	11·68	5	5	10	38·94	58	Birnagar.
...	...	1	·45	...	...	7	3·16	12	14	26	11·70	17	16	33	14·92	59	Santipur.
...	...	...	..	...	...	2	4·43	...	6	6	13·31	3	2	5	11·09	60	Chakdaha.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·28	2	1	3	6·84	2	4	6	13·69	61	Kushtia.
...	...	...	...	1	2·65	...	...	4	4	8	21·23	4	2	6	15·92	62	Kumarkhali.
...	...	...	...	2	4·22	3	4·22	3	6	9	18·99	7	5	12	25·32	63	Meherpur.
1	·49	1	·49	2	·99	9	4·48	14	17	31	15·45	20	12	32	15·95	64	Berhampore.
3	2·40	...	...	3	1·60	1	·80	5	9	14	11·22	8	8	16	12·83	65	Murshidabad.
1	·90	...	...	...	...	4	3·63	10	5	15	13·65	13	8	21	19·08	66	Azimganj.
...	...	...	...	1	1·01	1	1·01	7	5	12	12·13	16	11	27	27·29	67	Kandi.
...	...	...	...	...	..	2	2·22	4	7	11	12·25	13	5	18	20·05	68	Jangipur.
...	...	...	...	.	...	3	4·47	7	7	14	20·90	4	4	8	11·94	69	Dhulian.
...	...	...	...	1	1·51	...	...	...	2	2	3·02	1	3	4	6·04	70	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	1	1·34	2	2·68	7	3	10	13·42	5	4	9	12·07	71	Kotchandpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	11·64	4	4	8	23·28	72	Maheshpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4·66	4	4	8	9·33	5	9	14	16·33	73	Khulna.
..	...	...	..	...	...	2	2·34	3	4	7	8·20	6	3	9	10·54	74	Satkhira.
...	...	...	...	1	2·23	1	2·23	1	2	3	6·69	5	5	10	22·30	75	Debhatta.
23	2·27	14	1·38	10	·98	118	11·66	138	139	277	27·37	221	236	457	45·17	76	Patna.
7	1·88	3	·80	4	1·07	17	4·58	32	22	54	14·55	38	29	67	18·08	77	Bihar.
3	1·08	3	1·08	...	...	5	1·80	9	19	28	10·10	10	20	30	10·83	78	Dinapore
...	...	..	...	1	1·00	1	1·00	7	7	14	14·00	9	11	20	20·00	79	Barh.
1	1·62	2	3·24	2	3·24	3	4·86	10	8	18	29·16	15	12	27	43·74	80	Khas[illegible]
35	5·26		·85	7	1·19	66	11·24	116	102	218	37·13	144	98	24[illegible]	41·22	81	G[illegible]
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·89	6	5	11	20·79	1	14	15	28·35	82	[illegible]
1	1·24	...	...	1	1·24	5	6·24	6	8	14	17·48	6	9	15	18·72	83	[illegible]

Vital Statistics of the Towns of Bengal

District.	Number.	Town.	Population under registration according to census of 1901. Male.	Female.	Total.	Births registered. Number registered (excluding still-births).	Ratio per 1,000 per annum of population.	Still-born number registered.	Deaths. Cholera. Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Small-pox. Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Plague. Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Fever. Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.
Shahabad ...	84	Arrah ...	22,019	24,151	46,170	35	*9·22*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	*4·21*
	85	Buxar ...	6,857	7,098	13,945	19	*16·57*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	*4·36*
	86	Dumraon ...	8,059	9,177	17,236	9	*6·35*	...	...	...	1	*·70*	1	*·70*	4	*2·82*
	87	Jagadispur ...	5,347	6,104	11,451	12	*12·74*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	*12·74*
	88	Sasaram ...	10,382	12,262	22,644	32	*16·46*	...	1	*·51*	...	...	...	...	18	*9·26*
	89	Bhabhua ...	2,691	2,969	5,660	12	*25·70*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	*38·69*
Saran ...	90	Chapra ...	22,361	22,540	45,901	97	*25·71*	2	1	*·26*	...	...	...	...	20	*5·30*
	91	Revelganj ...	4,404	5,361	9,765	42	*52·32*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	*9·96*
	92	Siwan ...	7,915	7,841	15,756	43	*33·20*	5	1	*·77*	...	...	...	...	1	*·77*
Champaran ...	93	Bettiah ...	12,341	12,355	24,696	57	*28·08*	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	*6·40*
	94	Motihari ...	8,000	5,730	13,730	34	*30·12*	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	*14·17*
Muzaffarpur ...	95	Muzaffarpur ...	24,465	21,152	45,617	70	*18·66*	6	14	*3·73*	1	*·26*	...	...	63	*16·80*
	96	Sitamarhi ...	5,348	4,190	9,538	14	*17·85*	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	*25·51*
	97	Hajipur ...	9,687	11,711	21,398	42	*23·88*	5	23	*13·07*	...	...	1	*·56*	14	*7·96*
	98	Lalganj ...	5,233	6,269	11,502	20	*21·15*	1	68	*71·99*	1	*1·05*	...	...	13	*13·75*
Darbhanga ...	99	Darbhanga ...	32,907	33,337	66,244	112	*20·57*	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	*8·44*
	100	Rosera ...	4,893	5,352	10,245	25	*29·68*	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	*11·87*
	101	Samastipur ...	5,245	3,856	9,101	18	*24·06*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	*1·33*
	102	Madhubani ...	9,137	8,665	17,802	52	*35·53*	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	*6·15*
Monghyr ...	103	Monghyr ...	17,673	18,207	35,880	87	*29·50*	...	4	*1·35*	...	...	2	*·67*	26	*8·81*
	104	Jamalpur ...	10,088	8,870	18,958	55	*35·29*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	*11·55*
Bhagalpur ...	105	Bhagalpur ...	39,729	36,031	75,760	80	*12·84*	1	1	*·16*	42	*6·74*	2	*·32*	49	*7·86*
	106	Colgong ...	2,889	2,849	5,738	6	*12·72*	...	5	*10·60*	1	*2·12*	1	*2·12*	13	*27·56*
Purnea ...	107	Purnea ...	8,271	5,736	14,007	18	*15·63*	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	*19·10*
	108	Kishanganj ...	4,391	3,280	7,671	6	*9·51*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	*20·61*
	109	Katihar ...	4,640	4,432	9,072	25	*33·52*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	*21·45*
Darjeeling ...	110	Darjeeling ...	10,241	6,683	16,924	27	*19·41*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	*9·34*
	111	Kurseong ...	2,418	2,051	4,469	13	*35·39*	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	*29·94*
Sonthal Parganas.	112	Sahibganj ...	3,763	3,795	7,558	18	*28·97*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	*16·09*
	113	Deoghar ...	4,897	3,941	8,838	19	*26·15*	...	5	*6·88*	...	...	...	...	13	*17·89*
	114	Dumka ...	3,126	2,200	5,326	21	*47·97*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	*13·70*
	115	Madhupur ...	3,507	3,066	6,573	25	*46·27*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	*27·76*
Cuttack ...	116	Cuttack ...	27,692	23,672	51,364	115	*27·24*	10	2	*·47*	...	...	...	...	29	*6·86*
	117	Kendrapara ...	7,540	7,705	15,245	27	*21·54*	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	*5·58*
	118	Jajpur ...	5,845	6,206	12,111	35	*35·16*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	*10·04*
Balasore ...	119	Balasore ...	10,886	9,994	20,880	26	*15·15*	2	4	*2·33*	...	...	...	...	1	*·58*
Puri ...	120	Puri ...	25,932	23,402	49,334	50	*12·33*	2	56	*13·81*	...	...	...	...	33	*8·13*
Sambalpur ...	121	Sambalpur ...	6,531	6,339	12,870	42	*39·70*	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	*7·56*
Hazaribagh ...	122	Hazaribagh ...	7,826	7,973	15,799	66	*50·82*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	*23·10*
	123	Chatra ...	5,080	5,519	10,599	30	*34·43*	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	*18·36*
	124	Giridih ...	5,016	4,417	9,433	24	*30·95*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	*9·02*
Ranchi ...	125	Ranchi ...	11,958	11,852	23,810	89	*45·47*	1	...	...		*1·02*	...	...	26	*13·28*
	126	Lohardaga ...	3,274	2,849	6,123	19	*37·75*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	*3·97*
Palamau ...	127	Daltonganj ...	3,163	2,674	5,837	25	*52·11*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	*6·25*
Manbhum ...	128	Purulia ...	9,335	7,956	17,291	29	*20·40*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	*4·22*
	129	Raghunathpur ...	2,079	2,092	4,171	13	*37·92*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	*11·66*
	130	Jhaldah ...	2,452	2,425	4,877	10	*24·94*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singhbhum ...	131	Chaibassa ...	4,326	4,327	8,653	20	*28·12*	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	*7·03*
		Total of month ...	1,833,815	1,396,308	3,230,123	5,315	*20·01*	162	522	*1·96*	56	*·21*	219	*·82*	2,008	*7·56*
		Total of corresponding month of previous year ...	1,833,815	1,396,308	3,230,123	4,803	*18·09*	76	607	*2·28*	53	*·12*	131	*·49*	2,016	*7·59*
		Increase + or decrease—		*Equal.*		+512	*+1·92*	+86	−85	*−·32*	+3	*+·09*	+88	*+·33*	−8	*−·03*

RE

CALCUTTA,
The 9th August 1911.

for the month of June 1911—concld.

REGISTERED.

Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Respiratory diseases.		Injuries, including suicide.		Other causes.		Total all causes.				Total of corresponding month of previous year.					
								Number.				Number.					
Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number.	Town.
1	·96	...	...	2	·52	2	·52	7	14	21	5·53	15	13	28	7·37	84	Arrah
2	1·74	...	...	...	...	8	6·97	6	9	15	13·08	18	14	32	27·91	85	Buxar.
4	2·82	...	...	...	...	2	1·41	4	8	12	8·47	2	2	4	2·82	86	Dumraon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	12	12·74	24	11	35	37·18	87	Jagadispur.
...	...	...	...	2	1·09	...	...	13	8	21	10·80	14	14	28	14·40	88	Sasaram.
...	...	...	...	1	2·14	...	...	11	8	19	40·84	10	14	24	51·59	89	Bhabhua.
13	3·44	4	1·06	8	2·12	28	7·42	43	31	74	19·61	59	36	95	25·18	90	Chapra.
6	7·47	1	1·24	...	...	7	8·72	9	13	22	27·41	14	5	19	23·67	91	Revelganj.
7	5·40	...	...	1	·77	19	14·67	17	12	29	22·39	5	13	18	13·89	92	Siwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	11	5·41	12	12	24	11·82	28	23	51	25·12	93	Bettiah.
4	3·54	...	...	2	1·77	13	11·51	17	18	35	31·01	14	8	22	19·49	94	Motihari.
3	·80	1	·26	4	1·06	19	5·06	53	52	105	28·00	49	54	103	27·47	95	Muzaffarpur.
3	3·82	...	...	1	1·27	6	7·65	16	14	30	38·26	41	24	65	82·91	96	Sitamarhi.
11	6·25	...	...	4	2·27	22	12·50	37	38	75	42·64	24	25	49	27·86	97	Hajipur.
5	5·28	1	1·05	...	...	17	17·98	48	57	105	111·06	22	17	39	41·25	98	Lalganj.
6	1·10	...	...	4	·73	75	13·77	78	53	131	24·06	75	72	147	26·99	99	Darbhanga.
3	3·56	1	1·18	...	...	12	14·25	11	15	26	30·87	18	16	34	40·37	100	Roserha.
1	1·38	...	...	...	...	5	6·68	2	5	7	9·35	19	15	34	45·45	101	Samastipur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	15	10·25	14	10	24	16·40	18	23	41	28·02	102	Madhubani.
2	·67	2	·67	4	1·35	44	14·92	53	31	84	28·48	41	28	69	23·39	103	Monghyr.
...	...	...	...	4	2·56	8	5·13	18	12	30	19·25	22	29	51	32·73	104	Jamalpur.
9	1·44	1	·16	...	...	15	2·40	66	53	119	19·11	55	41	96	15·41	105	Bhagalpur.
3	6·36	...	...	2	4·24	1	2·12	13	13	26	55·12	3	2	5	10·60	106	Colgong.
2	1·73	1	·86	...	...	1	·86	17	9	26	22·58	11	13	24	20·84	107	Purnea.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	13	20·61	5	5	10	15·86	108	Kishanganj.
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·68	11	7	18	24·14	11	2	13	17·43	109	Katihar.
3	2·15	...	...	1	·71	12	8·62	14	15	29	20·84	19	13	32	23·00	110	Darjeeling.
1	2·72	...	...	...	...	2	5·44	8	6	14	38·11	17	12	29	78·95	111	Kurseong.
...	...	...	...	2	3·91	...	...	4	8	12	19·31	13	10	23	37·09	112	Sahibganj.
2	2·75	...	...	...	...	6	8·25	16	10	26	35·79	10	13	23	31·66	113	Deoghar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	15	34·26	9	12	21	47·97	9	7	16	36·55	114	Dumka.
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	11·10	9	12	21	38·87	15	8	23	42·57	115	Madhupur.
9	2·13	1	·23	2	·47	23	5·44	37	29	66	15·63	52	37	89	21·08	116	Cuttack.
4	3·19	...	...	...	...	11	8·77	8	14	22	17·55	11	9	20	15·96	117	Kendrapara.
3	3·01	...	...	...	...	4	4·01	7	10	17	17·07	8	5	13	13·05	118	Jajpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2·33	3	6	9	5·24	6	6	12	6·99	119	Balasore.
11	2·71	7	1·72	1	·24	49	12·08	90	67	157	38·71	47	34	81	19·97	120	Puri.
6	5·67	3	2·83	1	·94	7	6·61	17	8	25	23·63	15	12	27	25·52	121	Sambalpur.
5	3·85	1	·77	2	1·54	11	8·47	34	15	49	37·73	17	15	32	24·64	122	Hazaribagh.
...	...	...	...	1	1·14	1	1·14	5	13	18	20·66	17	8	25	28·69	123	Chatra.
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5·15	7	4	11	14·18	6	6	12	15·47	124	Giridih.
1	·51	...	...	...	...	3	1·53	20	12	32	16·35	25	20	45	22·99	125	Ranchi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3·97	1	3	4	7·94	7	5	12	23·84	126	Lohardaga.
1	2·08	...	...	1	2·08	6	12·50	3	8	11	22·92	9	5	14	29·18	127	Daltonganj.
...	...	1	·70	2	1·41	14	9·85	13	10	23	16·18	7	1	8	5·62	128	Purulia.
1	2·91	...	...	...	...	2	5·83	3	4	7	20·41	...	1	1	2·91	129	Raghunathpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·49	1	...	1	2·49	8	3	11	27·44	130	Jhaldah.
1	1·40	...	...	...	...	5	7·03	7	4	11	15·46	2	4	6	8·43	131	Chaibassa.
502	1·89	423	1·59	169	·65	1,940	7·30	3,216	2,623	5,839	21·99	...	..	...	..		
456	1·71	423	1·59	173	·65	1,916	7·21	3,220	2,555	5,775	21·75	3,220	2,555	5,775	21·75		
+46	+·18	Equal		—4	—·02	+24	+·09	—4	+68	+64	+·24	..	...	...	...		

MARKS

W. W. CLEMESHA, M.D., D.P.H., MAJOR, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Vital Statistics of the Districts, excluding

Divisions.	Number.	Districts excluding Towns.	Population under registration according to Census of 1901. Male.	Female.	Total.	Births registered. Number registered (excluding still-births).	Ratio per 1,000 per annum of population.	Still-born number registered.	Deaths: Cholera. Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Small-pox. Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Plague. Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Fever. Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.
BURDWAN	1	Burdwan	717,358	728,386	1,445,744	3,849	29·86	6	18	·15	9	·07	...	...	1,818	19·77
	2	Birbhum	439,986	453,602	893,588	2,495	33·01	49	24	·32	5	·06	...	...	1,040	14·16
	3	Bankura	523,398	539,738	1,063,136	3,995	45·71	...	12	·13	10	·11	..	...	1,479	16·92
	4	Midnapore ...	1,343,776	1,355,462	2,699,238	6,776	30·54	125	285	1·28	10	·04	...	...	2,913	13·13
	5	Hooghly and Serampore.	451,384	463,765	915,149	1,906	25·36	7	52	·69	16	·21	...	...	1,001	13·30
	6	Howrah	331,843	347,848	679,691	1,831	32·77	9	88	1·57	...	...	...	...	441	7·89
Total of Division for month ...			3,807,745	3,888,801	7,696,546	20,484	32·37	196	479	·75	50	·07	...	...	8,392	13·26
Total of corresponding month of previous year			3,807,745	3,888,801	7,696,546	21,632	34·19	215	229	·36	232	·36	2	·003	7,347	11·61
Presidency	7	24-Parganas ...	860,912	819,317	1,680,229	4,547	32·99	51	184	1·33	4	·02	...	...	1,302	9·42
	8	Nadia	776,745	786,467	1,563,212	3,301	25·69	79	1	·007	2	·01	...	...	1,631	12·69
	9	Murshidabad ...	610,086	639,042	1,249,128	3,353	32·65	114	1	·009	18	·17	...	...	1,434	13·96
	10	Jessore	902,314	889,542	1,791,856	3,076	20·88	135	12	·08	32	·21	.	...	1,823	12·38
	11	Khulna	639,067	587,715	1,226,782	2,729	27·06	62	43	·42	...		..	...	961	9·53
Total of Division for month ...			3,789,124	3,722,083	7,511,207	17,006	27·54	441	241	·39	56	·09	...	...	7,151	11·58
Total of corresponding month of previous year			3,789,124	3,722,083	7,511,207	18,456	29·94	479	257	·41	68	·11	...	...	8,341	13·51
Patna	12	Patna	696,189	707,026	1,403,215	3,726	32·30	186	256	2·21	11	·09	25	·21	1,353	13·46
	13	Gaya	967,143	1,005,193	1,972,336	6,668	41·10	465	665	4·10	19	·11	2	·01	3,989	24·60
	14	Shahabad	881,189	963,401	1,844,590	4,570	30·14	...	101	·66	...	..	...	...	3,397	22·40
Total of Division for month ...			2,544,521	2,675,620	5,220,141	14,959	34·86	641	1,022	2·38	30	·06	27	·06	8,939	20·83
Total of corresponding month of previous year			2,544,521	2,675,620	5,220,141	9,862	22·98	364	2,744	6·39	80	·18	28	·06	9,608	22·39
Tirhut	15	Saran	1,060,437	1,276,955	2,337,392	6,539	34·03	204	780	4·06	6	·03	45	·23	3,045	15·84
	16	Champaran ...	865,266	886,771	1,752,037	4,412	30·63	120	135	·93	9	·06	1	·006	2,565	17·81
	17	Muzaffarpur ...	1,274,377	1,393,698	2,668,075	6,357	28·98	310	5,041	22·98	23	·10	15	·06	6,032	27·50
	18	Darbhanga ...	1,364,292	1,444,927	2,809,219	7,139	30·91	184	335	1·45	59	·25	5	·02	5,183	22·44
Total of Division for month ..			4,564,372	5,002,351	9,566,723	24,447	31·09	824	6,291	8·00	97	·12	66	·08	16,825	21·39
Total of corresponding month of previous year			4,564,372	5,002,351	9,566,723	23,383	29·73	764	4,170	5·31	95	·12	22	·02	15,481	19·68
Bhagalpur	19	Monghyr	983,819	1,030,147	2,013,966	5,170	31·93	219	239	1·44	11	·06	...	...	3,097	18·70
	20	Bhagalpur ...	984,417	1,022,538	2,007,455	4,887	29·61	62	520	3·15	137	·83	1	·006	4,026	24·40
	21	Purnea	941,150	902,894	1,844,044	3,193	21·06	98	175	1·15	35	·23	.	...	3,550	23·42
	22	Darjeeling .	120,346	107,378	227,724	568	30·34	35	.	..	.	...	...	...	497	26·55
	23	Sonthal Parganas	881,080	900,362	1,781,442	5,410	37·15	2	235	1·60	3	·02	...	...	3,024	20·65
Total of Division for month ...			3,911,312	3,963,319	7,874,631	19,258	29·75	416	1,169	1·80	186	·28	1	·001	14,194	21·93
Total of corresponding month of previous year			3,911,312	3,963,319	7,874,631	18,243	28·18	401	818	1·31	179	·27	..	..	12,839	19·83
Orissa	24	Cuttack	954,332	1,029,706	1,984,038	7,064	43·31	318	236	1·81	...	...			1,311	8·03
	25	Balasore	506,657	543,660	1,050,317	3,892	39·29	221	77	·89	12	·15	.	...	571	6·61
	26	Puri	480,907	487,043	967,950	3,520	44·24	240	607	7·69	...	...	.	...	326	4·09
	27	Sambalpur ...	307,349	318,743	626,092	2,944	57·20	18	...	...	...	..	..	...	440	8·55
Total of Division for month ...			2,249,245	2,379,152	4,628,397	16,920	44·47	797	950	2·57	12	·03	..	.	2,648	6·96
Total of corresponding month of previous year			2,249,245	2,379,152	4,628,397	17,677	46·46	752	31	·08	39	·10	...	...	3,502	9·20
Chota Nagpur ...	28	Hazaribagh ..	552,200	589,930	1,142,130	4,433	47·99	118	155	1·65	3	·03	...	...	2,315	24·66
	29	Ranchi	561,948	596,044	1,157,992	4,185	43·97	90	...	...	8	·08	...	...	1,904	20·00
	30	Palamau	303,040	310,723	613,763	2,673	52·98	44	...	...	...	..	...	...	1,385	27·45
	31	Manbhum	639,470	635,555	1,275,025	5,421	51·20	70	43	·41	...	..	...	...	2,108	20·11
	32	Singhbhum ...	298,099	306,827	604,926	1,869	37·59	41	3	·06	...	...	...	...	916	18·42
Total of Division for month ...			2,354,757	2,439,079	4,793,836	18,581	47·15	363	201	·51	11	·02	...	...	8,628	21·89
Total of corresponding month of previous year			2,354,757	2,439,079	4,793,836	19,310	49·00	343	542	1·37	58	·14	...	...	7,704	19·55
Total of month for Province ...			23,221,076	24,070,405	47,291,481	131,655	33·87	3,678	10,383	2·67	442	·11	94	·02	66,777	17·17
Total of corresponding month of previous year			23,221,076	24,070,405	47,291,481	128,593	33·08	3,338	8,830	2·27	751	·19	52	·01	64,822	16·67
Increase + or Decrease— ...				Equal.		+3,062	+·79	+340	+1,553	+·40	—309	—·08	+42	+·01	+1,955	+·50

CALCUTTA,
The 9th August 1911.

RE

Towns of Bengal, for the month of June 1911.

REGISTERED.

Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Respiratory diseases.		Injuries including suicide.		Other causes.		Total all causes.				Total of corresponding month of previous year.					
Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number. Male.	Female.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number. Male.	Female.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number.	Districts.
36	·21	4	·03	43	·36	551	4·63	1,154	1,015	2,169	18·95	1,058	961	2,019	16·99	1	Burdwan.
4	·05	1	·01	35	·47	278	3·78	716	671	1,387	18·88	811	717	1,528	20·80	2	Birbhum.
19	·21	7	·08	40	·45	673	7·70	1,191	1,049	2,240	25·63	1,207	1,104	2,311	26·44	3	Bankura.
58	·23	8	·03	81	·36	968	4·34	2,196	2,116	4,312	19·43	1,888	1,716	3,604	16·24	4	Midnapore.
59	·78	22	·29	51	·67	276	3·67	796	681	1,477	19·63	671	567	1,238	16·45	5	Hooghly and Serampore.
99	1·77	41	·73	42	·75	272	4·86	539	444	983	17·59	459	410	869	15·55	6	Howrah.
269	·40	83	·13	292	·46	3,018	4·76	6,592	5,976	12,568	19·86						
295	·46	110	·17	299	·47	3,055	4·82	6,094	5,475	11,569	18·98						
45	·39	36	·26	97	·70	499	3·60	1,186	981	2,167	15·69	1,087	973	2,060	14·91	7	24-Parganas.
6	·04	6	·04	102	·79	371	2·88	1,179	940	2,119	16·49	1,231	1,053	2,284	17·77	8	Nadia.
1	·009	1	·009	94	·91	461	4·49	1,087	923	2,010	19·57	1,080	923	2,003	19·50	9	Murshidabad.
5	·03	2	·01	116	·78	326	2·91	1,241	1,075	2,316	15·79	1,761	1,536	3,297	16·80	10	Jessore.
6	·05	1	·009	74	·73	404	4·00	755	704	1,459	14·76	1,086	889	1,975	19·58	11	Khulna.
63	·10	46	·07	483	·78	2,061	3·33	5,418	4,683	10,101	16·36						
55	·08	37	·05	529	·85	2,332	3·77	6,245	5,374	11,619	18·82						
162	1·40	73	·63	127	1·10	997	8·64	1,688	1,516	3,204	27·78	2,727	2,278	5,005	43·39	12	Patna.
25	·15	4	·02	105	·64	932	5·74	2,919	2,822	5,741	35·41	2,635	2,291	4,926	30·38	13	Gaya.
1	·006	...	...	72	·47	591	3·89	2,267	1,895	4,162	27·45	3,001	2,410	5,411	35·69	14	Shahabad.
188	·43	77	·17	304	·70	2,520	5·87	6,874	6,233	13,107	30·54						
301	·70	105	·24	275	·64	2,201	5·12	8,363	6,979	15,342	35·75						
183	·95	41	·21	169	·87	2,006	10·44	3,379	2,896	6,275	32·66	2,682	2,252	4,934	25·68	15	Saran.
1	·006	...		153	1·06	705	4·91	1,931	1,641	3,572	24·80	2,667	2,264	4,931	34·24	16	Champaran.
57	·25	7	·02	255	1·16	872	3·97	6,266	1,636	12,302	56·09	4,390	3,808	8,198	37·38	17	Muzaffarpur.
123	·53	...	..	272	1·17	746	3·23	3,613	3,110	6,723	29·11	3,603	3,006	6,609	28·62	18	Darbhanga.
364	·46	48	·06	849	1·07	4,332	5·50	15,189	13,683	25,872	36·71						
328	·41	58	·07	734	·93	3,775	4·80	13,342	11,330	24,672	31·37						
15	·09	1	·006	132	·79	717	4·33	2,216	1,996	4,212	25·44	2,320	2,058	4,378	26·44	19	Monghyr.
15	·09	2	·01	110	·66	446	2·70	2,724	2,533	5,257	31·86	2,262	1,705	3,967	24·01	20	Bhagalpur.
3	·01	..	...	75	·49	124	·81	2,127	1,835	3,962	26·14	1,965	1,629	3,594	23·71	21	Purnea.
87	4·64	10	·53	7	·37	121	6·46	379	343	722	38·57	418	394	812	43·38	22	Darjeeling.
22	·15	1	·006	59	·40	461	3·14	1,363	1,842	3,805	25·98	1,829	1,564	3,393	23·17	23	Southal Parganas.
142	·21	14	·02	383	·59	1,869	2·88	9,409	8,549	17,958	27·74						
281	·34	8	·01	400	·61	1,649	2·54	8,794	7,350	16,144	24·94						
353	2·16	43	·26	169	·66	1,276	7·82	1,745	1,643	3,388	20·77	2,029	2,032	4,061	24·86	24	Cuttack.
75	·86	1	·01	51	·59	691	11·47	880	898	1,778	20·59	951	860	1,811	20·97	25	Balasore.
212	2·66	79	·99	42	·59	804	10·10	1,062	1,008	2,070	26·01	1,007	1,034	2,041	25·65	26	Puri.
81	1·57	45	·87	23	·44	531	10·31	566	554	1,120	21·76	1,140	[illegible]	2,106	42·09	27	Sambalpur.
721	1·89	168	·44	225	·59	3,602	9·46	4,253	4,103	8,356	21·96						
1,820	4·78	220	·57	225	·59	4,235	11·13	5,120	4,952	10,072	26·47						
61	·64	4	·04	54	·57	691	7·36	1,676	1,607	3,283	34·97	1,320	1,439	2,979	31·59	28	Hazaribagh.
204	2·14	17	·17	53	·55	581	6·10	1,450	1,317	2,767	29·07	1,303	1,251	2,554	26·83	29	Ranchi.
34	·67	6	·11	44	·87	367	7·27	956	880	1,836	36·39	960	861	1,821	36·09	30	Palamau.
9	·08	1	·009	41	·39	599	5·71	1,468	1,333	2,801	26·72	1,624	1,441	3,065	29·24	31	Manbhum.
9	·18	...	..	84	·68	144	2·89	618	488	1,106	22·24	479	424	903	18·16	32	Singhbhum.
317	·30	28	·07	226	·57	2,382	6·04	6,168	5,625	11,793	29·93						
210	·53	4	·01	290	·75	2,485	6·30	5,886	5,416	11,302	28·68						
2,054	·59	464	·11	2,769	·71	19,779	5·08	53,903	48,852	102,755	26·43						
3,230	·83	542	·13	2,761	·71	19,732	5·07	53,844	46,876	100,720	25·91						
−1,176	−·24	−78	−·02	+1	Equal	+47	+·01	+59	+1,976	+2,035	+·52						

MARKS.

W. W. CLEMESHA, M.D., D.P.H., MAJOR, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Approximate Return of Traffic on the Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 12th August 1911, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.			Week ending Saturday, the 12th August 1911.			Week ending Saturday, the 13th August 1910.		
			Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
				Mds.	Rs.		Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	...	..	305	34,875	475	348	36,463	521
Jute	...	..	38	6,061*	91	29	9,224	134
Firewood	.	..	19	8,510	132	41	18,275	285
Other articles	...	...	712	212,815	2,101	578	198,133	1,898
Total		...	1,074	262,261	2,799	996	262,095	2,838

* Weight by canal measurement, 8,387½ maunds.

CALCUTTA,
The 15th August 1911.

C. H. GROSE,
for *Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY SYSTEM

(Including Dacca Section).

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 5th August 1911 on 1,507 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Mds. s	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Total traffic for the week ...	358,970	2,08,140 0 0	1,869,630 0	2,88,930 0 0	33,840 0 0	(e)5,30,910 0 0	88,053	(d) 49,367	137,420
Or per mile of railway per week	(a)372	(a)138 0 0	1,241 0	192 0 0	(e)9 0 0	(e)339 0 0	..	...	...
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	2,447,980	8,28,310 0 0	7,223,140 0	9,31,250 0 0	1,76,650 0 0	19,36,210 0 0	364,643	213,419	578,062
Total for 5 weeks ...	3,006,950	10,36,450 0 0	9,092,770 0	12,20,180 0 0	2,10,490 0 0	24,67,120 0 0	452,696	262,786	715,482
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	499,644	1,81,466 0 0	1,753,945 0	2,67,000 0 0	32,642 0 0	4,81,108 0 0	80,281	50,245	130,526
Per mile of railway per week for corresponding week of previous year (1,501 miles) ...	(b)334	(b)121 0 0	1,168 0	178 0 0	10 0 0	309 0 0	.	..	...
Total to corresponding period of previous year	2,942,633	9,67,337 0 0	7,806,013 0	10,30,309 0 0	2,04,322 0 0	22,01,968 0 0	417,580	224,245	641,825

(a) Excluding 5 miles open only for goods traffic.
(b) Excluding 4 miles open only for goods traffic.
(c) Excluding steamer earnings, Rs. 19,700.
(d) Includes ballast train-miles, 11,756.
(e) Increases are due to increase in traffic in passengers and jute.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ending 5th August 1911 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Mds. s.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Total traffic for the week ...	47,850	12,350 0 0	59,720 0	3,230 0 0	120 0 0	15,700 0 0	5,957	(a) 1,846	7,803
Or per mile of railway per week	556	144 0 0	694 0	38 0 0	1 0 0	183 0 0	......	.....	......
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	201,000	53,950 0 0	278,630 0	13,970 0 0	540 0 0	68,460 0 0	24,584	6,914	31,498
Total for 5 weeks ...	248,850	66,300 0 0	338,350 0	17,200 0 0	660 0 0	84,160 0 0	30,541	8,760	39,301
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year.	49,654	13,727 0 0	87,288 0	4,615 0 0	120 0 0	18,471 0 0	5,990	1,081	7,080
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	577	160 0 0	1,015 0	54 0 0	1 0 0	215 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding period of previous year	246,332	65,927 0 0	299,858 0	15,519 0 0	535 0 0	81,981 0 0	30,736	3,923	34,659

(a) Includes ballast train-miles, 600.

COOCH BEHAR RAILWAY—NATIVE SECTION.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ending 5th August 1911 on 33·09 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Mds. s.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Total traffic for the week ...	4,820	1,780 0 0	15,390 0	1,330 0 0	20 0 0	3,130 0 0	782	(a)238	1,020
Or per mile of railway per week	146	54 0 0	465 0	40 0	1 0 0	95 0 0	......	.....	......
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	22,620	7,890 0 0	80,850 0	7,020 0 0	70 0 0	14,980 0 0	3,264	1,258	4,522
Total for 5 weeks ...	27,440	9,670 0 0	96,240 0	8,350 0 0	90 0 0	18,110 0 0	4,046	1,496	5,542
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	3,790	1,323 0 0	16,753 0	1,096 0 0	8 0 0	3,027 0 0	553	1,213	1,766
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	114	40 0 0	504 0	51 0 0	.....	91 0 0	.....	.. .	.....
Total to corresponding period of previous year	15,890	6,650 0 0	76,232 0	6,887 0 0	95 0 0	13,641 0 0	2,380	5,650	8,030

(a) Includes ballast train-miles, *nil.*

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ending 5th August 1911 on 55·51 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic train-miles run.		
	No. of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		(a)	
Total traffic for the week ...	13,990	4,150 0 0	43,420 0	2,420 0 0	30 0 0	6,600 0 0	1,834	349	2,183
Or per mile of railway per week	252	75 0 0	782 0	44 0 0	.....	119 0 0		..	......
For previous 4 weeks of half-year ...	51,730	15,700 0 0	121,110 0	7,370 0 0	130 0 0	23,200 0 0	8,422	838	9,260
Total for 5 weeks	65,720	19,850 0 0	164,530 0	9,790 0 0	160 0 0	29,800 0 0	10,256	1,187	11,443
Comparison									
Total for corresponding period of previous year ...	11,716	3,461 0 0	52,819 0	2,521 0 0	61 0 0	6,043 0 0	1,524	618	2,142
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	213	63 0 0	960 0	46 0 0	1 0 0	110 0 0	..	..	
Total to corresponding period of previous year ...	58,435	17,613 0 0	158,208 0	7,625 0 0	583 0 0	25,821 0 0	7,875	2,704	10,369

(a) Includes ballast train-miles, *nil*.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Returns of traffic for the week ended 29th July 1911 on 787 miles open for all descriptions of traffic, and an additional three miles for goods traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	65,000	40,500 0 0	325,000 0	52,500 0 0	8,500 0 0	1,01,500 0 0	17,153	16,895	34,048
Or per mile of railway ...	82·59	51·45	411·39	66·46	10·76	128·67	21·80	21·39	43·19
For previous 3 weeks of half-year ...	216,500	1,32,000 0 0	896,000 0	1,59,000 0 0	14,500 0 0	3,05,500 0 0	52,851	55,613	108,464
Total for 4 weeks ...	281,500	1,72,500 0 0	1,221,000 0	2,11,500 0 0	23,000 0 0	4,07,000 0 0	70,004	72,508	142,512
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	59,057	30,347 0 0	252,869 0	48,190 0 0	4,253 0 0	83,790 0 0	14,887	18,564	33,451
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	75·04	46·18	320·09	54·67	5·38	106·23	18·92	23·50	42·42
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	244,665	1,50,581 0 0	1,047,575 0	1,78,930 0 0	17,619 0 0	3,47,130 0 0	61,074	76,968	138,582

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 29th July 1911.			Receipts for week ending 29th July 1910.			Total receipts from 1st April 1911 to 29th July 1911.			Total receipts from 1st April 1910 to 29th July 1910.			Total increase in 1911.	Total decrease in 1911.
Mean-mileage worked.	Receipts	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
790	1,01,500	128·67	790	83,790	106·23	790	*17,02,072	..	790	15,55,301	...	1,46,771	......

* Include audited figures up to May 1911.

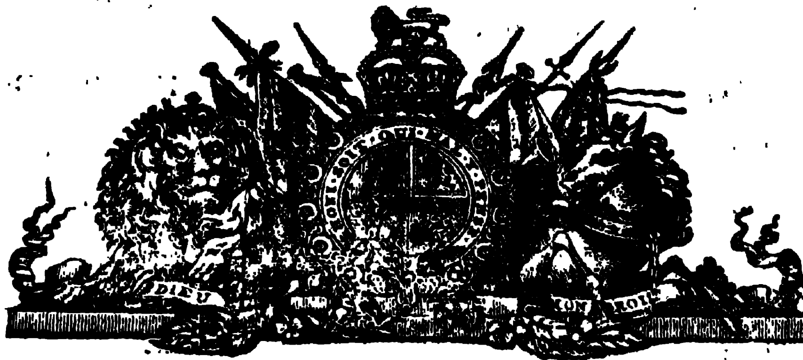
DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 5th August 1911 ...	Coaching ...	4,840	0	0	14,104	0	0
	Goods ...	9,191	0	0			
	Other earnings ...	73	0	0			
Audited earnings for the corresponding period of 1910 ...	Coaching ...	5,421	0	0	14,044	0	0
	Goods .	8,529	0	0			
	Other earnings ...	94	0	0			
	Increase ...				60	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 5th August 1911 ...					276	8	9
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1910 ...					275	6	0
	Increase ...				1	2	9
Receipts from the 1st July to 5th August 1911 ...					81,415	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1910 ...					82,745	0	0
	Decrease ...				1,330	0	0

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No. 34 of 1911.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1911.

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PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL IN COUNCIL.

TOUR PROGRAMME OF HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL DURING AUGUST 1911.

Month and date.	Day of the week.	Station.	Standard time.	REMARKS.
1911.			H. M.	
23rd August ...	Wednesday ...	Arrive Purulia ...	7 10	
23rd „ ..	Ditto ...	Leave ditto ...	10 30	By motor.
23rd „ ...	Ditto ...	Arrive Ranchi ...	14 0	

Month and date.	Day of the week.	Station.	Standard time.	REMARKS.
1911.			H. M.	
24th August ...	Thursday ...	Halt at Ranchi.		
25th " ...	Friday ...	Leave do. ...	15 30	By motor.
25th " ...	Do. ...	Arrive Purulia ...	19 0	
25th " ...	Do. ...	Leave ditto ...	21 0	By special train.
26th " ...	Saturday ...	Arrive Howrah ...	7 50	

NOTE.—(1) The party accompanying His Honour will be—

The Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore, I.C.S., Chief Secretary.

Mrs. Stevenson-Moore.

Captain G. C. S. Black, Private Secretary.

" J. S. Dallas, Aide-de-Camp.

" F. N. Maclaran, Aide-de-Camp.

Two Office Assistants, Camp Sub-Postmaster and about 25 servants.

(2) Letters and telegrams should be addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor's Camp, Bengal, *without the addition of any post town.*

(3) The Lieutenant-Governor's departures from, and arrivals at, all stations will be private.

BELVEDERE,
The 15th August 1911.

G. C. S. BLACK, CAPT.,
Private Secretary.

No. 4146A.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

GENERAL.—*No. 4037A.—The 16th August 1911.*—Babu Surendra Lal Mitra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Balasore, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Cuttack district.
Balasore.
Cuttack.

No. 4039A.—The 16th August 1911.—Babu Shashi Bhushan Satpathi, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Balasore district.
Balasore.

No. 4055A.—The 18th August 1911—Babu Debi Prasad, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Ranchi, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Singhbhum district.
Ranchi.
Singhbhum.

No. 4060A.—The 18th August 1911.—Babu Surendra Nath Basu, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Ranchi, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Manbhum district.
Ranchi.
Manbhum.

No. 4069A.—The 19th August 1911.—The orders of the 1st July 1911, posting Babu Sharat Chandra Mukharji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to the head-quarters station of the Monghyr district on being relieved of his Settlement duties in Bihar, are cancelled.
Monghyr.

No. 4109A.—The 22nd August 1911—Maulvi Saiyid Wasiq 'Ali, substantive *pro tempore* Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kendrapara, Cuttack, is transferred temporarily to the head-quarters station of that district.
Cuttack.

No. 4120A.—The 22nd August 1911.—The orders of the 6th July 1911, posting Babu Jiban Chandra Chatarji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to the head-quarters station of the Darbhanga district, on being relieved of his Settlement duties in Bihar, are cancelled.
Darbhanga.

EDUCATION.—*No. 4136A.—The 22nd August 1911.*—Babu Nibaran Chandra Bhattacharji is confirmed in his appointment as Demonstrator in Physiology at the Presidency College, Calcutta, and in class VIII of the Provincial Educational Service, with effect from the 1st April 1910.
Calcutta.

LEAVE.

GENERAL.—*No. 4083A.—The 19th August 1911.*—Babu Narendra Nath Datta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manbhum, is allowed leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 21st August 1911 to the 26th September 1911, both days inclusive.
Manbhum.

VOLUNTEERS.—*No. 4087A.—The 21st August 1911.*—Second Lieutenant Leo Meehan Candler, Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles, has been granted, by the General Officer Commanding Presidency Brigade, leave of absence for eight months with effect from the 15th August 1911.

POLICE.—*No. 4115A.—The 22nd August 1911.*—The officers, named below, have been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, extension of furlough for the periods mentioned opposite their names:—

Mr. W. H. Cornish, Superintendent of Police ... Ten months' furlough.
„ H. M. S. Clarke, Superintendent of Police ... Two and-a-half months' furlough.

EDUCATION.—*No. 4111A.—The 22nd August 1911.*—Babu Surendra Nath Maitra, Demonstrator of Physics, Presidency College, Calcutta, is allowed extraordinary leave, without allowances, for three years, under article 339 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st September 1911, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.
Calcutta.

C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4119A.—The 22nd August 1911.—It is hereby notified for general information that the second Half-yearly Departmental Examination during 1911 of Assistant and Deputy Magistrates and Sub-Deputy Collectors in the Regulation and Non-Regulation districts, of Cantonment Magistrates and of officers of the Police, Medical, Forest, Public Works, Agricultural and Civil Veterinary Departments will be held on Monday, the 23rd October 1911, and the two following days.

The examination will begin at 11 A.M. on each day.

C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2579.—The 16th August 1911.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 48 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (I of 1894), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to withdraw from the acquisition of the piece of land in village Dhobapara, pargana Magura, zilla 24-Parganas, measuring 4 cottahs, 14 chitaks and 25 square feet, more or less, included in the land covered by Declaration No. 715T.R., dated the 19th May 1909, published at pages 733 and 734, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 26th May 1909, for a loop for the Clive Jute Mill siding, bounded on the—
24-Parganas.

North and South—By village land of Dhobapara and land acquired for the Clive Mill siding,

West—By village land of Dhobapara,

East—By land acquired for the Clive Mill siding.

No. 2592*L A.—The 19th August 1911.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 48 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Act I of 1894), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to withdraw from the acquisition of the land required for a Municipal public latrine, in the village of Badsahiganj, in the district of Patna, in respect of which a Declaration No. 269L.A., dated the 18th January 1910, was published at page 76, Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 19th idem.

Patna.

No. 2595*L.A.—The 19th August 1911.*—Babu Harsahay Lal, Deputy Collector, Patna, is authorised to discharge in that district the functions of a Collector under section 40 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885).

Patna.

No. 2603*L.R.—The 19th August 1911.*—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 106 of the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, 1908, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to direct that a record of all prædial conditions to which the lands specified below are subject, shall be prepared, and that a commutation of such conditions shall be made:—

Hazaribagh.

All lands situated within the external boundaries of thana Barhi (including outpost Barakatha), thana Kodarma (including outpost Jainagar), thana Chorparan (including outposts Etkhori and Danva), thana Hazaribagh (including outpost Ichak), thana Barkagaon (including outpost Tandwa), thana Simaria, thana Chatra (including outpost Gidhour), thana Hunterganj (including outpost Partabpur) and thana Gauwan, in the district of Hazaribagh.

No. 2604*L R.—The 19th August 1911.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 119 of the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, 1908, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to direct that a survey and record shall be made of all lands which are landlords' privileged lands within the meaning of clause (*a*) of section 118 of the said Act, situated within the external boundaries of thana Barhi (including outpost Barakatha), thana Kodarma (including outpost Jainagar), thana Chorparan (including outposts Etkhori and Danva), thana Hazaribagh (including outpost Ichak), thana Barkagaon (including outpost Tandwa), thana Simaria, thana Chatra (including outpost Gidhour), thana Hunterganj (including outpost Partabpur) and thana Ganwan, in the district of Hazaribagh.

Hazaribagh.

No. 2605*L R.—The 19th August 1911.*—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 127 of the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, 1908, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to direct that a record be prepared of the rights and obligations of raiyats having *khunt-katti* rights and of village headmen in the areas included within the external boundaries of thana Barhi (including outpost Barakatha), thana Kodarma (including outpost Jainagar), thana Chorparan (including outposts Etkhori and Danva), thana Hazaribagh (including outpost Ichak), thana Barkagaon (including outpost Tandwa), thana Simaria, thana Chatra (including outpost Gidhour), thana Hunterganj (including outpost Partabpur), and thana Ganwan, in the district of Hazaribagh, and that a settlement be made of fair rents to be paid by such tenants.

Hazaribagh.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2573*L.A.—The 17th August 1911.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Suri Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for sinking a well in mauza Harietgunge in Suri town, pargana Khatanga, zilla Birbhum, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 12 chitaks of standard measurement, or equivalent to ·012 of an acre nearly, bounded on the—

Birbhum.

North—By Kulada Nanda Babu's road,
East and South—By Makunda Ghose's *Udbastu*,
West—By the Ahmadpur road,

is required within the aforesaid mauza Harietgunge.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Birbhum.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2618 L.A.—The 18th August 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz, for the extension of the Presidency College, in the town of Calcutta, pargana Calcutta, zilla 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose two plots of land, together measuring more or less 6 bighas, 18 cottahs and 15 square feet of standard measurement, bounded as follows :—

Calcutta.
24-Parganas.

PLOT A.

North—By Bhowani Charan Dutt Lane, and premises Nos. 17 and 26, Bhowani Charan Dutt Lane.

East and South—By the land already acquired for the Presidency College.

West—By the land already acquired for the Presidency College, and Bhowani Charan Dutt Lane.

PLOT B.

North—By a municipal sewer ditch; premises No. 10, Nilimadhab Sen Lane, Bhowani Charan Dutt Lane, and Nilimadhab Sen Lane.

East—By Bhowani Charan Dutt Lane, Nilimadhab Sen Lane, and the land already acquired for the Presidency College.

South—By Nos. 45 and 5, Bhowani Charan Dutt Lane, Peary Charan Sarkar Street, and the land already acquired for the Presidency College.

West—By Krishna Behari Sen Lane, premises Nos. 45, 5 and the remaining portion of No. 4-1, Bhowani Charan Dutt Lane, and Bhowani Charan Dutt Lane.

are required within the aforesaid town of Calcutta.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Principal, Presidency College, Calcutta.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2590L.A.—The 19th August 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the District Board of Howrah for a public purpose, viz., for re-excavating a tank near Anulia hât, in the village of Baneswarpur, pargana Bhursut, zilla Howrah, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 2 bighas, 5 cottahs, 13 chitaks and 15 square feet of standard measurement bounded on the—

Howrah.

North—By Upendra Nath Chakrabutty's danga land,

East—By late Fakir Chandra Chakrabutty's land and Upendra Nath Chakrabutty's tank and its embankment,

South.—By patit low land (salty passage),

West.—By Jagatbullavpur-Amta road (District Board road) and Ramchandrapur hât,

is required within the aforesaid village of Baneswarpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Collector, Ulubaria.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2596L.A.—The 19th August 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for constructing a Tahsil office with peons' shed at Jagatsingpur, in the village of Panisalia, pargana Gandito, zilla Cuttack, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 0·096 of an acre, bounded on the—

Cuttack.

North—By the No. 10 Main Distributary, Machgan Canal,
East—By the zilladar's quarter with compound,
South—By the Jagatsingpur to Jaipur road,
West—By the land belonging to Nabin Das,

is required within the aforesaid village of Panisalia.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Officer, Irrigation Branch, Cuttack.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2598L.A.—The 19th August 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the rest-shed at Jura on the Tribeni canal, in the village of Jura, pargana Majhowa, zilla Champaran, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 2·06 acres, bounded on the—

Champaran.

North—By the canal,
East—By the Tahal Gore and Raghu Ahir's mango garden,
South—By the waste land of the Bettiah Raj and mango garden of Raghu Ahir and Tahal Gondi,
West—By the waste land of the Bettiah Raj,

is required within the aforesaid village of Jura.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Executive Engineer, Champaran Division, at Ramnagar.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2600L.A.—The 19th August 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Puri Pilgrims Hospital Committee for a public purpose, viz., for the extension of the Puri Pilgrims Hospital, in the village of Kumbharpara Sahi, pargana Rahang, zilla Puri, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 0·54 of an acre, bounded on the—

Puri.

North—By portion of plot No. 858 belonging to Raja Mukund Deb and of No. 864 (jail compound),
East—By plot No. 864 (Jail and Hospital compound),
South—By portions of plots Nos. 877 and 872 belonging to Mahant Hira Das of Hati Akhera,
West—By portion of plot No. 877 belonging to Mahant Hira Das of Hati Akhera and of No. 858 belonging to Raja Makund Deb,

is required within the aforesaid village of Kumbharpara Sahi.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Puri.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2636L.A.—The 22nd August 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the District Board of Muzaffarpur for a public purpose, viz., for the Upper Primary School building at Pilki Gajpati, in the village of Pilki Gajpati, pargana Bisara, zilla Muzaffarpur, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 bigha 18 cottahs and 11 chitaks of standard measurement, bounded on the—

Muzaffarpur.

North—By the field of Raghupat Narayan,
East—By the house of Manu Shah,
South—By public road,
West—By Mahamaya Asthan,

is required within the aforesaid village of Pilki Gajpati.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the District Engineer of Muzaffarpur.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2637 L.A.—The 22nd August 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the extension of the brick-field at Ranaghat in mile 47 of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, in the village of Joygopalpur, pargana Mamjoan, zilla Nadia, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 35 bighas of standard measurement, bounded on the—

Nadia.

North—By the lands belonging to Gopal Chandra Mukherji, Mati Alooni and Brojo Nath Pal Choudhuri and others,
East—By the lands belonging to Mati Alooni, Gopal Chandra Mukherji, Behari Mondal, Madhar Shekh, Arjooni Shekh and Brojo Nath Pal Choudhuri and others,
South—By the lands belonging to Arjooni Shekh, Hadi Mandal, Madhu Shekh, Samserali Shekh and Brojo Nath Pal Choudhuri and others,
West—By the land belonging to Eastern Bengal State Railway,

is required within the aforesaid village of Joygopalpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Executive Engineer, Works Division, Eastern Bengal State Railway, Barrackpore.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2640L.A.—The 22nd August 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Monghyr Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for water-works at Monghyr, in the village of Sadipur, pargana Monghyr, zilla Monghyr, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 7 cottahs and 3 dhoors of standard measurement, equivalent to ·11 of an acre, bounded on the—

Monghyr.

North—By Ghositola road,
East and South—By road to Water-Works Reservoir,
West—By Baldeo Singh's land and shop,

is required within the aforesaid village of Sadipur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Monghyr.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

Monghyr.

No. 2641L.A.—The 22nd August 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Monghyr Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for water-works at Monghyr, in the village of Sadipur, pargana Monghyr, zilla Monghyr, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 bigha 11 cottahs 5 dhurs of standard measurement, bounded on the—

North—By lands of Gokhul Mander, Shibdhari Singh and Mosomat Tejo and others,
East—By land of Sarup Das Babaje,
South—By land of Municipality,
West—By land and house of Mosomat Tejo,

is required within the aforesaid village of Sadipur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Monghyr.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

Darbhanga.

No. 2643L.A.—The 22nd August 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a brickfield in mile No. 15, Samastipur-Rosera extension of the Tirhut State Railway, in the village of Singhia, pargana Saraisa, zilla Darbhanga, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 13 bighas, 17 cottahs and 11 chitaks of standard measurement, bounded on the—

North—By the line of Samastipur-Rosera extension,
East—By the land of Santokhi Mahto and Gena Seth,
South—By the land of Soman Mahto, Bira Mahto, Santokhi Mahto, Lagnu Sahu, Mitan Mahto, Churman Mahto, Mangal Mahto, Mutan Mahto, Fulchand and Gena Seth,
West—By the land of Soman Mahto, Bacha Mahto, Bhikhari Mahto and Ramsunder Mahto,

is required within the aforesaid village of Singhia.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Darbhanga.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

Darbhanga.

No. 2644L.A.—The 22nd August 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a brickfield in mile No. 19, Samastipur-Rosera extension of the Tirhut State Railway, in the village of Dihuli, pargana Saraisa, zilla Darbhanga, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 13 bighas, 17 cottahs and 11 chitaks of standard measurement, bounded on the—

North—By the line of Samastipur-Rosera extension,
East—By the lands of Bihari Singh and Lachuman Khan,
South—By the lands of Zerait Malik, Ramgobindgir, Dalpat Jha, Rit Lal Jha, Hiya Lal Jha, Jadunandan, Sardar Singh and Abhilakh Singh,
West—By the lands of Raghunath Singh, Jagdip Singh and Kesho Gir,

is required within the aforesaid village of Dihuli.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Darbhanga.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2645L.A.—The 22nd August 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a brick-field in mile No. 24, Samastipur-Rosera extension, of the Tirhut State Railway, in the villages of Supoul and Amarsinghpur, pargana Saraisa, zilla Darbhanga, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 11 bighas, 5 cottahs and 11 chitaks of standard measurement, bounded on the—

Darbhanga.

North—By the land of Ramphal Gope, Kashi Gope, Bhailal Gope, Pardip Singh and Tulsi Gope,
East—By the land of Kashi Gope, Ramphal Gope and Dagar,
South—By the line of Samastipur-Rosera extension,
West—By the land of Ramphal Gope, Pardip Singh and Tulshi Gope,

is required within the aforesaid villages of Supoul and Amarsinghpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Darbhanga.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2646L.A.—The 22nd August 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a brick-field in mile No. 28, Samastipur-Rosera extension of the Tirhut State Railway, in the villages of Jitwarpur and Bahadurpur, pargana Saraisa, zilla Darbhanga, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 12 bighas, 16 cottahs and 8 chitaks of standard measurement, bounded on the—

Darbhanga.

North—By the line of Samastipur-Rosera extension,
East—By the land of Parti Malik, land of Kari Gope, Badri Gope and Tetroo Gope,
South—By the land of Tetroo Gope, Badri Gope, Dhanu Sahu and Palat Mahto,
West—By the land of Palat Mahto and Dhanu Sahu,

is required within the aforesaid villages of Jitwarpur and Bahadurpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Darbhanga.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2656L.A.—The 22nd August 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz, for an approach road and station yard in mile 197 at Chupra—Kacheri station of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, in the village of Dahiawan, pargana Manjhi, zilla Saran, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose two pieces of land measuring, more or less, 3 bighas and 6 cottahs of standard measurement, equivalent to 1·093 acres, and situated as noted below—

Saran.

GENERAL DIRECTION.

The road will pass, both sides of the Railway line, east to west—

	Feet.
Total length of northern side, A class	400
" " " " D "	700
" " southern " " "	540

are required within the aforesaid village of Dahiawan.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Deputy Collector, Saran.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2658L.A.—The 22nd August 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the Calcutta Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for a road to connect Middle Road, Entally, with Convent Road, in the village of Entally, pargana Dihi Panchannagram, district 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land appertaining to No. 38, Middle Road, Entally, measuring, more or less, 3 cottahs 10 chitaks and 34 square feet, of standard measurement, bounded on the—

24-Parganas.
Calcutta.

North—Partly by a public drain and partly by the remaining portion of premises No. 38, Middle Road, Entally,

East—By the approach to bridge No. 1, Entally,

South—Partly by Middle Road, Entally, and partly by an approach to bridge No. 1, Entally,

West—Partly by premises No. 39, Middle Road, Entally and partly by the remaining portion of premises No. 38, Middle Road, Entally,

is required within the aforesaid village of Entally.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected at the office of the Corporation.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2660L.A.—The 22nd August 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Kamarhati Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for opening out a new road connecting Burtala Ghat Road with Madhab Ghosal's bye-lane in the village of Ariadah, pargana Calcutta, zilla 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose four plots of land measuring, more or less, 7 cottahs of standard measurement, bounded on the—

24-Parganas.
Calcutta.

PLOT NO. I.

North—By the land belonging to Amrita Lal Bhattacharjee,

East—By the land belonging to Joy Krishna Ghosal,

South—By the land belonging to Dwarka Nath Ghosal,

West—By the public road,

PLOT NO. II.

North—By the land belonging to Joy Krishna Ghosal,

East and South—By the public drain,

West—By the land belonging to Dwarka Nath Ghosal,

PLOT NO. III.

North—By the land belonging to Joy Krishna Ghosal,

East—By the public drain,

South and West—By the land belonging to Rajendra Nath Bhattacharjee,

PLOT NO. IV.

North—By the land belonging to Sarada Parui,

East—By the land belonging to Sarada Parui and Hari Parui,

South—By the Burtala Ghat Road,

West—By the land belonging to Rajendra Nath Bhattacharjee,

are required within the aforesaid village of Ariadah.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Municipal Commissioners, Kamarhati.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

REGISTRATIONS.

Calcutta. Hooghly.

No. 3513.—The 19th August 1911.—Mr. Arthur Gupta, fourth grade Sub-Registrar, Calcutta, is appointed temporarily to act as Sub-Registrar of Janai, in the district of Hooghly, with effect from the 13th July 1911, during the absence, on leave, of the permanent incumbent, or until further orders.

Saran. Champaran.

No. 3515.—The 19th August 1911.—Babu Mathura Prosad, Sub-Registrar, fourth grade, Saran, is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Kesaria, in the district of Champaran.

Midnapore.

No. 3517.—The 19th August 1911.—Babu Surendra Krishna Ghose, Sub-Registrar of Marisda, in the district of Midnapore, is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Basudebpur, in the same district.

Midnapore.

No. 3519.—The 19th August 1911.—Babu Sachipati Roy, Sub Registrar of Khajri, in the district of Midnapore, was granted extraordinary leave without allowances, under article 339 of the Civil Service Regulations, for forty-five days, with effect from the 28th May 1911.

Midnapore.

No. 3521.—The 19th August 1911.—Maulvi Muhammad Saleh, Probationer, Midnapore, was appointed temporarily to act as Sub-Registrar of Khajri, in the same district, from the 28th May 1911 to the 11th July 1911, both days inclusive.

Patna.

No. 3523.—The 19th August 1911.—Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Asghar Quli, Sub-Registrar of Bankipore, in the district of Patna, was granted leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for one month and three days, with effect from the 5th June 1911, and extraordinary leave without allowances, under article 339 of the Regulations, for twenty-four days. He was also permitted to prefix the King's birthday holiday (Saturday, the 3rd June) and Sunday, the 4th June, to his leave.

Gaya.

No. 3525.—The 19th August 1911.—Maulvi Abul Khair Muhammad Yasin, an outsider, was appointed temporarily to act as Sub-Registrar of Nawadah, in the district of Gaya, from the 5th to the 7th June 1911, both days inclusive.

Bhagalpur. Gaya.

No. 3527.—The 19th August 1911.—Maulvi Saiyid Yusuf Husain, Probationer, Bhagalpur, is appointed temporarily to act as Sub-Registrar of Nawadah, in the district of Gaya, with effect from the 8th June 1911, until further orders.

Jessore.

No. 3531.—The 19th August 1911.—Babu Haripada Sen, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Kaliganj, in the district of Jessore, was granted leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for eight days, with effect from the 24th June 1911.

Jessore.

No. 3533.—The 19th August 1911.—Babu Lalit Mohan Roy, head muharrir of the Kaliganj Sub-Registry Office, was appointed temporarily to act as Sub-Registrar of Kaliganj, in the district of Jessore, from the 24th June 1911 to the 1st July 1911, both days inclusive.

Bhagalpur. Palamau.

No. 3546.—The 21st August 1911.—Babu Narayan Prosad, Sub-Registrar, on leave, of Madhipura, in the district of Bhagalpur, is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Daltonganj, in the district of Palamau.

J. G. CUMMING,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 4147A.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

No. 4106A.—The 21st August 1911.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased—

(a) to confer upon each of the gentlemen, named below, the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Monghyr, for a period of three years with effect from the 11th September 1911, and

Monghyr.

(b) to direct him to sit as a member of the Sadar Bench in the said district:—

Babu Dalip Narayan Singh.	Babu Bir Kishor Narayan Singh.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 4047A.—The 18th August 1911.—The Lieutenant-Governor in Council accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Lachmi Narayan Singh of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Madhipura Bench, in the district of Bhagalpur.

Bhagalpur.

No. 4083A.—The 21st August 1911.—The Lieutenant-Governor in Council accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Bir Singh Ray of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Kalna Bench, in the district of Burdwan.

Burdwan.

POWERS.

No. 4049A.—The 18th August 1911.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon Babu Ramdeb Prasad Singh, an Honorary Magistrate of the Jamui Bench, the powers of a Magistrate of the third class in the district of Monghyr, for the period during which he has been directed to sit as a member of the said Bench, in respect to such cases as may be made over to him within the limits of the Jamui subdivision of the said district.

Monghyr.

No. 4069A.—The 19th August 1911.—The orders of the 1st July 1911, vesting Babu Sharat Chandra Mukharji, Deputy Magistrate, with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class, are cancelled.

No. 4100A.—The 21st August 1911.—Mr. Rowland Chandra, Deputy Magistrate, Muzaffarpur, is vested with powers under sections 186, 190 (1) (c) and 524 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Muzaffarpur.

No. 4117A.—The 22nd August 1911.—The Dhulian Bench, in the district of Murshidabad, is vested with powers under section 190 (1) (a) & (b) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), in respect to cases under Bengal Act IV of 1873, occurring within the limits of the Dhulian Municipality in the said district.

Murshidabad.

No. 4120A.—The 22nd August 1911.—The orders of the 6th July 1911, vesting Babu Jiban Chandra Chatarji, Deputy Magistrate, with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class, are cancelled.

C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 2597J.—The 21st August 1911.—Babu Shishir Kumar Ghosal, Munsif of Balasore, is temporarily appointed to act, until further orders, as an Additional Munsif in the district of Burdwan, to be employed for the present at Kalna.

Cuttack.
Burdwan.

No. 2599J.—The 21st August 1911.—Babu Dina Nath De, Munsif of Khulna, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge of Jessore, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Tarak Nath Datta, or until further orders, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 500, within the local limits of the Sadar Munsifi of Jessore.

Jessore.

No. 2601J.—The 21st August 1911.—Babu Pashupati Mukharji, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Khulna, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar station, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Dina Nath De, or until further orders.

Khulna.

No. 2605J.—The 22nd August 1911.—Maulvi Amir Hamza, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in Chota Nagpur, to be ordinarily stationed at Hazaribagh, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Ashutosh Chatarji, or until further orders.

Chota Nagpur.

E. P. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ERRATUM.

No. 2603J.—The 22nd August 1911.—In Notification No 2298J., dated the 18th July 1911, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 19th idem, sanctioning the promotions, confirmations and appointments in the grades of the Judicial Branch of the Provincial Civil Service, for the words "20th February 1911" and "1st May 1911," read "21st February 1911" and "2nd May 1911," respectively, after the names "Babu Mohini Mohan Datta" and "Babu Prayag Nath."

E. P. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

POLITICAL.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 5059P.—The 21st August 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that a play in the Bengali language entitled "Ahamari," written by Amarendra Nath Dutt, is of the nature described in section 3 (*a*) of the Dramatic Performances Act, 1876 (Act XIX of 1876), inasmuch as its performance is of a scandalous and defamatory nature:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the said Act the Lieutenant-Governor in Council hereby prohibits the performance of the said play.

C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

POLICE.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 5079P.—The 22nd August 1911.—It is hereby notified that the proclamation No. 1743P.D., dated the 1st July 1911, published at page 1001, Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 5th idem, regarding the quartering of an additional police force in certain villages in the districts of Jessore and Khulna, is to be regarded as taking effect from the 1st July 1911, the date on which the additional police force was entertained.

Jessore. Khulna.

C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 19th August 1911.

No. 144.—Mr. R. C. Edge, Executive Engineer, Brahmini-Byturni Division, is appointed to be Under-Secretary to this Government in the Irrigation and Railway Branches.

T. BUTLER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The 21st August 1911.

No. 84Marine.—Mr. A. W. Michie, who was, in this Department Notification No. 74-Marine, dated the 7th July 1911, appointed to act as a Branch Pilot, reverted to the grade of Senior Master Pilot with effect from the afternoon of the 11th August 1911.

T. BUTLER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 19th August 1911.

No. 143.—Babu Surendra Nath Sarkar, Supervisor, 2nd grade, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Sambalpur Division to the office of the Superintending Engineer, Orissa Circle, which he joined on the afternoon of the 9th August 1911.

No. 145.—Babu Phani Bhusan Bhattacharji, Overseer, 1st grade, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Third Calcutta to the Eastern Sone Division.

T. BUTLER,
Chief Engineer, Bengal.

SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

No. 4148A.

Sambalpur. *No. 4062A.—The 18th August 1911.*—Babu Bharat Chandra Naik, B.A., Probationary Sub-Deputy Collector, is appointed substantively *pro tempore* to the fifth grade of Sub-Deputy Collectors and is posted to the head-quarters station of the Sambalpur district.

He is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, and is directed, under the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), to take down evidence in the English language.

Ranchi. *No. 4085A.—The 21st August 1911.*—Babu Surendra Nath Ghosh, Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted to the Khunti subdivision of the Ranchi district.

Bhagalpur. *No. 4097A.—The 21st August 1911.*—Maulvi Saiyid Altaf Ahmad, Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Bhagalpur district.

Bankura. *No. 4102A.—The 21st August 1911.*—Babu Birendra Lal Gupta, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Vishnupur, Bankura, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Hooghly. Midnapore. *No. 4104A.—The 21st August 1911.*—Mirza Yahya Shirazi, Sub-Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is transferred to the Contai subdivision of the Midnapore district.

Khulna. *No. 4113A.—The 22nd August 1911.*—In modification of the orders of the 1st August 1911, Babu Haripada Ray, Sub-Deputy Collector, Presidency Division, is posted to the Satkhira subdivision of the Khulna district.

Sonthal Parganas. *No. 4138A.—The 22nd August 1911.*—In modification of the orders of the 15th July 1911, Babu Haripada Chatarji, Sub-Deputy Collector, Deoghur, Sonthal Parganas, is allowed leave for three months, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 13th June 1911.

Khulna. *No. 4140A.—The 22nd August 1911.*—Babu Baidya Nath Ray, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, Presidency Division, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Khulna district.

Purnea. *No. 4142A.—The 22nd August 1911.*—Babu Surendra Nath Bhattacharji (No. II), Sub-Deputy Collector, Bhagalpur Division, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Purnea district.

Shahabad. *No. 4144A.—The 22nd August 1911.*—Babu Jug Dutt, Sub-Deputy Collector, Shahabad, is transferred temporarily to the Bhabhua subdivision of that district.

C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIVIL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

No. 10501, dated Calcutta, the 15th August 1911.—Second grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Kula Chandra Guha, of the Growse, Raja Shyamananda De, Rani Srimati Hospital, Balasore, is allowed privilege leave for forty days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 6th September 1911, or any subsequent date on which he is relieved of his duties.

No. 10503, dated Calcutta, the 15th August 1911.—Third grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Ram Chandra Misra is appointed to act at the Growse Raja Shyamananda De, Rani Srimati Hospital, Balasore, during the absence, on leave, of second grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Kula Chandra Guha, or until further orders.

No. 10527, dated Calcutta, the 15th August 1911.—The names of the following fourth-year students who have passed the final examination for Hospital Assistants from the Campbell Medical School are published for general information:—

1.	Radharanjan Ghosh	2nd Division.
2.	Basanta Kumar Mitra	Ditto.
3.	Murari Mohan Laha	Ditto.
4.	Narahari Nandy	Ditto.
5.	Satya Hari Sen	Ditto.
6.	Charu Chandra Datta ...	Ditto.
7.	Surendra Nath Bhattacherji ...	Ditto.
8.	Benoy Krishna Mitra	Ditto.

G. F. A. HARRIS, M.D., COL., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

TREASURY NOTICE.

THE Uncovenanted Deputy Collector Maulvi Syed Tajamul Ali has been placed in charge of this Treasury and is authorised to draw bills on other Treasuries.

W. M. CRAWFORD, *Deputy Commissioner.*

SAMBALPUR, *the 5th August 1911.*

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Subordinate Educational Service.

The 7th August 1911.—In partial modification of this office order dated 26th July 1911, Maulvi Ali Ahmad, F.A., is appointed to act as an Assistant Master, Patna Collegiate School and in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service on an allowance of Rs 37-8 a month. *vice* Maulvi Reza Karim, on deputation to the Patna Training College.

In partial modification of this office order dated 26th July 1911, Babu Judunath Sahay is appointed to act as an Assistant Master, Muzaffarpur Zilla School, *vice* Babu Debendra Nath Banerji, on deputation.

He is also appointed to act in class VI of the Subordinate Educational Service on an allowance of Rs. 37-8 a month, *vice* Babu Chattradhari Lal, on deputation to the Patna Training College.

The 11th August 1911.—Babu Hara Chandra Mazumdar, Head clerk, Krishnagar College (class VI), is appointed on probation for one year to be Head clerk, Presidency College, on the pay of his own grade, *vice* Babu Adhar Chandra Mukerji, retired.

(2) Mr. W. D. Silva, clerk and deputy keeper of the Government Art Gallery, under orders of transfer as clerk to the Additional Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division (class II), on leave, is appointed on probation for one year to be Head clerk, Krishnagar College, on the pay of his own grade, *vice* Babu Hara Chandra Mazumdar, transferred.

Babu Juanendra Nath Sen Gupta, B.A., acted as an Assistant Master, Bethune Collegiate School, and in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service on an allowance of Rs. 30 a month from 16th March to 6th May 1911 both dates inclusive, *vice* Babu Dwarka Nath Das, on leave.

The 12th August 1911.—Babu Hiralal Bhattacharjee, Head Master, Chaibassa Zilla School, and now on deputation to the David Hare Training College, Calcutta, and in class IV of the Subordinate Educational Service, was absent on leave, under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations, for three days, from 29th July 1911.

Maulvi Izad Buksh, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Purnea (class VI), is allowed leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for twenty-five days, from 2nd September 1911.

He is permitted, under article 220 of the Civil Service Regulations, to affix the ensuing Puja holidays to his leave.

Mr. S. P. D. Shaw, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Purnea (class VIII), is appointed to act as Deputy Inspector of Schools, Purnea, on the pay of his own grade, *vice* Maulvi Izad Buksh, on leave.

Babu Banchanidhi Das, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Puri, and in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, is allowed leave of absence, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for one month and fifteen days, from 1st August 1911.

Babu Harihar Missra, Head Pandit of the Puri Guru Training School (class III of the Lower Subordinate Educational Service), is appointed to act as a Sub-Inspector of Schools, Puri, and in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, *vice* Babu Banchanidhi Das, on leave.

The 14th August 1911.—Babu Durga Charan Das, a Sub-Inspector of Schools in the district of Midnapore, now on deputation to the office of the Librarian, Bengal Library (class VII), is reverted to his substantive appointment as a Sub-Inspector of Schools in Midnapore district.

Babu Sarat Chandra Sen, a Sub-Inspector of Schools in the district of Hooghly (class VIII), now on leave is deputed to work in the office of the Librarian, Bengal Library, till 8th January 1912, or until further orders.

Mrs. M G. Small, Assistant Mistress, Dow Hill School, Kurseong (class VII), was absent, on leave, under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, from 8th June to 12th July 1911, both days inclusive.

Babu Radha Krishna Dutta, B.L., is appointed to act from 25th July 1911 as an Assistant to the Bengali Translator to Government of Bengal, and in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, on an allowance of Rs. 50 a month, *vice* Babu Satya Das Banerji, on leave.

The 15th August 1911.—Babu Shyam Sundar Patnaik is appointed, on probation for one year, to be a Sub-Inspector of Schools, Orissa Garjats and substantively *pro tempore* to class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, *vice* Babu Basudeb Patnaik, discharged.

The 16th August 1911.—Babu Biseswar Chatterji, M.A., is appointed to act as an Assistant Master, Darjeeling High School, from 1.th July 1911, *vice* Babu Bishnupada Banerji, on deputation, and in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, in the resulting vacancy consequent on the appointment of Babu Narayan Prasad Mahanti as Head Master, Ravenshaw Collegiate School.

Babu Nani Gopal Mukherji, B.A., acted as an Assistant Master, Darjeeling High School, from 18th May to 3rd July 1911, *vice* Babu Bishnu Pada Banerji, on deputation and in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, in the resulting vacancy consequent on the appointment of Babu Narayan Prasad Mahanti as Head Master, Ravenshaw Collegiate School.

Babu Umesh Chandra Lal, Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools, Sonthal Parganas (class VI of the Subordinate Educational Service), is appointed to act as Deputy Inspector of Schools, Bhagalpur, *vice* Babu Sarat Chandra Brahmachary, on deputation to the David Hare Training College.

Mr. John Nobakishore Sarkar, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Sonthal Parganas (class VII of the Subordinate Educational Service), is appointed to act as Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools, Sonthal Parganas, *vice* Babu Umesh Chandra Lal, on deputation.

The 17th August 1911.—Maulvi Abdul Hamid, Assistant Master (Head Maulvi), Palamau Zilla School (class VII), was absent on leave, under article 337 of the Civil Service Regulations, for three months, from 5th December 1910.

Maulvi Wallayat Hussain acted as Assistant Master, Palamau Zilla School, and in the Subordinate Educational Service on an allowance of Rs. 30 a month during the absence, on leave, of Maulvi Abdul Hamid.

The 18th August 1911.—Babu Hara Chandra Mazumdar, Head clerk, Krishnagar College (class VI of the Subordinate Educational Service), who has been appointed, on probation, to be Head clerk, Presidency College, was on leave, under article 272 of the Civil Service Regulations, for twenty-four days, from 18th July to 10th August 1911.

G. W. KÜCHLER,

Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 4141B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ninth Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1909-10 will be held at the Government Opium Sale-Room, No. 2, Charnock Place, on Tuesday, the 5th September 1911, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 2,530 chests, viz.—

		Chests.
Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory, consisting of	...	1,260
Ditto ditto at the Ghasipur Factory, consisting of	...	1,270
Total	...	2,530

2nd.—The general conditions of the Sale now advertised will be the same as usual, except in regard to certificates for opium to be shipped to China, as to which a separate notice is published below. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 14th January 1911, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3rd.—The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 11th and 20th September 1911, respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale Room will be received after 3-30 P.M. of Monday, the 11th September 1911, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Wednesday, the 20th September 1911.

4th.—In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the Opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazipur Factories will be brought to sale between the sale now advertised and December next, on or about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

DATE	Manufactured at the Patna Factory; about chests.	Manufactured at the Ghazipur Factory; about chests.	Total; about chests.
On or about Tuesday, 10th October 1911 ...	1,260	1,270	2,530*
„ Tuesday, 7th November „ ..	760	770	1,530*
„ Tuesday, 5th December „ ...	760	810	1,570*
Total ...	2,780	2,850	5,630

* *Vide* Notifications of the Government of India, No. 1515F.E., dated 10th March 1911, published at page 191, Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 11th March 1911, and No. 4562F.E., dated 21st July 1911, published at page 587, Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 22nd July 1911.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that out of the chests notified above for sale the following number will be sold separately for export to China at the commencement of the sale and a certificate will be given that they form part of the 15,440 chests allotted this year for shipment to China:—

		Patna.	Benares.	Total.
September	...	130	65	195

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

W. A. MARR,

Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., CALCUTTA. *the 14th August 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3939B.—The 5th August 1911.—The following instructions, which have been framed by the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, as to the specifications and tests of the denaturants prescribed in Notification No. 7488.R., dated the 8th December 1910, published at page 1741 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 14th *idem*, are published for general information :—

Definition of "light caoutchoucine."

1. By "light caoutchoucine" is meant caoutchoucine (such as is at present used as a denaturant in most parts of India) which has been further redistilled, so that only those portions of it which boil at or below 200° centigrade are obtained. The specific gravity of this product should be between ·830 and ·860 at 60·0° Fahr.

Testing.

2. For "light caoutchoucine" it is sufficient, for the present, to specify that its specific gravity at 60° Fahr. should be between ·830 and ·860: and that about 85 per cent. should distil at or below 200°C. in the apparatus prescribed for the pyridine distillation test below.

Definition of "Pyridine."

3. "Pyridine" proper is a single definite compound (C_5H_5N), boiling at about 116° C.

Laboratory tests.

4. "Pyridine bases" are mixtures of pyridine with closely allied compounds, boiling at various temperatures.

(i) *Colour*.—The colour must not be darker than that given by two cubic centimetres of deci-normal iodine solution dissolved in one litre of distilled water.

(ii) *Miscibility with water*.—20 c.c. of the pyridine bases should give a clear mixture with 40 c.c. of water; or else a mixture only so slightly opalescent that, after standing for five minutes, ordinary newspaper type is clearly visible through a layer 15 c.m. deep.

(iii) *Amount of water present*.—From 20 c.c. of the pyridine bases mixed with 20 c.c. of caustic soda solution (density 1·4), at least 18·5 c.c. of the bases should separate, after having been repeatedly shaken together and allowed to stand.

(iv) *Titration*.—Dissolve 1 c.c. of the pyridine bases in 10 c.c. of distilled water. Titrate with normal sulphuric acid until a drop of the mixture gives a definite blue spot on Congo-red paper (the blue colour should at once disappear). At least 10 c.c. of the normal sulphuric acid should be required to produce this reaction. (To prepare the Congo-red paper, dissolve one gram of Congo-red in one litre of distilled water. Soak filter paper in this and then dry.)

(v) *Cadmium chloride reaction*.—Vigorously shake together 10 c.c. of a solution of 1 c.c. of pyridine bases in 100 c.c. of distilled water with 5 c.c. of a 5 per cent. solution of dry fused cadmium chloride. A distinct crystalline precipitate should immediately result.

(v) *Boiling point*.—Distil 100 c.c. of the pyridine bases in the manner described below. At least 90 per cent. should distil over at or under 140° C.

Method.—100 c.c. of pyridine bases are placed in a short-necked copper flask of about 200 c.c. capacity. The flask is arranged on an asbestos card, which has a circular hole of 30 m.m. diameter cut in it. To the flash is attached a fractionating column (consisting of a tube 13 m.m. wide and 170 m.m. long, provided with one bulb) of which the side tube (issuing 1 c. m. above the bulb) joins a Liebig's condenser of which the cooled part is at least 400 m.m. long. A standard thermometer is placed in the head of the column so that its bulb occupies the centre of the bulb of the column.

The speed of distillation is adjusted to 5 c.c. per minute, the distillate being received in a graduated glass cylinder. Al least 90 c.c. should distil over at or under 140° C. at a barometic pressure of 760 m.m.

If the barometer varies from 760 m.m., a correction of 1° C. for each 30 m.m. of variation should be applied, (*e.g.*, under 770 m.m. of pressure 90 c.c. of distillate should come over at or under 140·30° C., whilst under 750 m.m. the same amount of distillate should come over at 139·7° C.).

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

W. A. MARR, *Secretary*.

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., MISC. REVENUE DEPT., CUSTOMS BRANCH.

Statement showing the quantity of salt (private property) in bonded warehouses and afloat on the river Hooghly on the 15th day of August 1911, and transactions during the half-month from the 1st to the 15th August 1911.

Description of Salt.	In Bonded Warehouses in Calcutta.				Quantity afloat.	Grand Total.	Transactions during half-month from the 1st to the 15th August 1911, inclusive.			
	In private golas.	In Salkea Government golas.	In Kidderpore Dock Government golas.	Total.			Quantity on which duty has been paid.	Manifested quantity arrived in the port of Calcutta.	Deliveries from shipboard for consumption and for inland bonded warehouses.	Deliveries from bonded warehouses for consumption and for inland bonded warehouses.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
United Kingdom—										
Liverpool and other Panga salt.	......	431,818	50,422	482,240	18,294	500,534	153,158	303,718	88,920	88,678
Other European countries—										
Spanish salt	......	236,574	54,148	290,722	......	290,722	45,922	3,033	.. ...	50,060
Hamburg and Bremen salt	......	341,199	......	341,199	69,538	410,737	25,682	69,538	......	114,918
Hamburg and Bremen rock salt.	......	4,999	......	4,999	......	4,999	200	......	......	600
Port Said salt	......	426,939	......	426,939	......	426,939	25,290	74,861	32,240	13,846
Aden and Red Sea—										
Aden salt	......	251,614	......	251,614	......	251,614	14,454	......	......	10,384
Salif salt	......	145,364	......	145,364	117,251	262,615	28,540	209,611	......	28,116
Do. rock salt	......	2,360	......	2,360	1,123	3,483	38	4,083	......	38
Rawayah salt	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Muscat and Persian Gulf—										
Muscat, Lingah and Hanjam salt.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Ditto, ditto rock salt	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
British India—										
Bombay salt	......	193,346	......	193,346	......	193,346	29,680*	......	......	37,126
Madras salt	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Coconada salt	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Vizagapatam salt ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other places—										
Massowah salt	......	173,566	55,316	228,882	......	228,882	19,160	......	......	18,444
Total ...	......	2,207,779	159,886	2,367,665	206,206	2,573,871	343,144	605,444	121,160	262,410

Written off during the half-month—

	Mds.
Wastage in private golas	Nil
Ditto in Salkea golas	4,473
Ditto in Kidderpore Dock golas	910
Abandoned and destroyed ..	34

* Out of this quantity the duty on 29,232 Mds. 20 Seers was paid at Bombay

In transit—

	Mds.
Liverpool and other panga salt	5,780
Salif salt	15,740
Salif rock salt	600

A. BURRUP,
Asst. Collector for Imports.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE, *the 22nd August 1911.*

ELECTION OF MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified for general information that at a bye-election held on 5th August 1911 in Ward No. VI of the North Barrackpore Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, Babu Kartik Charan Neogy, M.A., B.L., was duly elected to be a Commissioner for that ward in the place of Babu Bhuban Mohan Neogy, deceased.

E. W. COLLIN, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 14th August 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified for general information that Saturday, the 14th October 1911, is fixed as the date for holding a bye-election in ward No. IV of the Kushtia Municipality, in the district of Nadia, to elect a Commissioner for that ward in the place of Babu Nalini Kanta Mukherji, deceased.

E. W. COLLIN, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 17th August 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified for general information that the following gentlemen have been duly elected as members of the Ghatal Local Board, in the district of Midnapore:—

Thana.	Name.
Ghatal	1. Babu Bhuban Mohan Rudra Sarkar.
	2. " Sital Das Roy.
	3. " Saroda Prosad Banerjee.
Daspore	4. " Surat Chandra Das.
	5. " Suresh Chandra Mandal.
	6. " Bhuban Mohan Singh.
	7. " Babu Ram Goswami.
Chandrakona ...	8. " Bhupati Banerjee.
	9. " Nageswar Prosad Sing.

2. The following gentleman has been appointed as member of the said Local Board under section 10 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act:—

Babu Heramba Chandra Ray.

3. The following gentlemen have been appointed members of the said Local Board under section 11 of the said Act:—

1. The Subdivisional Officer of Ghatal—*Ex-officio.*
2. Babu Natabar Mukharjee.
3. " Manik Lal Bhattacharjee.
4. " Akhoy Kumar Pain.
5. " Nagendra Nath Chakravarti.

BASANTA K. BOSE, for *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVISION, CHINSURA, *the 14th August 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified that under section 19 (2) of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, as amended by Bengal Act V of 1908. Mr. F. Fraser is appointed to be a member of the Muzaffarpur District Board, *vice* Mr. L. Macdonald, resigned.

H. C. STREATFEILD, *Offg. Commissioner.*

TIRHUT COMMR.'S OFFICE, MUZAFFARPUR, *the 19th August 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified for general information that, under rule 21 of the Manual of Rules for the management of Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries in Bengal, the following gentlemen have been appointed members of the Managing Committee of the Bolpur Dispensary, in the district of Birbhum:—

1. Babu Tejchandra Mitra.
2. The Sub-Registrar, Bolpur, *ex-officio.*
3. Babu Nitya Gopal Sen
4. " Dwarka Nath Mukharjee.
5. " Madhu Sudan Das.
6. Babu Sudhakar Mazumdar.
7. " Nrisingha Prasad Shaha.
8. " Mukunda Lal Hati.
9. " Ram Ranjan De.
10. The Inspector of Police, Bolpur, *ex-officio.*

J. H. E. GARRETT, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVN., CHINSURA, *the 12th August 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified for general information that, under rule 20 (*b*) of the Dispensary Manual, Babus Nagendra Nath Ghose and Atal Behari Das have been appointed as members of the Committee for the management of the Kotechandpur Charitable Dispensary, in the district of Jessore, in place of Babus Rakhal Das Chatterjee and Kshetra Nath Bhattacharji, respectively, resigned.

E. W. COLLIN, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 16th August 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that, under rule 20 (*b*) of the Manual of Rules for the management of Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries in Bengal, Sub-Inspector of Bhubaneswar police-station is appointed to be an *ex-officio* member of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Bhubaneswar under the Puri Lodging-house Fund, in the district of Puri, *vice* Babu Birendra Nath Dutta, resigned.

J. CLARK, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, ORISSA DIVISION, CUTTACK, *the 19th August 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the powers delegated to me by Bengal Government Notification No. 3403L S.-G., dated the 1st December 1904, I hereby direct, under section 6 of the Bengal Ferries Act, I of 1885, that the following ferries in the Meherpur subdivision of the district of Nadia be discontinued as bridges have been constructed over them:—

(1) Dindutta ferry over the Dindutta khal on the Chuadanga to Meherpur road.
(2) Kenchuadanga ferry over the Bhairab on the Karimpur to Shikarpur road.

E. W. COLLIN, *Commissioner.*

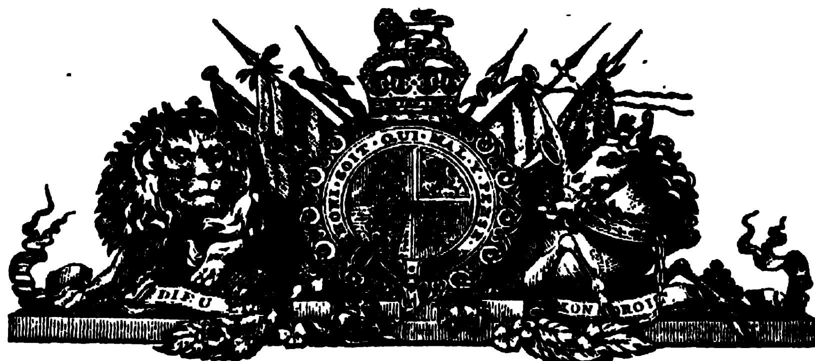
COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 17th August 1911.*

Statement of works of public utility constructed by individuals at their own private cost during the year 1910-11.

DIVISION.	District.	Name of donor.	Purpose.	Amount.	Total of district.	Total of division.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bhagalpur	Monghyr ...	Babu Dalip Narain Singh.	In aid of Monghyr water works.	5,000		
		Chaudhuri Azizul Hakk.	Ditto ...	2,400		
		Maharaja Sir Ravaneshwar Prasad Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E.	Ditto ...	2,000		
		Babu Dalip Narain Singh.	In aid of Monghyr drainage scheme.	5,000		
		Babu Baijnath Goenka	Ditto ...	5,000		
		Kumar Guru Prosad Singh.	Ditto ...	2,000		
		Peninsular Tobacco Co., Ld.	Ditto ...	1,500		
					22,900	
	Bhagalpur	Banaili Raj ...	For construction and upkeep of a dispensary.	2,000		
					2,000	
	Purnea ...	Rai Nisikanto Sen Bahadur.	For an isolation ward attached to Purnea dispensary.	2,420		
		Musli Thakur ...	Excavation of a tank.	1,500		
					3,920	
	Sonthal Parganas.	Rai Mahabir Prosad Shah Bahadur.	Sinking a well ...	1,500		
					1,500	
						30,320

S. N. MAJUMDAR, for *Commissioner.*

BHAGALPUR, *the 14th August 1911.*



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1911.

PART IA:

[*Reprinted from the "Gazette of India" of the 19th August 1911.*]

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, are republished for general information.

O. J. STEVENSON-MOORE,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 14th August 1911.

No. 1256.—The Hon'ble Sir Lancelot Hare, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., has obtained permission from His Excellency the Governor-General of India to resign, with effect from the afternoon of the 22nd August 1911, the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam. His Excellency is pleased to direct, as a mark of respect due to the character and services of Sir Lancelot Hare, that all the honours and distinctions to which he is now entitled as Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam shall be continued to him from the above date until the date of his embarkation for Europe.

No. 1257.—Under the authority vested in him by the 29th Section of the Act 21 and 22 Vict., Cap. 106, His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased, with the approbation of His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, to appoint the Hon'ble Sir Charles Stuart Bayley, K.C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, to be Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, with effect from the date of his assuming charge of that office.

A. EARLE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Education, is republished for general information.

O. J. STEVENSON-MOORE,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 16th August 1911.

No. 349.—The Reverend T. E. F. Cole, a senior chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical establishment, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st September 1911.

L. PORTER,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, is republished for general information.

C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 19th August 1911.

No. 6158-S.—Mr. A. S. Judge, Collector, Class I, in the Imperial Customs Service, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 6th September 1911, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

B. ROBERTSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, is republished for general information.

C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 18th August 1911.

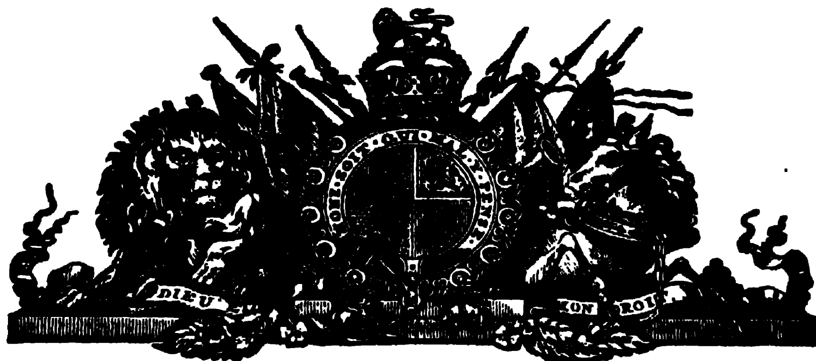
VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Chota Nagpur Light Horse.

No. 717.—Lieutenant Harley Cyril Veasey, V.D., to be Captain, *vice* H. Coupland, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 1st April 1911.

M. H. S. GROVER, *Major-General,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1911.

PART IB.

Municipal and Local.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1148M.—The 18th August 1911.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Ben. Act III of 1884), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Howrah Municipality, in the district of Howrah, under section 27 of that Act, electing the Hon'ble Mr. C. F. Payne, I.C.S., to be Chairman of that Municipality, *vice* the Hon'ble Mr. C H. Bompas, I.C.S., resigned.

Howrah.

No. 1166M.—The 19th August 1911.—The following draft of rules which has been framed by the Commissioners of the Bhagalpur Municipality, under section 241 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), and which the Lieutenant-Governor in Council proposes to sanction under clause (2) of that section, is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Bhagalpur.

2. The draft rules will be taken into c nsideration on the 23rd September 1911, and any objection or suggestion received by the undersigned through the Magistrate before that date will be duly considered.

Draft rules.

The following rules apply to houses not being huts. Huts as such are governed by sections 243 and 244 of the Act.

2. Any powers of the Chairman under these rules can be delegated by him to the Vice-Chairman.

3. No permission to build a house, public or private, shall be granted unless the site is found to be dry and well drained or to be capable of being dried and well-drained, in which latter case instructions should be furnished to the applicant as to what improvements are necessary before permission can be granted.

4. (1) If a house is situated at the side of a road it shall not be higher than the distance from the base of the house to the opposite side of the road.

Explanation.—If the house or one or more of its storeys be set back the height of the house may be increased as much as the basement of the portion set back is distant from the nearest edge of the wall nearest the road:

Provided that when a road or lane is less than 20 feet wide the height may not exceed 1½ of the width of the said road or lane.

(2) If a house is situated on a corner plot the height of the house shall be regulated by the wider of the intersecting streets.

(3) The level of the ground-floor or lowest floor of every house erected or re-erected shall be at least on the level of lowest road on which it abuts; and shall be at least 2 feet above the level of the highest drain which serves it.

5. The applications which are filed for entrance culverts must contain the following particulars:—

(i) Length.
(ii) Breadth beyond drain.
(iii) Ventage with span and height asked for.

6. (a) Every shop or godown is entitled to have one entrance of 3 feet:

Provided that if the frontage of the shop or godown exceeds 18 feet then the entrance allowed may not exceed one-sixth of the entire frontage unless in special cases the Chairman deems it to allow more.

(b) No entrance for wheel traffic shall ordinarily be allowed to be less than 12 feet and more than 20 feet.

7. No balcony or verandah shall be erected in any road which is less than 25 feet in width and such balcony and verandah must be supported to the satisfaction of the Chairman.

8. The total area covered by all the house (including verandahs erected or re-erected on any site used for dwelling-house) shall not exceed two-thirds of the total area of the site unless the total area of the site be less than 3,000 square feet:

Provided that this rule does not apply in cases in which there is a public road or square to the rear of the house:

Provided also that in calculating the area covered by the house, the courtyard or *angna* as much of it as is open to the sky shall not be included.

In any street in which continuous building is allowed, the distance between the building line and the street alignment shall not be less than six feet.

[" Building line" means a line (in rear of the street alignment) up to which the main wall of a building abutting on a street may lawfully extend].

Subject to the approval of the Chairman an open verandah may be erected upon the space between such line and alignment.

9. The height of the room on the basement floor shall not be less than nine feet.

10. Water-spouts should be so arranged as to discharge water on land belonging to the proprietor of the house to which the water-spout is attached and from thence connect with the municipal drain.

11. Every notice under section 237 of the Bengal Municipal Act for the erection or re-erection of a house must be made in writing on a printed form (to be obtained from the Municipal office) and must contain the following information:—

(a) The position of the site;
(b) The circle and number of the site assigned to it in the Assessment Book;
(c) A plan of the site in duplicate drawn to scale of not less than 50 feet to an inch, shewing its boundaries, position in relation to neighbouring roads and houses, and the position on the site of the proposed building;
(d) Drawing on a scale of not less than 8 feet to an inch, shewing a ground plan, two sections and an elevation of the proposed building. On this drawing must also be shewn all proposed drains, privies and cess-pools, urinals, stables, cattle-sheds, cow-houses, the position, form and dimensions of all wells, kitchens and other appurtenances of the building and the inclinations of such drains;
(e) Purpose for which the building is intended;
(f) The notice and all drawings and plans must be signed by the applicant;
(g) The position, form, dimensions and ventilations of privies, urinals, drains, compounds, stables, cattle-sheds, cow-houses, wells, kitchens, and other appurtenances of the building, and the inclinations of such drains;
(h) Free passage or way in front of the building.

13. If the proposed house is not to be a brick-built one; it shall not comprise more than two storeys nor shall it exceed 18 feet in height measured from the top of the plinth to the junction of the eaves and walls.

No. 1168M.—The 21st August 1911.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Babu Harbans Narain Singh to be a Commissioner of the Roserah Municipality, in the district of Darbhanga, *vice* Babu Kesari Lal, removed.

Darbhanga.

Purnea.

No. 1171L.S.-G.—The 23rd August 1911.—It is hereby notified that, under section 29A (2) of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint the District Magistrate of Purnea to be the Chairman of the District Board of Purnea.

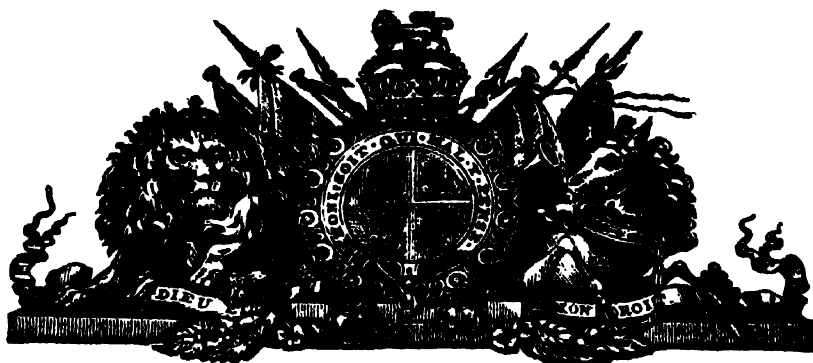
Monghyr.

No. 1172L.S.-G.—The 23rd August 1911.—It is hereby notified that, under section 29A (2) of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint the District Magistrate of Monghyr to be the Chairman of the District Board of Monghyr.

Bhagalpur.

No. 1173L.S.-G.—The 23rd August 1911.—It is hereby notified that, under section 29A (2) of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint the District Magistrate of Bhagalpur to be the Chairman of the District Board of Bhagalpur.

H. WHEELER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1911.

PART IC.

Educational Notices.

THE CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

The following courses of instruction are provided at this College:—

I.—Engineer Department.

[Affiliated to the Calcutta University.]

A four-year course leading to the Bachelor of Engineering Degree in Civil Engineering.

Admission qualification—The Intermediate Examination of Science and Arts of the Calcutta University, or its equivalent.

Application for admission by regular students, on or before February 1st.

" " by special students, on or before July 1st.

Session to commence on 1st Monday in November.

II.—Apprentice Department.

Section I.—The Sub-Overseer Classes.

A course of two Academic years leading to the Sub-Overseer Examination of the Joint Technical Examination Board.

Admission qualification—

To the 1st-year class—Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University Middle School Examination or equivalent.

To the 2nd-year class—The Final Examination of B Course of Zilla Schools.

Admissions— { To 1st year on 1st Monday in June. To 2nd year on 1st Monday in May.

Section II.—The Overseer Classes.

A course of two Academic years leading to the Overseer Examination of the Joint Technical Examination Board.

Offered in two branches—

(*a*) General Engineering, leading to Overseer Certificate.

(*b*) Mining, leading to the Government of India Diploma in the Principles of Mining.

Admissions—On 1st Monday in May.

Qualification—The passing of the Sub-Overseer Examination.

Section III.—Practical Workshop Training.

[Lasting about 18 months.]

For General Branch only leading to the certificate of Foreman Mechanic or Upper Subordinate.

III.—Workshops.

Industrial Classes in the following shops:—

Carpenters';	Fitters';	Pattern-making;
Blacksmiths':	Turners';	Founding in Iron and Brass.

Also a class for the teaching of Industrial Chemistry.

For further information apply to the Office Superintendent and Bursar, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, Botanic Garden P. O.

SIBPUR,
The 11th January 1909.

B. HEATON,
Principal, Civil Engineering College.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

TECHNOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Classes in Dyeing and Tinctorial Chemistry.

NEW session commences in November. There will be a maximum of 20 admissions in each year. Applications for admission will be received till the end of July.

Regular students will for the present be required to pass one of the following examinations or an equivalent:—

Intermediate, Science or Arts of the Calcutta University with Chemistry.
Final Examination of Government Weaving Institute.

Preference will, however, be given to applicants who have passed the B.Sc. (Chemistry), B.A. (Chemistry) or Intermediate in Engineering.

Occasional students having a practical knowledge of dyeing may be admitted, provided that there is room for them in the classes, to study the theory underlying the industry. Their educational qualifications must be such as will enable them to benefit by the instruction given. Each case will be decided on its merit.

Seventeen stipends tenable by regular students for one year only in the first instance and renewable for a second year, on recommendation of the Principal, will be awarded at he following rates:—

	Europeans.	Indians.
	Rs.	Rs.
Resident at Civil Engineering College	25	14
Non-residents	18	10

No tuition fees will be charged.

A diploma will be awarded to regular students who complete the course in a satisfactory manner.

Each course will extend over two years; but students may, with advantage, extend their studies for a longer period.

P. BRÜHL, *Offg. Principal.*

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR, *the 23rd June 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF PLEADERS IN SURVEYING.

(See Government Notification No. 3157S., dated 25th November 1909.)

1. The next examination will be held in February 1912 and will be conducted at the following centres, provided that not less than five names be registered at each centre. - Sibpur, Bankipur and Cuttack in Bengal, and at Dacca in Eastern Bengal and Assam.
2. Candidates practising in the Courts of the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions will be required to present themselves at Sibpur, in Orissa at Cuttack, in Patna, Tirhut, Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Divisions at Bankipur, and in Eastern Bengal and Assam at Dacca.
3. In the event of more than 20 or less than five names being registered for examination at any one centre, the Secretary may direct the candidates to present themselves at any other centre.
4. No candidate will be admitted to the examination unless he has been enrolled as a pleader and

(i) has obtained credit for attendance at the special course of instruction at Sibpur, Bankipur, Cuttack and Dacca in 1911, and has not previously appeared at the examination more than twice, or

(ii) has been registered for admission to the Intermediate Engineering Examination of the Calcutta University, or

(iii) has passed the Sub-Overseer Examination, or

(iv) has obtained the Surveyor's certificate of one of the Government Survey Schools, or

(v) be especially exempted from the operation of this rule by the Board controlling the examination.

5. Candidates wishing to appear at the examination will apply upon the prescribed registration form, obtain the necessary countersignature of the District Judge in whose Court he is enrolled and forward the same so as to reach the Secretary of the Examination Board at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, not later than the 15th December. The form may be had from the Principal, Civil Engineering College.

6. Each application must be accompanied by a receipt from the local treasury certifying to the receipt of the examination fee of Rs. 50, which will in no case be returned.

7. No candidate will be admitted to this examination more than three times. Each examination is complete in itself. A candidate will be required to pass by every test and will not be exempted from any test on the ground that he has previously satisfied the Examiner in it.

8. The programme of the examination will be published in the *Calcutta* and *Eastern Bengal and Assam Gazettes*.

P. BRÜHL,

Offg. Principal, Civil Engineering College, and Secretary, Pleaders' Survey Examination Board.

SIBPUR;
The 14th August 1911.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM BY THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, BURDWAN DIVISION.

UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1912.

PRIVATE STUDENTS.

1. *Private students* are those who have not attended any recognized or unrecognized high English school for at least one year previous to the examination. The term "private students" includes *school masters*.

2. Private students must appear at the test examination of one of the following institutions on the dates mentioned against it :—

Those from the	At the test examination of	Date of commencement of test examination.
1	2	3
1. Howrah district ...	Howrah Zilla School ...	5th December 1911.
2. Bankura „ ...	Bankura ditto ...	5th „ „
3. Birbhum „	Birbhum ditto ...	5th „ „
4. Midnapore „ ...	Midnapore Collegiate School ...	3rd January 1912.
5. Hooghly „	Uttarpara Government School ..	3rd „ „
	Hooghly Branch School ...	5th December 1911.
6. Burdwan „ ...	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School (with the Principal's permission).	5th „ „

Each private student will pay a fee of Rs. 2 to the head of the institution at which he appears for the test examination. The balance, after payment of expenses (stationery, etc.), will go as remuneration to the examiners. No private student will be admitted to the test examination, unless he is accompanied, for the purpose of identification, by some person known to the head master of the institution at which he appears.

3. Applications for permission to appear must be sent in time to reach *this office* not later than the 16th October. The information to be given and the documents to be appended in original are the following :—

(a) The name of the school in which the candidate last studied.

(b) The transfer certificate (in original) granted to the candidate by the head master of the school in which he last read ; or

(c) in the case of a candidate who previously appeared at the Entrance examination the Registrar's receipt (in original) for the fee paid.

(d) Age of the candidate not required in cases of (b) and (c). No candidate who has not completed the age of 16 years on the first day of the Matriculation examination will be allowed to appear at it. The original horoscope and an affidavit made by the guardian in a court, also a copy of the birth register if procurable, should also be sent.

(e) In the case of school masters, a certificate of good conduct from the Secretary or proprietor of the school in which the candidate is serving.

(*f*) A certificate from a respectable gentleman to the effect that the candidate has prosecuted a regular course of study and has been subject to proper discipline and that he has not read in any school since the last Matriculation examination held in March 1911.

(*g*) The names of subjects in which the candidate wishes to be examined.

4. The Inspector on being satisfied will countersign and return the application, which will then be the candidate's passport for admission *to the test examination.*

5. The head master of an institution (one of those named above) should direct private students who satisfy the test to appear before him in due time with their applications for admission to the Matriculation examination and to sign them in his presence. He will then grant the necessary certificates, and forward the applications to this office for countersignature, which should reach this office positively on or before the 11th of January 1912, after which they will be sent by the Inspector *direct* to the candidates.

6. *In no circumstances should the fee for the Matriculation examination be sent to this office.* It should be sent to the Registrar by the candidates themselves, together with the countersigned applications.

7. Private students must understand that the test examination of any schools other than those named above will not be accepted by this office.

8. The address of each private student should be supplied to this office.

9. The Matriculation examination in 1912 will be held on the 4th March 1912 and following days. Applications and fees for admission must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 20th January 1912.

INTERMEDIATE AND B.A. EXAMINATIONS.

1. Deputy Inspectors of Schools, Sub-Inspectors of Schools and *bonâ fide* masters of English schools who have served as such for the full period of three academical years preceding the examination will be admitted to the abovementioned examinations.

2. Candidates for the Intermediate and B.A. examinations must produce certificates of character and length of service from the Secretaries of their respective schools. Candidates for the B.A. examination must forward with their applications their F.A. certificates, and those for the Intermediate examination their Entrance certificates. Those candidates who have been admitted to a former examination must produce the Registrar's receipt in addition.

3. Under section 19 of the Indian Universities Act, the candidates for the Intermediate and B.A. examinations are requested, in the first instance, to apply for and obtain the permission of the Senate. Their applications will not be accepted, unless they are supported by the permission of the Senate. Candidates who have applied for or have obtained the special permission of the Senate for the purpose are required, under section 9, Chapter XV of the Revised Regulations dealing with the registration of University students, to apply at once to the Registrar for the registration of their names as University students. No person will be deemed a "University student" unless and until his name has been duly registered, and none but "University students" will be eligible for admission to any University examination other than the Matriculation.

4. The printed form of application should be carefully filled in and submitted to this office *on or before the 10th January 1912*, together with other papers as mentioned in rules 2 and 3, after which no applications will be received.

5. The Intermediate and B.A. examinations in 1912 will be held on the 18th March 1912 and following days. The applications and fees for admission must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 28th January 1912.

CHINSURA, H. LAMBERT,

The 1st August 1911. *Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division.*

NOTIFICATION.

THE FIRST DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 1911.

(*In connection with the first grade Vernacular Training Schools.*)

1. The First Departmental Examination of first grade Training Schools in Bengal will be held on the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th days of November, and the 4th and 5th days of December 1911.

2. The Examination will be held at the first grade Training Schools at Calcutta and Hooghly and at the Church Missionary Society's Training School, Krishnagar.

3. The following classes of candidates will be eligible for this examination :—

(a) Students of the second-year class of first grade Training Schools.

(b) Candidates other than students included in (a), who failed to satisfy the examiners at the first grade or second grade Vernacular Mastership Examinations of 1910.

(c) Students who passed the second grade Vernacular Mastership Examination held in 1910.

Private candidates other than those included in (b) and (c) will not be admitted to this examination. This restriction is for this year only. It has been ruled that no candidate will be admitted in 1912 to the Second or Final Departmental Examination, *i.e.*, to the third-year Examination of the New Scheme who has not passed the First Departmental Examination.

4. Candidates who are not students of a Government first grade Training School are required by the 20th September 1911 to remit to the Head Master of the School at which they elect to be examined, a written application for admission to the examination together with a fee of one rupee. These candidates will be examined in all the subjects prescribed for students of first grade Training Schools. Full information will be furnished by the Head Masters of those schools on application.

5. Teachers holding first grade or second grade Vernacular Mastership Certificates under the old system may be examined in any or all of the following groups of subjects of the First Departmental Examination under the new system :—

(a) Elementary Science.

(b) Drawing and Practical Geometry.

(c) The Art of Teaching.

(d) Manual Work and Drill.

6. Complete lists of candidates for examination, accompanied with the applications of external candidates, must be transmitted by Head Masters of Training Schools to the undersigned, by the 10th October 1911. The fees received from candidates must be deposited in the local Treasury, and the chalans sent to this office along with the Lists of Candidates.

7. The current session of Training Schools will end on the 31st December 1911, and the new session will begin on the 1st January 1912.

OFFICE OF THE D. P. I., BENGAL, CALCUTTA, *The 8th August 1911.*

G. W. KÜCHLER, *Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.*

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

NOTIFICATION.

ON the recommendation of the Syndicate and the Senate, the Government of India are pleased, under section 22, read with section 21, sub-section (4) of the Indian Universities Act (No. VIII of 1904), to order that the Patna College shall be affiliated to the University in Chemistry (Honours Course) up to the B. Sc. standard subject to the condition that the number of students in the third and fourth year Honours Classes in Chemistry do not exceed six in each class, and that this order shall have effect from the commencement of the session 1910-11.

G. THIBAUT, *Registrar.*

SENATE HOUSE, *the 21st August 1911.*

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

NOTIFICATION.

ON the recommendation of the Syndicate and the Senate, the Government of India are pleased, under section 22 read with section 21, sub-section (4) of the Indian Universities Act (No. VIII of 1904), to direct that the City College, Calcutta, shall be affiliated to the University in Physics (Pass Course) up to the B.A. and B.Sc. standards subject to the condition that the number of students in the 3rd and 4th-year classes in Physics do not exceed fifteen in each class, and that this order shall have effect from the commencement of the session 1910-11.

G. THIBAUT, *Registrar.*

SENATE HOUSE, *the 21st August 1911.*

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

THE undermentioned candidates have passed the Preliminary Examination in Law, June 1911:—

FIRST DIVISION.

(In order of merit.)

1	Chattopadhyay, Kisorilal	University Law College.
2	Mitra, Rupendrakumar	Ripon College.
	Bagchi, Nilkanta	University Law College.
4	Sarkar, Ambujaksha	Ditto.
	Chakrabarti, Kesablal	Ditto.
6	Jha, Sakal Mani	Ditto.
	Biswas, Sibendralal	Ripon College.
8	Ray, Sachikanta	Dacca College.
9	Jha, Sarayoo	University Law College.
10	Anjanikumar Sahai	Patna Law College.
11	Datta, Prabodhkumar	Ripon College.
	Mitra, Gopendrakrishna	University Law College.
13	Bhattacharyya, Hemchandra	Ripon College.
14	Datta, Kshirodchandra	University Law College.
15	Basak, Batakrishna	Ripon College.
	Nawal Kishore Prasad	Patna Law College.
	Ray, Nibaranchandra	City College.
	Kanango, Mokshadaranjan	University Law College.
19	Bhattacharyya, Rasbihari	Ripon College.
20	Raghunandan Pershad	Patna Law College.
	Basu, Sisirkumar	Dacca College.
	Gupta, Jyotishchandra	Ripon College.
	Chattopadhyay, Sailapati	Ditto.
	Baral, Gaganchand	University Law College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Anandagopal	Ditto.
26	Bhaumik, Manomohannath	Dacca College.
	Abdul Quader	University Law College.
	Basu, Lalitkumar	Ditto.
	Ghatak, Tarasankar	Ditto.
	Chakrabarti, Nandakumar	Non-Collegiate Student.
31	Barma, Amarnath	Ripon College.
	Palit, Saratchandra	Patna Law College.
33	Guha, Praphullakumar	University Law College.
	Chattopadhyay, Bhimchandra	Ripon College.
	Talukdar, Gaurikanta	University Law College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Kaminikumar	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Kaminikumar	Ditto.
38	Das, Mahendralal	Ripon College.
	Mitra, Bhupendranath	Patna Law College.
40	Sen, Praphullakumar	University Law College.
	Konar, Chittaranjan	Ditto.
42	Bandyopadhyay, Maheschandra	Ripon College.
	Ray, Debendranath	University Law College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Bagalananda	Ditto.
45	Ray, Lalitmohan	University Law College.

SECOND DIVISION.

(In alphabetical order.)

	Abdul Gafur	Ripon College.
	Abdul Gofran	University Law College.
	Abdul Qayoum	City College, Calcutta.
	Acharyya, Syamacharan	University Law College.
	Acharyyachaudhuri, Kumudkisor	Ripon College.
	Aikat, Amulyachandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	A. F. M. Husain	University Law College.
	Ali Akbar	Ditto.
	Alimuddin Ahmed	Dacca College.
10	Anwarul Quadir	Ripon College.
	Bachubihari Lal	B. N. College, Bankipur.

	Bagchi, Baikunthanath ...	... Ripon College.
	Baidyanath Prasad ...	... Patna Law College.
	Balgobind Prosad ...	... Ditto.
	Bandyopadhyay, Anadinath	... Ripon College.
	„ Bagalananda	... University Law College.
	„ Gauranganath	... Ditto.
	„ Herambanath	... Dacca College.
	„ Jitendrachandra	... University Law College.
20	„ Jugalmohan	... Ripon College.
	„ Kalyankumar	... Ditto.
	„ Mahendranath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Manindranath	... University Law College.
	„ Nirmalchandra	... Ditto.
	„ Pramathanath	... Ditto.
	„ Ramendranath	... Ditto.
	„ Satyendranath	... Ripon College.
	„ Sitapati	... Ditto.
	„ Sureschandra	... University Law College.
30	„ Syamapada	... Ripon College.
	„ Umapada	... Ditto.
	Barman, Abinaschandra	... University Law College.
	„ Aniruddh Ji	... Patna Law College.
	Baruya, Bhadreswar	... Ripon College.
	„ Golakchandra	... Ditto.
	Basu, Amarendranath	... Ditto.
	„ Atindrakumar	... Ditto.
	„ Bansadhar	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Dhirendrakumar ..	... Dacca College.
40	„ Dhirendranath ...	... University Law College.
	„ Jaharlal ...	... Ditto.
	„ Jatindramohan ...	... T. N. Jubilee College.
	„ Jatindranath ...	... Ripon College.
	„ Manmathanath ...	... Ditto
	„ Nalinikanta ...	... University Law College.
	„ Narayanchandra ...	... Ditto.
	„ Narendramohan ..	... Ditto.
	„ Prakaschandra ...	... Ditto.
	„ Pramathanath ...	... Ditto.
50	„ Pramatheswar ...	... Dacca College.
	„ Rasbihari ...	... Ripon College.
	„ Sibanarayan ...	... Ditto.
	„ Surendranath ...	... University Law College.
	Basuraychaudhuri, Tejendranath	... Dacca College.
	Bateswar Prasad ...	... Ripon College.
	Bhaduri, Sachindralal ...	... Ditto.
	Bhattacharyya, Aseshchandra	... University Law College.
	„ Bireswar ...	... Ripon College.
	„ Charuchandra	... Ditto.
60	„ Dwijaraj ...	... Ditto.
	„ Kshitischandra	... University Law College.
	„ Nagendrakumar	... Ditto.
	„ Sarojaksha	... Ditto.
	Bhaumik, Bankimchandra	... Ditto.
	Biswas, Nandalal ...	... Ditto.
	„ Priyanath ...	... Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
	„ Ramanimohan ...	... Dacca College.
	„ Satyahari ...	... Ripon College.
	Bodhanath Patangia ...	... Ditto.
70	Chakrabarti, Asutosh ...	... Dacca College.
	„ Debansunath	... University Law College.
	„ Haripada ...	... Ripon College.
	„ Hemantakumar	... University Law College.
	„ Panchanan ...	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Phanibhushan	... University Law College.
	„ Radhagobinda	... Ripon College.
	„ Sudhansusekhar	... Ditto.
	„ Sureschandra	... University Law College.
	Chand, Hemendranath ...	... Ripon College.
80	Chattopadhyay, Abanikanta	... University Law College.
	„ Amulyakumar	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Bijaykrishna	... Ditto.
	„ Dharmadas	... University Law College.

	Chattopadhyay, Haridhan ...	Ripon College.
	" Janakinath ...	Ditto.
	" Kshetranath ...	University Law College.
	" Mrityunjay ...	Ditto.
	" Naliniranjan ...	Ripon College.
	" Nrisinhaprasad ...	Ditto.
90	" Phanibhushan ...	Ditto.
	" Sasibhushan ...	University Law College.
	" Taradas	Ripon College.
	Chaudhuri, Jagadindra N. ..	University Law College.
	" Panchanan	Ripon College.
	" Satischandra	University Law College.
	" Saurindramohan ...	Ditto.
	Das, Chintamani	Ditto.
	" Jogendrakisor	Ditto.
	" Kaliprasanna	Dacca College.
100	" Kumudbandhu	Ripon College.
	" Lalbihari	University Law College.
	" Nagendrachandra	Ripon College.
	" Nalinimohan	University Law College.
	" Rajkumar	Ripon College.
	" Surendranath	Ditto.
	" Suryyakumar	Bangabasi College.
	Dasgupta, Bhupeschandra ...	Dacca College.
	" Gopalchandra	Ripon College.
	" Jatindramohan ..	University Law College.
110	" Makhanlal	Ditto.
	" Nibaranchandra ..	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Pramathanath ...	University Law College.
	" Surendranath	Ripon College.
	Datta, Kaminikumar	University Law College.
	" Pannalal	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Prabhatchandra	University Law College.
	" Subodhchandra	Ditto.
	" Surendranath	Ditto.
	De, Jasodanandan	Ditto.
120	" Nepalchandra	Ditto.
	" Prabodhchandra	Ditto.
	" Rameschandra	Ditto.
	" Saratchandra	Ditto.
	" Saratkumar ...	Ditto
	" Upendranath	Ripon College.
	Deb, Satischandra	University Law College.
	Debbarman, Lalitmohan	Ditto.
	Dhar, Bhupaticharan	Ditto.
	Gangopadhyay, Atindranath ...	Hughli College.
130	" Binayendranath ...	Ripon College.
	" Jitendranath ...	Ditto.
	" Lalitmohan ...	Dacca College.
	" Manmathanath	Ripon College.
	Gayaprasad Singh	Patna Law College.
	Ghosh, Abinaschandra	Ripon College.
	" Ahindranath	University Law College.
	" Amulyacharan ...	Ripon College.
	" Anil	University Law College.
	" Birajmohan	Ditto.
140	" Chandrakumar ...	Dacca College.
	" Daibacharan	University Law College.
	" Dhirendranath	Ditto.
	" Girindrachandra	Ditto.
	" Harinath	Ditto.
	" Isanchandra	Ditto.
	" Indubhushan	Ripon College.
	" Naliniranjan	University Law College.
	" Nilkanta	Ditto.
	" Purnachandra	City College, Calcutta.
150	" Satischandra	Ripon College.
	" Srischandra	University Law College.
	" Surendramohan	Ripon College.
	Ghoshal, Haripada	University Law College.
	Goswami, Krishnakamal	Ripon College.

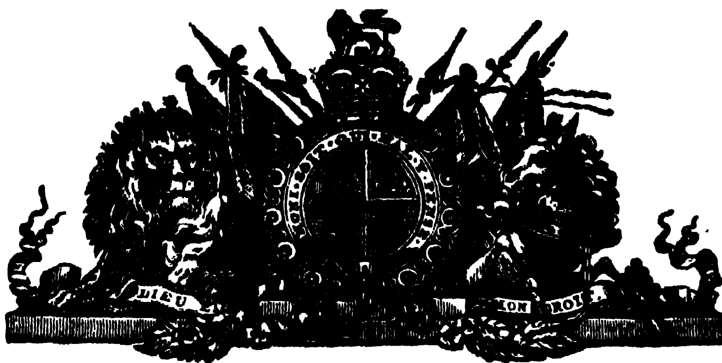
	Goswami, Krishnasasi ...	... Ripon College.
	" Kshitischandra	... University Law College.
	" Mahendranath	... Ripon College
	Govindadeva Narayana ...	... Patna Law College.
	Guha, Dhirendranath ...	... Dacca College
160	Gupta, Narendranath ...	... University Law College.
	" Pankajnath ...	... Ripon College.
	" Rameschandra ...	... Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
	" Rameschandra ...	... Dacca College.
	" Sisirendu ...	.. University Law College.
	Haldar, Asutosh ...	... Ripon College.
	Haranarayan Prasad ...	... University Law College.
	Indra, Ganeschandra ...	... Bangabasi College.
	Jalaluddin Ahmed ...	... University Law College.
	Jha, Radhakrishna ...	... Ditto.
170	Kabiruddin Mohammad ...	... Ditto.
	Kaisari Sing Roy ...	... Ditto.
	Kar, Haridas (II) ...	... Ripon College.
	Khasnavis, Jogeschandra ...	... Dacca College.
	Kumarsing Nahar ...	... University Law College.
	Kundu, Jogeschandra ...	... Ripon College.
	Laha, Narendranath ...	... Ditto.
	Lahiri, Hemantakumar ...	. Ditto.
	" Kaliranjan ...	... University Law College.
	" Sureschandra ...	... Ditto.
180	" Susilchandra ...	... Ditto.
	" Susilkumar ...	... Ripon College.
	Madanmohan Sahay ...	... Patna Law College.
	Mahanti, Pareswar ...	... Ravenshaw College.
	Mahata, Jyotishchandra ...	... University Law College.
	Maitra, Jyotishchandra ...	... Ditto.
	" Nripendranath ...	... Hughli College.
	M. Altaf Ahmed ...	... University Law College.
	Majumdar, Abinaschandra	... Ripon College.
	" Amritalal ...	... Ditto.
190	" Gopendrasundar	... Ditto.
	" Haridas	... University Law College.
	" Lakshminarayan	... Dacca College.
	" Mahendranath	... Ripon College.
	" Sitalchandra	... Ditto.
	Mallik, Asutosh ...	... Ditto.
	" Mohanlal ...	... University Law College.
	" Mukundabihari ...	... Ditto.
	Mandal, Malinchandra ...	... Ditto.
	Misra, Godavaris ...	... Ditto.
200	Mitra, Aswinikumar ...	... Ripon College.
	" Jatindrakumar ...	... Ditto.
	" Jatindramohan ..	... University Law College.
	" Manmathanath ...	... Ditto.
	" Rabindrakumar ...	... Ditto.
	" Sailendralal ...	... Ripon College.
	" Satyendrachandra ...	... University Law College.
	" Sisirkumar ...	... Ditto.
	Mohammad Khabirul Haque	... Patna Law College.
	Moinuddin M. Mahmood ..	... University Law College.
210	Muhammad Abdul Hai ...	... Dacca College.
	Muhammad Shahidulla ...	... University Law College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Apurbachandra	... Ditto.
	" Atindranath	... Ditto.
	" Baidyanath	... Ripon College.
	" Bhabataran	... Ditto.
	" Bijaymadhab	... Ditto.
	" Girijabhushan	... University Law College.
	" Janakdas	... Ripon College.
	" Jitendranath	... Ditto.
220	" Kalipada	... Ditto.
	" Lalitmohan	... Ditto.
	" Manindrachandra	... University Law College.
	" Manindramohan	... Ditto.
	" Phanindranath	... Ripon College.
	" Prabodhchandra	... Ditto.

	Mukhopadhyay, Rohinikumar	University Law College.
	" Sasadhar	Ditto.
	" Sisirkumar	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Sudhirchandra	University Law College.
230	" Trailokyanath	Bangabasi College.
	Murlidhar Prosad	University Law College.
	Nag, Bhupeshchandra	Dacca College.
	" Ganendrakanta	University Law College.
	" Rajendrakumar	Ditto.
	Namhata, Surendranath	Ditto.
	Nasiruddin Ahmad	Ripon College.
	Nirsunarayan Singh	University Law College.
	Pal, Gaurlal	Ripon College.
	" Nalinchandra	University Law College.
240	" Surendrachandra	Ditto.
	Pattanayak, Padmacharan	Ditto.
	Pradhan, Prakaschandra	Ditto.
	Radhakanta Saran	Ripon College.
	Raha, Randolph Ogilvie	University Law College.
	Rai Tribhuban Nath Sahai	Ditto.
	Rakshit, Ambikacharan	Ditto.
	Ray, Anathnath	Ditto.
	" Anilbaran	Ditto.
	" Bankimchandra	Ripon College.
250	" Bimalchandra	University Law College.
	" Bimalacharan	Ditto.
	" Brajendrakumar	Ripon College.
	" Brajendranath	Ditto.
	" Brindabanchandra	University Law College.
	" Charuchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Charuchandra	Ripon College.
	" Jadunath	University Law College.
	" Khagendranath	Ditto.
	" Manindranath	Ditto.
260	" Nanigopal	Ripon College.
	" Praphullachandra	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Priyanath	Dacca College.
	" Saratchandra	University Law College.
	" Saurendrakumar	Ditto.
	" Surendranath	Dacca College.
	Raychaudhuri, Bhabendranarayan	Ripon College
	" Jitendrachandra	University Law College.
	" Nabakrishna	Ditto.
	" Santimay	Ditto.
270	" Saratchandra	Ditto
	" Sureschandra	Ditto.
	Reza Hosain	Ditto.
	Safdar Ahmad	Ditto.
	Saha, Bibhutibhushan	Ditto.
	" Kshetramohan	Dacca College.
	" Mukundalal	Ditto.
	" Pranballabh	Ditto.
	Samaddar, Renupada	Ripon College.
	Sanyal, Dinescharan	Ditto.
280	" Girijamohan	University Law College.
	" Surendranath	Ripon College.
	Sarkar, Aswinikumar	University Law College.
	" Binodbihari	Ripon College.
	" Nalinchandra	University Law College.
	" Prannath	Ditto.
	" Rajanikanta	Ditto.
	Sen, Amalendu	Ditto.
	" Anadicharan	Ripon College.
	" Dwijendranath	University Law College.
290	" Girischandra	Ditto.
	" Gorachand	Ditto.
	" Kalidas	Ditto.
	" Nalinikumar	Ditto.
	" Rajendranath	Ripon College.
	" Ranjanlal	University Law College.
	" Surendrakumar	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Upendranath (I)	City College, Calcutta.

	Sengupta, Hemendrakisor	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Satyaranjan	...	University Law College.
300	Sinha, Bimalchandra	...	Ditto.
	" Indrajit	...	Patna Law College.
	" Indubhushan	...	University Law College.
	" Nabinchandra	...	Ditto.
	" Nandkisor	...	Ditto.
	" Ramchandra	...	Patna Law College.
	" Satyaranjan	...	Ripon College.
	Som, Pareslal	...	University Law College.
	Syed Abdul Latif	...	Dacca College.
	Syed Kasim Hossain Rizvi	...	Patna Law College.
310	Syed Mohammad Ismail	...	Ripon College.
	Taraphdar, Satischandra	...	Ditto.
	Tripathi, Hemchandra	...	University Law College.
313	Wajihuddin Ahmad	...	Ripon College.

G. THIBAUT, *Registrar.*

SENATE HOUSE, *the 19th August 1911.*



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1911.

PART II.

Advertisements.

[N.B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this Part of the "Gazette" cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

LAND SALE NOTICES.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Patna will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 21st September 1911 at 12 noon for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by law are realizable are arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share.

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
20032/11.	Badhna Lashkaripur Buzurg nisf. In Regr. D Badhna Lashkaripur Buzurg, ph. Bhimpur.	1,038 0 0	......	12a.	Bishun Prashad	778 8 0	......	64 14 0
8084/392	Diara Maranchi, ph. Ghyaspur.	4,462 0 0	Entire ...	......	Sheo Dayal Singh *alias* Tilakdhari Singh Vagairah.	......	2,231 0 0	......
9912/14	Anandpur Siaman o Mustafapur Siaman. In Regr. D Anandpur Siaman o Mustafapur, ph. Beswak.	853 13 11	Do. ...	......	Ad't Narain and Ajodhaya Prashad, minors under the guardianship of Most. Gulab Kuar, mother.	......	479 15 0	......
10014/116/2	Ghasanda, ph. Beswak.	2,987 11 9	......	3a. 9d. 6k. 13b. 6ph. 18r. 10t. S.A.	Most. Rajindarani Kuar *alias* Deoki Kuar Vagairah.	647 5 4	......	112 0
10118/220	Salempur Ajaipur, ph. Beswak.	641 1 1	Entire ...	......	Ram Parshad Sahu and Bansi Sahu under the guardianship of Meghan Sahu and self Meghan Sahu.	......	160 4 4	......
10872/374	Islampur Hissa Jagir, ph. Beswak.	960 4 10	Do. ...	......	Most. Sohago Kuar ...	......	240 1 0	......
12068/185	Akbarpur Ram Kishun. In Regr. D, Akbarpur Kishan Kumar, ph. Pilllich.	1,250 1 0	Do. ...	......	Ram Kishun Lal Saha, Lal Babu Murli Dhar, Ram Baboo, majors, and Bhuneshre, Parsad, minor, under the guardianship of Mahesh Lal Chaudhuri.	......	198 14 3	......
13769/163	Gangapur, Pakri, ph. Telhara.	800 0 0	Do. ...	......	Babu Chandar Bhan Prasad Singh Vagairah.	......	150 6 5	......

Patna, the 19th August 1911.

M. D. MUKHERJI, Collector in charge.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Hooghly will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 20th September 1911 at 12 noon for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share.

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A
66	Rakhalgachi, pargana Pandua.	594 6 0	Entire ...	Nil	Srimati Sarat Moni Debi, Hrisikesh Mookerjee, Anna Purna Debi and Ram Doyal Roy as Trustees to the estate of Hrisikesh Mookerjee.	......	43 4 7	......

(ILLEGIBLE), *for* Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Saran will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on Monday, the 18th September 1911, at noon for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share.

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
1816	Chirand or Kasba Chirand, pargana Chirand.	8,447 2 11	......	Separate account No. 17 ... ... 1. Balua— Pokhta, 4a. Kham, 8a. 2. Kasipur— Pokhta, 4a. Kham, 8a. 3. Sherpur Mala— Pokhta, 6a. Kham 8a. 4. Bishunpur Rajshahi or Bishunpur Rajshahi and Bishunpur Harsam— Pokhta, 1a. 9p. Kham, 2a. 8p. All other shares than that specified will be excluded from sale.	Babu Debi Persad, Pleader, Manager of Babu Raj Rajeshwari Kumar Singh.	719 6 3	....	88 6 0

S. N. GHOSH, *for* Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13 of Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of the 24-Parganas will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 23rd September 1911 at 12 o'clock noon for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 6, 8 and 10 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share or shares are excluded from sale.

Consecutive No.	Tauzi No.	Name of pargana and mahal.	Sadar jama of the whole estate.	Whether whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the specification of such share.	Names of the proprietors of the properties to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	1 Rs	Pargana Magura, kismat Chetla and others.	5,422 3 0	......	15a. 8g. 3k. 1kg. 16t. share in mauza Chetla, 15a. 8g. 2kg. 4t. 2k. 2kr. share in mauza Satgachia, 15a. 9g. 2k. 9t. share in mauza Tongtola, 15a. 19g. 2kg. 10t. share in mauza Barisa except certain specified portion of land and other shares in mauza Hatiaghar and others.	Girindra Nath Ray Chowdhry and others.	2,079 13 10	......	62 9 10½
2	56-5	Pargana Magura, kismat Sreerampur and others.	3,136 5 7½	......	2a. 18g. 1k. 1kr. share	Sarat Kumari Dassee ...	521 1 6	......	232 7 4
3	956	Pargana Agarpara, kismat Agarpara.	4,496 3 0	Whole ...	......	Akshoy Kumar Bose and others.	......	10 7 6	......

Alipore, the 15th August 1911.

(ILLEGIBLE), *for* Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Muzaffarpur will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 21st September 1911 at midday for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share.

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
7080	Gopinath Amir Kuli Khan, pargana Reth.	1,099 14 11	Entire ...	......	Mussamat Sohago Kuar and others.	......	274 15 8	......
0808/8	Paharpur Chandpura, pargana Hajipur.	834 14 8	......	13 annas	Baboo Mahamáyá Prasad and others.	678 12 7	......	141 6 8
11841/1	Parsotimpur Barari, pargana Bhimpur.	1,152 7 0	......	9 a. 2 g. 4 c. 8 b. 12 f. ...	Mussamat Bibi Fasihan, alias Bibi Ghåso.	656 5 6	......	126 1 9
				Temporarily settled estates.				
11918	Jalal Chuck, pargana Hajipur.	857 0 0	Entire ...	......	Kuldeep Sahai	......	214 4 0	......
11980 R. S.	Sukwarpur, pargana Hajipur	2,048 0 0	......	13 a. 14 d. 1 c. 5 b. 13½ r.	Nand Keshwar Lall and others ...	1,754 1 0	......	4 7 0

Muzaffarpur Collectorate, the 12th August 1911. F. F. LYALL, Collector.

Sale Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Shahabad will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on 18th September 1911 at 11 A.M. for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share:—

Tauzi number.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
304	Karisath Himat and Paduman, pr. Arrah.	956 12 0	The whole	......	Bibi Umat Fatma and others ...	......	102 3 11	......
434	Mahuli Khurd, pr. Arrah.	550 0 0	Do. ...	...	Birij Kishore Prashad Singh and others.	......	64 4 3	......
1796	Konauli, pr. Chausa ...	952 0 0	Do. ...	...	Deoki Nandan Thakur and others.	.....	5 7 9	......
1798	Kusurpa, pr. Chausa	1,325 0 0	Do. ...	......	Ram Surat Pandey	......	414 0 0	......
2022	Sarenja, pr. Chausa	774 0 0	Do. ...	......	Ram Autar Rai and others ...	......	57 11 10	......
2176	Belaon, pr. Chainpore.	509 13 10	Do. ...	......	Bansidhar Misir and others ...	......	210 9 6	......
3051/Jt.	Siri Rampore alias Sarai, pr. Chainpore.	1,441 1 1	.....	The residuary share to be sold 9a. Other share is exempted from sale.	Jawahir Tiwari and others ...	810 10 1	......	128 12 0
3429/Jt.	Kusi, pr. Danwar ...	1,596 0 0	......	The residuary share to be sold 8a. Other share is exempted from sale.	Raghupat Pandey and others ...	798 0 0	......	464 8 0
3878	Situhari Ganesh, pr. Nonour.	1,003 0 4	The whole	....	Mosadi Rai and others ...	......	4 2 5	......
4707/3	Sahaj Deshri Pharaura, pr. Piaro.	1,025 0 0	......	Khata 3 is to be sold ... . Pharaura 8, a. 9 p. Other share is exempted from sale.	Mossammat Sahodara Kuar and others.	508 9 6	......	174 15 9
9582	*Banarpore, pr. Chausa	661 0 0	The whole	......	Ram Autar Rai and others ...	......	62 0 0 (revenue.) 6 0 0 (process fee.)	......
10319/Jt.	Pandeypore, pr. Ballia.	1,003 0 0	......	The residuary share is to be sold. Pandeypore 8 a. Other share is exempted from sale.	Dhakauri Chaubey and others ...	501 9 0	......	125 6 10

*This estate is to be sold under section 14 of Act XI of 1859 for the arrears of ijmali account of kist March 1911.

Shahabad Collectorate, Arrah, the 14th August 1911. J. JOHNSTON, Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Nadia will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 21st September 1911 at 12 o'clock for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share.

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Char Udaichandrapur, pargana Bagowan.	Rs. 1,407	Whole estate ...	... ..	Debendra Nath Singha Ray and others.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. 9 3	Rs. A. P.

Krishnagar, the 11th August 1911. S. C. GHOSE, *for* Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Purnea will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 7th September 1911 at 12 o'clock for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share.

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1284	Ashja, pargana Ashja	Rs. A. P. 4,642 10 7	16 annas ..	......	Rudra Nand Thakur, Gira Nand Thakur, Gaja Nand Thakur, Mosammat Janak Kishori, widow of Jakti Nath Thakur, Kobda Nand Thakur, Daya Nand Thakur, Janardan Prosad Thakur, self and guardian of Tirpurari Prasad Thakur.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 149 2 7	Rs. A. P. ......

Purnea, the 2nd August 1911. A. W. WARDE-JONES, *for* Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Midnapore will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 26th September 1911 at 12 o'clock for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share.

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
818	Pargana Gagnapur, mahal Ghosepur.	1,208 1 8	Entire ...	......	Jiban Kristo Ghose ...	......	76 3 8	......
953	Pargana Kasijora, mahal Harenaranchuck.	2,397 10 3	Do. ...	......	Munshi Abdul Jalil ...	......	254 0 3	......
1062	Pargana Kasijora Kismat, mahal Naskardighi.	810 2 6	Do. ...	... ..	Damodar Das Barman, Sebait Sriari Iswar Syamlal Jew.	......	7 14 6	......
1253	Pargana Kharagpur, mahal Gopinathpur— As. P. 10 8 / 5 4 } share.	510 3 0	Do. ...	......	Sremutya Champaklota Tasri Brahmboni.	....	53 10 0	......
2409	Pargana Sabapur, mahal Dingal.	3,893 1 4	......	Residuary excluding separate account No. 1 8 annas share of the mahal will be sold. All other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale.	Jiban Kristo Ghose ...	1,446 8 8	......	151 1 6
2409	Pargana ditto, mahal ditto.	3,893 1 4	......	Separate account No. 1, 8 annas share of the mahal will be sold. All other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale.	Jiban Kristo Ghose...	1,446 8 8	......	150 10 6
2730	Pargana Kalyanpur, mauza Bandarbani, tenure No. 51.	903 12 0	Entire ...	......	Sitalmoni Dasi ...	......	1,986 1 10 January 1906 to March 1911.	Rent 1,986 1 10

Midnapore Collectorate, the 19th August 1911. S. A. MALIK, *for* Collector.

Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of land, no longer required by Government, situated along the Ranaghat-Murshidabad Branch of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, in the district of Nadia, will be put up to sale at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the 11th October 1911, corresponding with the 24th Aswin (Bengali), at Krishnagar in the Land Acquisition Deputy Collector's Office.

The purchasers of the several plots of land will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—The purchasers will have no power to make any excavations on the land nearer than 15 feet from the railway boundary, or to plough the land nearer than three feet from the same.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount must be paid down at once.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount must be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale shall be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the lot again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

4th.—The plots of land will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders.

5th.—The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt by the Collector of the orders of the Board confirming the sale.

Consecutive lot No.	Name of district.	Pargana and mauza.	Number of mile on which land is situate.	Situated on which side of the railway.	Approximate area of lot in bighas and in acres.		Land excluded from sale from each lot		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundary of lot.
					B. K. C.	A. R. P.	Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.		
1	Nadia ...	Pargana Plassy, mauza Debagram.	Between mile 41-42.	West of the Railway line.	61 14 4	21 1 22·80	... ..	......	......	The land is bounded on the— *North*—Road leading to Katwa. *South*—Land belonging to Jadu Ghose and others. *East*—Railway land. *West*—Berhampore road.
2	Do. ...	Pargana Bagwan, mauza Pachachandpur.	In old mile No. 41.	East of the Railway line.	15 15 7	5 0 34·215	... ...	.. ...	......	Boundary— *North*—Rented land of Umed Sarup and Baru Molla. *South*—Land of Loharam Acharjee and Baru Molla. *East*—Rented land of Baru and Sarif Molla. *West*—Railway land.

Krishnagar, the 16th August 1911.

S. C. GHOSE, *for* Collector.

Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of land, no longer required by Government, situated at Parmanandapur, pargana Khargpur, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, in the district of Midnapore, will be put up to sale at 11 o'clock on Tuesday, the 26th September 1911, corresponding with the 10th Aswin 1319 Amli, at the Midnapore Collectorate—

The purchasers of the several plots of land will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—The purchasers will have no power to make any excavations on the land nearer than fifteen feet from the railway boundary, or to plough the lands nearer than three feet from the same.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount must be paid down at once.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount must be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the 15th day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale shall be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the lot again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

4th.—The plots of land will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders.

5th.—The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt by the Collectors of the orders of the Commissioner confirming the sales.

Consecutive lot number.	Name of district.	Pargana and mauza.	Number of mile on which land is situate.	Approximate area of lot in bighas and in acres.	Boundary of lot
1	Midnapore ..	Pargana Khargpur, village Oyalipur changed to village Parmanandapur.	......	B. K. C. 69 18 5¾	*North*—Lands of Rajani Samit and Chintamani Jana of Keshpal. *South*—Lands of Durga Das Chakravarti, Guru Prasad Ghosh and Kenaram Parui of Oyalipur. *East*—Bund (embankment). *West*—The Cossye river.
		Total area to be relinquished	...	69 18 5¾	

Midnapore Collectorate, the 28th July 1911.

K. RAHA, *for* Collector.

Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of land, no longer required by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, situated along the Puri line of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway in the district of Puri, will be put up to sale at 2 o'clock on the 15th September 1911, corresponding with the 30th Singha, 1319 Amli, at the Delung Railway Station.

The purchasers of the several plots of land will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—The purchaser will have no power to make any excavations on the land nearer than 15 feet from the Railway fencing, or plough the land closer than 3 feet from its foundation.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount must be paid down at once.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount must be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale shall be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government and the lot again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

4th.—The plots of land will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders.

5th.—The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt by the Collector of the orders of the Commissioner confirming the sales.

Consecutive lot number.	Name of district.	Pargana and mauza.	Number of mile on which the land is situate.	Situated on which side of the railway.	Approximate area of lot in acres.	Land excluded from sale from each lot.		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundary of lot.
						Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.		
					Acres.				
1	Puri ...	Pargana Lembai mauza Delang.	8	North ...	3·14	......	......	From plot Nos. 1521 to 1267.	*North*—By portion of plot No. 1231 and Nos. 1471, 1252, 1260 and 1256. *South*—By portions of plots Nos. 1265, 1261, 1259 and 1257 (Railway land). *East*—By plots Nos. 924, 864 and a portion of No. 865 of mauza Ramchandrapur (Railway land to be sold). *West*—By portion of plot No. 1231 and Nos. 1230 and 1265.
2	Do. ...	Ditto ...	8	South ...	2·82	......	......	From plot Nos. 1524 to 1262.	*North*—By portions of plots Nos. 1524, 1 62 and 1525 (Railway lands). *South*—By portions of plots Nos. 1295, 1333, 1334, 1335 and 1336. *East*—By plot No. 923 and portions of plot No. 872 of mauza Ramchandrapur (Railway land to be sold). *West*—By plot No. 1263 and portion of No. 1295.
3	Do. ...	Pargana Lembai, mauza Ramchandrapur.	8 & 9	North ...	4·90	......	......	From plot Nos. 924 to 897.	*North*—By plots Nos. 855, 856, 863, 861, 860, 850, 903, 902, 906 and 911. *South*—By portions of plots Nos. 865, 866, 869, 888, 889, 900, 899, 898, and 897 (Railway land). *East*—By portion of plot No. 2781 of mauza Birboi (Railway land to be sold). *West*—By portion of plot No. 1257 and No. 1521 of mauza Delang (Railway land to be sold).
4	Do. ...	Ditto ...	8 & 9	South ...	2·64	......	......	From plot Nos. 923 to 896.	*North*—By portions of plot Nos. 872, 885, 886, 890, 892, 896 and 897 (Railway land). *South*—By plot Nos. 873, 884, 883, 891, 893 and 895. *East*—By portion of plot Nos. 2781, 1901 and 2777 of mauza Birboi (Railway land to be sold). *West*—By portion of plot No. 1525 of mauza Delang (Railway land to be sold).
5	Do. ...	Birboi ...	9	North ...	6·41	......	......	From plot Nos. 2781 to 390.	*North*—By plot Nos. 1881, 1879, 1878, 385, 386, 388, 389, 403, 402, 407 and portion of No. 412. *South*—By portion of plot Nos. 2751, 1877, 1876, 1875, 392, 400, 399, 398, 410 and 15. *East*—By portion of plot Nos. 412, 413, and 411. *West*—By plot Nos. 925, 910 and portion of No. 897 of mauza Ramchandrapur (Railway land to be sold).
6	Do. ...	Pargana Lembai, mauza Birboi.	9	South ...	4·19	......	......	From 1901 to 2780.	*North*—By portions of plot Nos. 2781, 1882, 1883, 1887, 1890, 1889, 1879, 2519, 1869 and 16 (Railway lands). *South*—By plots Nos. 1902, 1903, 1896, 1892, 1893, 1944, 1945, 1946, 2778 and 2779. *East*—By plot Nos. 1867 and 1865. *West*—By portion of plot Nos. 897 and 922 of mauza Ramchandrapur (Railway land to be sold).

N. GHOSH, Land Acquisition Officer.

Puri Collectorate, the 21st July 1911.

Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of land, no longer required by Government, situated in a length of 12·35 miles of the distributaries in No. 4 subdivision of the Public Works Cossye Division, in the district of Midnapore, will be put up to sale at 11 o'clock on Tuesday, the 26th September 1911, corresponding with the 10th of Aswin 1319 Amli, at the Midnapore Collectorate.

The purchasers of the several plots of land will be subject to the following conditions :—

1st.—The purchasers will have no power to make any excavations on and nearer than 15 feet from the canal boundary or plough the lands nearer than 3 feet from the same.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount must be paid down at once.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceeds Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount must be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale shall be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the lot again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

4th.—The plots of land will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders.

5th.—The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt by the Collector of the orders of the Commissioner confirming the sale.

Consecutive number of lot.	Name of district.	Pargana and mauza.	B. K. C.	Number of mile on which land is situate.	Approximate area of lot in bighas. B. K. C.	Boundary of lot.
1	Midnapore ...	Pargana Khargpur, mauza Radhakishore	2 7 8	Mile No. 1, Gowalara Sub-Branch, Distributary No. I.		
		„ Dhekiabazar, mauza Goteserya	0 15 4			
		„ Khargpur, mauza Maisa ...	0 4 2			
		„ „ „ Chak Sawrah...	1 12 1			
		„ Dhekiabazar, mauza Sankmandal	0 10 6			
			5 9 5	......	5 9 5	
2	Ditto ...	Pargana Khargpur, mauza Radhakishore	3 19 13	Mile No 2, Gowalara Sub-Branch, Distributary No. I.		
		„ „ „ Gowalara ...	3 11 15			
			7 11 12	......	7 11 12	
3	Ditto ...	Pargana Sabaug, mauza Kalikakundu ...	11 8 14	Mile No. 4, Branch I, Distributary No. 4.		
		„ „ „ Dewarah ...	0 18 10			
		„ „ „ Baragerya Batitaki.	4 2 15			
		„ Khandar, mauza Chak Bahadur	4 14 7			
			21 4 14	......	21 4 14	
4	Ditto ...	Pargana Sabang, mauza Kalikakunda ...	1 4 1	Mile No. 5, Branch I, Distributary No. 4.		
		„ „ „ Dewarah	11 18 12			
		„ „ „ Baragerya Batitaki.	2 8 12			
		„ „ „ Khanbichak ...	0 19 15			
		„ „ „ Bar-Khelna ...	2 17 2			
			19 8 10	......	19 8 10	
5	Ditto ...	Pargana Sabang, mauza Khanbichak ...	3 7 18	Mile No. 6, Branch I, Distributary No. 4.		
		„ „ „ Chota-Khelna ...	10 1 8			
		„ „ „ Gutichak ...	2 6 15			
		„ „ „ Sitarampur ...	1 19 15			
		„ „ „ Tulsichak ...	1 18 5			
			19 14 8	......	19 14 8	
6	Ditto ...	Pargana Sabang, mauza Tulsichak Batitaki.	3 13 12			
		„ „ „ Handol Batitaki	2 2 10			
		„ „ „ Handol	4 18 12			
			10 15 2	......	10 15 2	
7	Ditto ...	Pargana Kharspur, mauza Kukradaha ...	0 17 1	Mile No. 133, Branch Kanchdiha, Distributary No. 2.		
		„ Dhekiabazar, „ Samudrapur	7 13 2			
		„ „ „ Bar-Sankar	4 15 6			
		„ „ „ Ghanswar-pur.	11 11 4			
			24 16 13	......	24 16 13	
8	Ditto ...	Pargana Khandar, mauza Beldiha ...	6 12 0	Mile No. 4, Branch I, Distributary No. 1.		
		„ „ „ Tulranga ...	2 8 2			
			9 0 2	......	9 0 2	
	Ditto ...	Pargana Julkapur, mauza Gumai ...	1 8 6	Mile No. 6, Branch I, Distributary No. 4.		
		„ „ „ Julkapur ...	1 18 6			
		„ „ „ Bar-Jiban ...	4 4 7			
			7 11 3	......	7 1 3	
10	Ditto ...	Pargana Khandar, mauza Moglanichak ...	7 5 12	Mile No. 3, Branch I, Distributary No. 4.	7 5 12	
11	Ditto	Pargana Khandar, mauza Moglanichak	2 10 11	Mile No. 9, Branch I, Distributary No. 4.		
		„ „ „ „	0 15 1			
		„ „ „ Dhaneswarpur Batitaki.	1 1 11			
		„ „ „ Dhaneswarpur	0 13 9			
		„ Julkapur, „ Natuna ...	8 2 10			
		„ „ „ Banyadighi ...	0 5 11			
			13 9 5	......	13 9 5	

Consecutive lot number.	Name of district.	Pargana and mauza.	B. K. C.	Number of mile on which land is situate.	Approximate area of lot in bighas. B. K. C.	Boundary of lot
12	Midnapore	Pargana Julkapur, mauza Benyadighi ..	4 1 0			
		" " " Andulia ...	6 9 0			
		" " " Palkan ...	0 18 15			
		" " " Gumai ...	1 3 6			
		" " " Andulia Batitaki.	1 1 0			
			14 3 5	......	14 3 5	
13	Ditto ..	Pargana Dhokiabazar, mauza Rambhadrapur.	2 3 5	Distributary No. 2A.		
		" " " Keshpur ...	8 4 15			
		" " " Radhakrishnapur.	3 13 2			
		" " " Maharajpur	3 12 6			
		" " " Mirzapur ...	4 18 11			
		" " " Chaksar ...	0 11 11			
			23 4 2	......	23 4 2	
14	Ditto ...	Pargana Shahapur, mauza Chak Asraf ...	2 10 5			
		" " " Chak Mann ...	0 12 1			
			3 2 6	......	3 2 6	
		Total land to be relinquished	... ...		156 17 3	

Midnapore Collectorate, the 28th July 1911. K. RAHA, *for* Collector.

Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of land, no longer required by Government, situated along the last $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles of the Branch Canal distributary No. I, in the district of Midnapore, will be put up to sale at 11 o'clock on Tuesday, the 26th September 1911, corresponding with the 10th of Aswin 1319 Amli, at Midnapore Collectorate.

The purchasers of the several plots of land will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—The purchasers will have no power to make any excavations on and nearer than fifteen feet from the canal boundary or plough the lands nearer than three feet from the same.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount must be paid down at once.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceeds Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount must be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale shall be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the lot again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

4th.—The plots of land will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders.

5th.—The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt by the Collector of the orders of the Commissioner confirming the sale.

Consecutive lot number.	Name of district.	Pargana and mauza.	Number of mile on which land is situate.	Approximate area of lot in bighas. B. K. C.	Boundary of lot.
1	Midnapore ...	Pargana Narsingarh, mauza Bagabhera.	17th and part of 18th mile.	8 9 3	*North and South*—Paddy land of Bhagabhera. *East*—Orissa Trunk Road. *West*—Bengal-Nagpur Railway land in Bagabhera.
2	Ditto ..	Pargana ditto, mauza ditto.	Part of 18th mile ...	1 11 3	*North and South*—Paddy land of Bagabhera. *East*—Bengal-Nagpur Railway land in Bagabhera. *West*—Channel land in Bahurupa.
3	Ditto ...	Pargana ditto, mauza Bahurupa.	Ditto ...	1 11 0	*North and South*—Paddy land of Bahurupa. *East*—Channel land of Padimpur Chak. *West*—Channel land of Bagabhera.
4	Ditto ...	Pargana ditto, mauza Chak Padima.	Ditto ...	5 17 7	*North and South*—Paddy land of Chak Padima. *East*—Channel land of Bahurupa. *West*—Channel land of Chak Tamakula.
5	Ditto ...	Pargana ditto, mauza Tamakula.	Ditto ...	7 0 12	*North and South*—Paddy land of Chak Tamakula. *East and West*—Channel land of Padima Chak.
6	Ditto ...	Pargana ditto, mauza Jalipadima Chak.	Part of 19th mile ...	12 1 3	*North and South*-Paddy land of Chak Padima. *East*—Channel land in Chak Tamakula. *West*—Channel land in Fulgerya.
7	Ditto ...	Pargana ditto, mauza Fulgerya.	Ditto ...	8 18 10	*North*—Channel land of mauza Tala. *South*—Channel land of Jalipadima Chak. *East and West*—Paddy land in Fulgerya.
8	Ditto ...	Pargana ditto, mauza Tala.	Part of 19th and 20th mile.	3 14 2	*North*- Paddy land of mauza Tala. *South*—Channel land of Fulgerya. *East and West*—Paddy land of Tala.
		Total area to be relinquished	...	49 3 8	

Midnapore Collectorate, the 28th July 1911. K. RAHA, *for* Collector.

Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below to the undermentioned estates, situated in the district of Midnapore, will be put up to sale at the Midnapore Collectorate on Tuesday, the 26th of September 1911, corresponding with the 9th of Ashwin 1318 B.S. The purchasers will be subject to the following conditions of sale :—

Conditions of Sale.

1st.—The estates to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price which will be fixed by the Collector at the time of sale. The purchasers of these estates will be considered as the proprietors of the estates, and the entire proprietary right of Government in such estates will be transferred to them, subject to the revenue fixed in perpetuity.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to the existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and by the laws in force; and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the schedule of assessment prepared by the Revenue authorities.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4th.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale is to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

No. on the district roll.	Name of estate and pargana.	Approximate area in acres.	Government revenue assessed.	REMARKS.
		A. R. P.	Rs. A. P.	
2982	Pargana Barada, estate Iswarpur Bar.	9 0 38	34 15 6	The revenue of this mahal has been fixed at Rs. 34-15-6 from Rs. 46-10 after deducting collection charges at the rate of Rs. 25 per cent.
2986	Pargana ditto, estate Srirampur...	7 2 25·5	29 2 8	The revenue of this mahal has been fixed at Rs. 29-2-8 from Rs. 38-14-3 after deducting collection charges at the rate of Rs. 25 per cent.
2990	Pargana Chetua, estate Harirampur	6 2 33·1	33 13 11	The revenue of this mahal has been fixed at Rs. 33-13-11 from Rs 45-2-6 after deducting Rs. 25 per cent.
2996	Pargana Chandrakona, estate Syampur.	13 3 24·4	81 8 3	The revenue of this mahal has been fixed at Rs. 81-8-3 from Rs. 108-11 after deducting Rs. 25 per cent. as collection charges.
2997	Pargana ditto, estate Masakpur ..	4 2 25·7	22 12 6	The revenue of this mahal has been fixed at Rs. 22-12-6 from Rs. 30-6 after deducting Rs. 25 per cent. as collection charges.
3004	Pargana Baroda, estate Bhagdaha	6 0 30	23 10 9	The revenue of this mahal has been fixed at Rs. 23-10-9 from Rs. 31-9 after deducting Rs. 25 per cent. as collection charges.
3013	Pargana Chandrakona, estate Bhagirathpur.	20 2 21	100 8 11	The revenue of this mahal has been fixed at Rs. 100-8-11 from Rs. 134-1-3 after deducting Rs. 25 per cent. as collection charges.
3032	Pargana Chetua, estate Harirampur	6·27 0 0	37 1 6	The revenue of this mahal has been fixed at Rs. 37-1-6 from Rs. 49-7-3 after deducting Rs. 25 per cent. as collection charges.
3033	Pargana ditto, estate Pakurdona ...	4·37 0 0	26 8 6	The revenue of this mahal has been fixed at Rs. 26-8-6 from Rs. 35-5-9 after deducting Rs. 25 per cent as collection charges.
3051	Pargana Dhekia Basar, estate Munibgarh.	0 1 6·612	To be sold revenue-free.	To be sold revenue-free.

Midnapore Collectorate, the 3rd August 1911.

G. BAINY, Collector.

List of unclaimed documents of the Calcutta Registry Office for the year 1908 liable to destruction under section 85 of Act XVI of 1908 after one month.

Serial No.	Name of Parties.		Nature of documents.	Number of documents in register.	Book.	Volume.	Page.	Date of—	
	Claimant.	Executant.						Completion of registration.	Refusal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Ramesvar Shaw	Ram Narayan Ram	Surrender of lease.	1684	I	36	236-237	2nd July 1908.	......
2	Manick Mullick ... ... Talebuddin Mia ... ... Gaheruddin Molla .. .. Rahimbax Khondkar ... ... Okazuddin Ahamad ... ... Aminuddin ... ... Aminuddin Chowdry	Manick Mullick ... ... Talebuddin Mia ... ... Gaheruddin Molla . ... Rahimbax Khondkar ... ... Okazuddin Ahamad ... .. Aminuddin ... . Aminuddin Chowdry	Agreement ...	9	II	...	...	......	13th June 1908.
3	Abdul Kader ... ... Maser Khan ... ... Abdul Hamid ... ... Eklajuddin ... . Namuuddin Mia ... ... Moazum Kazi	Abdul Kader ... ... Maser Khan ... ... Abdul Hamid ... ... Eklajuddin ... . Namuuddin Mia ... ... Moazum Kazi	Ditto ...	10	II	...	...	......	Ditto.
4	Yeasin Khan ... ... Asgar Ali ... ... Mohamad Mahochen ... ... Jainuddin Chowdry ... ... Mir Kahasar Ali ... ... Lucku Mia ... ... Shaikh Mehedi ... ... Abrahim ... ... Hosein Ali Dewan ... ... Mohamad Ayenuddin ... ... Matiuddin Ahamamed Mredha ... Golam Rahaman ... ... Habibulla ... ... Kazi Mahamad Du Du	Yeasin Khan ... ... Asgar Ali ... ... Mohamad Mahochen ... ... Jainuddin Chowdry ... ... Mir Kahasar Ali ... ... Lucku Mia ... ... Shaikh Mehedi ... ... Abrahim ... ... Hosein Ali Dewan ... ... Mohamad Ayenuddin .. ... Matiuddin Ahamamed Mredha ... Golam Rahaman ... .. Habibulla ... ... Kazi Mahamad Du Du	Ditto ...	11	II	...	...	......	15th June 1908.
5	Khamankari Dasi	Srimati Prasad Dasi	Receipt ...	16	II	...	...	......	5th November 1908.
	Kristodhone Dey ... ... Haridhone Dey ... ... Srimati Ranibala Dasi	....	....	....	... ...	... ...	... ...	....	....
6	Piron Bibi	Shaikh Ramjan Ali	Sale ...	12	II	...	...	......	24th June 1908.

CALCUTTA,
The 8th August 1911.

KRIPA NATH DUTT,
District Registrar of Assurances.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF BENGAL

for the week ending 14th August 1911.

LIABILITIES.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up		2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		1,79,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	Rs. 69,23,992 0 1	1,97,61,771	11	3
Ditto ditto at Branches	,, 1,28,37,779 11 2			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...		17,15,85,634	15	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.		9,28,771	13	2
Sundries		11,67,550	10	7
Rupees ...		23,18,43,729	2	0

ASSETS.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities		2,36,25,700	0	0
Other authorized Investments		53,44,822	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities		3,68,29 227	0	6
Accounts of Credit on ditto ditto ...		3,92,32,087	5	11
Bills discounted and purchased...		2,81,67,736	0	11
Balances with other Banks		46,39,456	2	2
Bullion		......		
Dead Stock		22,03,357	12	9
Stamps		13,295	9	4
Sundries		3,04,593	5	7
		14,08,60,275	5	2
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office*	Rs. 3,85,68,929 0 3	9,09,83,453	12	10
Cash & Currency Notes at Branches†	,, 5,24,14,524 12 7			
Rupees ...		23,18,43,729	2	0

	Rs.	A.	P.
* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs., value Rs.	2,95,770	0	0
† Do. do. do. ,,	5,85,420	0	0
,,	8,81,190	0	0

Rate for Demand Loans, 3 per cent.

Percentage 47·03.

J. B. SPICER, Offg. Chief Accountant.

By order of the Directors,

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 16th August 1911.

(1186—1)

STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES ENFACED FOR PAYMENT OF INTEREST IN LONDON,

Under deduction of amount retransferred to India, and outstanding in the books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th August 1911.

PARTICULARS.	3 per cent. of 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS—						4 PER CENT. LOANS—							4½ PER CENT. LOANS—		GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1900-01.	Total.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. loan of 1879.	Total.	Transfer loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. portion.	Total.	
Balance of 31st July 1911 ...	40,92,900	1,24,81,500	7,62,71,100	1,85,87,800	96,98,200	22,23,000	11,92,61,600	6,933	5,000	......	500	38,800	2,500	53,733	29,500	29,500	12,34,37,733
ADD—																	
Amount of Loan certificate transferred to stock in London.	......	......	78,900	......	......	......	78,900	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	78,900
Amount issued in London by Conversion under Notification No. 6:01A, dated 3rd November 1908, up to	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 8th August 1911.	......	5,000	800	12,200	1,000	9,600	28,600	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	28,600
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 5th August 1911.	......	......	25,000	......	......	......	25,000	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	25,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th August 1911.	......	6,800	28,000	14,500	......	3,000	52,300	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	52,300
	40,92,900	1,24,93,300	7,64,03,800	1,86,14,500	96,99,200	22,35,600	11,94,46,400	6,933	5,000	......	500	38,800	2,500	53,733	29,500	29,500	12,36,22,533
DEDUCT— Amount written off in the London Registers.	......	12,200	66,400	17,000	5,000	5,000	1,05,600	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,05,600
Balance on 15th August 1911 ...	40,92,900	1,24,81,100	7,63,37,400	1,85,97,500	96,94,200	22,30,600	11,93,40,800	6,933	5,000	......	500	38,800	2,500	53,733	29,500	29,500	12,35,16,933

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th June 1911—Enfaced from India, 12,163 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 12,257 lakhs.
" 16th " 1911 to 30th " " " " " 1 lakh. " " " —
" 1st July " to 15th July " " " " — " " " 16 lakhs.
" 16th " " to 31st " " " " " 2 lakhs " " " 9 "
" 1st August " to 15th August " " " " 2 " " " " 1 lakh.
12,168 " 12,283 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 18th August 1911.

D. MORRISON,
Offg. Superintendent.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the quarter ending 31st October 1910, being the second quarter of the year 1910-11, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1909-10.

PARTICULARS.	For the quarter ending 31st October 1910.	For the quarter ending 31st October 1909.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance in favour of the Fund at the end of the previous quarter	1,54,36,379 0 9	1,55,00,317 14 9	......	68,938 14 0
ADD INCOME—				
Subscriptions from 1st August to 31st October in the Widows' Fund.	93,077 5 0	97,733 1 0	......	4,655 12 0
Subscriptions from 1st August to 31st October in the Children's Fund.	40,503 14 0	44,278 11 0	......	3,774 13 0
Fees and stamps	......	8 0 0	......	8 0 0
Income and outlay on office buildings and grounds	1,816 15 0	1,813 15 0	......	......
Amount at credit of subscribers under Rule 55 transferred to divisible surplus.	691 8 0	120 0 0	571 8 0	......
Total Income ...	1,36,086 10 0	1,43,953 11 0	571 8 0	8,438 9 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,55,72,465 10 9	1,56,44,271 9 9	A 571 8 0	72,377 7 0
DEDUCT EXPENDITURE—				
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Widows' Fund ...	1,86,468 3 5	1,80,107 7 5	6,360 12 0	......
Ditto ditto in the Children's Fund ...	96,924 13 1	94,972 7 8	1,952 5 5	......
Establishment and contingencies	6,770 3 3	9,941 6 2	......	3,171 2 11
Loss by exchange on remittances out of India	12,301 14 10	12,348 3 7	......	46 4 9
Commission paid for money-orders	660 8 6	705 10 6	......	45 2 0
Total Expenditure ...	3,03,125 11 1	2,98,075 3 4	B 8,313 1 5	3,262 9 8
Balance in favour of the Fund ...	1,52,69,339 15 8	1,53,46,196 6 5	C—7,741 9 5	69,114 13 4
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,55,72,465 10 9	1,56,44,271 9 9	571 8 0	72,377 7 0
Proportion of divisible surplus payable to qualified members of more than five years' standing	1,00,743 6 0	99,279 6 0	1,464 0 0	......

	1910 Widows' Fund.	1910 Children's Fund.	1909 Widows' Fund.	1909 Children's Fund.	Increase Widows' Fund.	Increase Children's Fund.	Decrease Widows' Fund.	Decrease Children's Fund.
Number of subscribers (on 31st October)	928	537	980	575	...	...	52	38
Ditto of incumbents (on 31st October)	724	851	708	844	16	7	...	...
Ditto of subscribers sharing abatement (on 1st May)	949	519	997	548	...	...	48	29

	Rs.	A.	P.
A.—Net decrease in grand total of income	71,805	15	0
B.—Net increase in total expenditure	5,050	7	9
C.—Net decrease in balance	76,856	6	9

J. W. MEDLAND, A.C.A., }
J. C. C. GRAY, } *Auditors.*

Published by order of the Directors,

J. M. MENDES, *Accountant.*

RIVERS HOWE, *Secretary.*

U. S. F. P. Fund Office, Calcutta, the 7th August 1911.

(1151—1)

NOTICE TO TENDERERS.

(See A. R. I., Vol. III, paras. 185 and 186.)

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of the undermentioned supplies from 1st November 1911 to 31st March 1912 will be received by the Superintendent, Remount Depôt, Calcutta, on the 27th August 1911.

II.—Forms of "Tender" and "Schedules" (I. A. F. Z2120, 2121 and 2122) of the stores for the supply of which tenders are invited are obtainable on payment at the rate of Re. 1 per set on application in writing and samples of the articles to be supplied can be inspected at the Remount Depôt, 25, Garden Reach, Calcutta, any day (Sundays and holidays excepted) between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M.

III.—Tenders will only be received in accordance with the conditions on these printed forms, which must be submitted in English, and should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article named in them will be delivered. Fractional parts of pies in rates will not be accepted. Tenders must be duly signed and completed in accordance with the instructions they contain.

IV.—Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit in the form of a Presidency Bank / Treasury Receipt or Government Promissory Notes, Provincial or Municipal debentures, or Port Trust bonds, as earnest-money, at the rate of 2 per cent. on the total value of the stores tendered for, subject to a minimum of Rs. 25 which deposit will be returned on acceptance or rejection of the tender. In the case of Promissory Notes being furnished they must remain in the name of the depositor.

V.—No security or deposit which the tenderer may have furnished in connection with a previous contract or on any other account can be accepted as earnest-money.

VI.—The approval or rejection of tenders rests with the Quartermaster-General in India, who reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender, or any items in a tender, without cause assigned. The lowest tender will not of necessity be accepted.

VII.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 noon on Monday, the 28th August 1911. Tenderers are invited to attend.

VIII.—Parties tendering are particularly requested to give their addresses in full.

IX.—Any further information required can be obtained on application to this office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. (Sundays and holidays excepted).

X.—Tenders must be sent under a strong cover, securely fastened, sealed with a distinctive device and conspicuously marked "Tender for the supply of grain and fodder" and addressed to the Superintendent, Calcutta Remount Depôt, Saharanpur (U. P.), and not to any officer by name.

XI.—Tenders (bids) which do not comply with the above conditions will be rejected.

C. TEMPLER, MAJOR,
Superintendent, Remount Depôt, Calcutta.

Camp Saharanpore, the 2nd August 1911.

Supplies or services required.		Where required.	Approximate requirements.	REMARKS.
			lbs.	
Oats, crushed	first quality ...	Depôt Godown, 25, Garden Reach, Calcutta.	90,000	All supplies will be received daily at the depôt godown according to daily requirement or as may be convenient to depôt.
Bran (wheat)	ditto ...		90,000	
Gram, crushed	ditto ...		90,000	
Barley, parched and crushed	ditto ...		90,000	
Linseed	ditto ..		3,000	
Salt	ditto ...		3,000	
Straw (paddy)	ditto ...		3,15,000	
Chaff (paddy straw)	ditto ...		1,35,000	

SUMMONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

(ORDER 5, RULES 1 AND 5.)

In the Court of the Additional Munsif at Muttra, District Agra.

SUIT No. 65 OF 1911.

Mossamat Srimati Rahni Daie, wife of Goswami Anal Kishore, Bengali Brahman by caste, resident of Brindaban, manager of Madan Mahanji's temple, plaintiff, *versus* Kithor Mohan Chakerverty, son of Bishunath, resident of Bashati, district Jagannathpuri, Kunja Mohan Terputi Bhotia, defendant.

To Kithor Mohan Chakraverti, son of Bishunath.

WHEREAS the plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for possession valued at Rs 100, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions on the first day of September 1911 at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon to answer the claim; and you are directed to produce on that day all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 16th day of August 1911.

(ILLEGIBLE), *for* Judge.

(1168—1)

INSOLVENT NOTICES.

In the matter of HURUCK CHAND BURMECHA and TOOLARAM BURMECHA, insolvents.

On the 1st day of August instant, it was ordered that Tuesday, the 5th day of September next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter and that unless cause be shown to the contrary on that day the said insolvents be discharged personally as well as to their after acquired property from all liabilities for debts, claims and demands of and against the said insolvents at the time of the filing of their petition for relief.

S. L. Pyne, Attorney. (1168—2)

In the matter of HAJEE ABDUL ROHAMAN HADJEE AHMED PATEL, an insolvent.

ON the 7th day of March 1911, by an order of this Court the said insolvent was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under the Act XI Vic, Chap. XXI, as to all persons named in his schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively, and it was further ordered that the said insolvent shall not apply for his final discharge except upon a certificate of the Official Assignee of this Court and assignee of the estate and effects of the said insolvent that he has rendered such assistance as may be reasonably required from him for the purpose of realizing the assets belonging to his estate.

Manuel and Augurwallah, Attorneys. (1170—1)

In the matter of RAM CHUNDER SHAHA and AKHOY KUMAR SHAHA, insolvents.

On the 14th day of June 1911 by an order of this Court the said insolvents were adjudged entitled to their personal discharge under the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI, as to all persons named in their schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively.

K. K. Chowdhury, Attorney. (1169—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

SUMMARY CASE.

No. 62 OF 1910.

Re Grish Chundra Brahmanundo *alias* Bhai Brahmanand, *ex parte* the debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 6th day of September 1911 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House for hearing the application.

Dated the 21st day of August 1911.

C. E. GREY, Official Assignee of Calcutta. (1164—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

SUMMARY CASE.

No. 105 OF 1911.

Re Norman Arthur Turner, *exparte* the debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 6th day of September 1911 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House for hearing the application.

Dated the 21st day of August 1911.

C. E. GREY, Official Assignee of Calcutta. (1163—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

SUMMARY CASE.

No. 111 OF 1910.

Re Robert Dunbar, *exparte* the debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 6th day of September 1911 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House for hearing the application.

Dated the 21st day of August 1911.

C. E. GREY, Official Assignee of Calcutta. (1162—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

SUMMARY CASE.

No. 123 OF 1911.

Re Anderson Jarrett, *exparte* the debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 6th day of September 1911 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court-house for hearing the application.

Dated the 21st day of August 1911.

C. E. GREY, Official Assignee of Calcutta. (1165—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

SUMMARY CASE.

No. 157 OF 1910.

Re Arthur Hope Counsell, *exparte* the debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 6th day of September 1911 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House for hearing the application.

Dated the 21st day of August 1911.

C. E. GREY, Official Assignee of Calcutta. (1166—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 188 OF 1911.

Re Sew Nundan Shaw, Roghu Nundan Shaw, Joy Nundan Shaw, and Hur Nundan Shaw, all residing at No. 155-1, Upper Chitpore Road, lately carrying on business as dealers in dâl and rice at No. 155-1, Upper Chitpore Road, aforesaid, and at present all without employment, *ex parte* the debtors.

ON the 7th day of August 1911, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Judisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 16th day of August 1911.

C. E. GREY, Official Assignee of Calcutta. (1140—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 185 OF 1911.

Re Kalyan Chunder Sinha, lately and also at present residing at No. 28, Boloram Ghose's Street, in the town of Calcutta, a correspondence clerk under Messrs. N. Bose & Co., at No. 13, Clive Street, Calcutta, *ex-parte* the debtor.

ON the 7th day of August 1911, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 16th day of August 1911.

C. E. GREY, Official Assignee of Calcutta. (1141—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 188 OF 1911.

Re Gopal Dass Khettry, lately residing at No. 34-1, Ruttou Sircar's Garden Street, and employed as a Gomashta in the firm of Bisweswar Dass Heera Lall of No. 76, Cotton Street, in the town of Calcutta, now a prisoner in the Presidency Jail, Calcutta, *ex-parte* the debtor.

ON the 8th day of August 1911, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 16th day of August 1911.

C. E. GREY, Official Assignee of Calcutta. (1142—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 189 OF 1911.

Re Dharonidhur Dutt, Kanai Lall Dutt and Monmotho Nath Dutt, residing at No. 75, Srigopal Mullick's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, and lately carrying on business jointly as watch and clock repairers and electroplaters and gold and silversmith at No. 76, Srigopal Mullick's Lane, in Calcutta, aforesaid, under the name, style and firm of D. D. Dutt and Sons, at present the said Kanai Lall Dutt and Monmotho Nath Dutt being out of employment and the said Dhoronidhur Dutt being at present employed as a piece workman in watch repairing in the shop of Army and Navy Stores, Calcutta, *ex parte* the debtors.

ON the 10th day of August 1911, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 16th day of August 1911.

C. E. GREY, Official Assignee of Calcutta. (1139—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

DISTRICT 24-PARGANAS.

In the Court of the District Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 74 OF 1911.

In the matter of Leopald Carlyle Myle, residing at No. 183, Lower Circular Road, district 24-Parganas, applicant, debtor.

PURSUANT to a petition dated the 31st May 1911 of the said applicant Leopald Carlyle Myle, and on the application of the said applicant and on reading the said petition and hearing Babu Annadaprosad Mitra, pleader for the applicant, it was ordered on 24th July 1911 that the debtor be and the said debtor was hereby adjudged insolvent. The 28th August 1911 is fixed for the creditors to prove their debts.

Dated this the 3rd day of August 1911.

T. W. RICHARDSON, District Judge.
(1078—1—1152)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

(*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*)

In the Court of the District Judge of Nadia.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 18 OF 1911.

In the matter of Banka Behari Biswas, son of late Haladhar Biswas, by caste Kaibarta, by profession unemployed, of Meherpur, police-station Meherpur, district Nadia.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 12th June 1911, and on reading the application for the said Banka Behari Biswas and hearing the pleader for him on 1st August 1911, it is ordered that the debtor be and the same debtor was hereby adjudged insolvent. The 4th September 1911 is fixed for the creditors to prove their debts.

S. C. MALLIK, District Judge.

Krishnagar, the 11th August 1911. (1130—1—1149)

In the Court of the District Judge of Patna at Bankipore.

PRESENT:

C. P. Beachcroft, Esq., I.C.S., District Judge of Patna.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 4 OF 1911.

Wazir Sahu and Chhedi Lal, petitioners, *versus* Jhinguri Singh and others, opposite party.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to all concerned that the insolvency petition of Wazir Sahu, son of Hem Sahu, deceased, and Chhedi Lal, son of Wazir Sahu, resident of Burhandi Chak, Barh, in the subdivision Barh, district Patna, has been admitted by this Court, and that the 26th August 1911 is fixed for hearing thereof.

C. P. BEACHCROFT, District Judge.

Bankipore, the 12th August 1911. (1144—1—1154)

In the Court of the District Judge of Cuttack.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 5 OF 1911.

In the matter of Prabhu Dayal, of Chowdhury bazar, Cuttack, district Cuttack, debtor.

PURSUANT to the petition dated the 3rd April 1911 by Prabhu Dayal, of Chowdhury bazar, town Cuttack, the debtor himself, and on reading the petition and hearing the pleaders, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this the 21st day of July 1911.

L. C. ADAMI, District Judge.
(1143—1—1160)

In the Court of the District Judge of Gaya.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 6 OF 1911.

Sukan Ram, petitioner.

WHEREAS one Sukan Ram, son of Gandauri Ram, by caste Rowniar, resident of mahalla Kiranighat, Sahebganj, Gaya, by profession service, has applied to this Court on the 3rd day of July 1911 to be declared an insolvent under Act III of 1907, Provincial Insolvency Act, this is to give notice that this Court has fixed the 1st day of September 1911 for hearing the aforesaid petition. Those who desire to be represented in this matter should attend this Court personally or by pleader.

The particulars of debts alleged to be due in the petition are as follows:—

Name of creditor.	Residence.	Nature of claim.	Amount due.
			Rs. A. P.
1. Paspati Nath Sahu.	Mahalla Chowk, Gaya.	Under decree in Probate case No. 16 of 1910.	1,010 15 1
2. Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Under decree in Probate case No. 19 of 1910.	1,055 6 1
		Total ...	2,066 5 2

H. E. SPRY, Offg. District Judge.

Gaya, the 29th July 1911. (1065—1—1147)

In the Court of the District Judge of Gaya.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 4 OF 1911.

Notice under clause 7, section 16, of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.

RAMGULAM RAM, son of Ram Charan Ram, deceased, inhabitant of mauza Obra, pargana Manora, zilla Gaya, by caste Kalwar, has, by order of this Court, dated the 30th June 1911, been adjudged to be an insolvent.

H. E. SPRY, Offg. District Judge.

Gaya, the 28th July 1911. (1072—1—1145)

In the Court of the District Judge of Gaya.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 8 OF 1910.

Notice under clause 7, section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.

PERMESHER RAM, son of Baijnath Ram, deceased, inhabitant of mauza Sonhi, pargana Kutumba, zilla Gaya, by caste Jaiswar Kalwar, has, by order of this Court dated the 15th July 1911, been adjudged to be an insolvent.

H. E. SPRY, Offg. District Judge.

Gaya, the 28th July 1911. (1073—1—1146)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to his creditors, that the insolvency petition of Amrita Lal Bhatak, son of late Ram Kumar Bhatak, of Salikha, Baburdanga, thana Howrah, district Hooghly, has been admitted by this Court as No. 72 of 1911, and that the 5th September has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

A. C. MUKHERJI, Sub-Judge in charge.

Chinsurah, the 16th August 1911. (1154—1—1156)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 42 OF 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Krishna Chandra Pal, of Basubati, thana Singur, district Hooghly, was on the 29th July 1911 adjudged an insolvent.

The 12th September has been fixed for framing a schedule of debts and creditors. Claimants should prove their claims on that date.

A. C. MUKHERJI, Sub-Judge in charge.

Chinsura, the 16th August 1911. (1155—1—1158)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause (3) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to his creditors, that the insolvency petition of Satis Chandra Kundoo, Pulin Behary Kundoo, Mahananda Kundoo and Upendra Nath Kundoo, sons of late Rakhal Das Kundoo, of Alasin, thana Panduah, district Hooghly, has been admitted by this Court as Nos. 66-69 of 1911, and that the 1st September has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

A. C. MUKERJI, Sub-Judge in charge.

Chinsurah, the 16th August 1911. (1156—1—1160)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 26 OF 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Durlabh Chandra Barui, of Hanidhara, thana Amta, district Hooghly, was on the 29th July 1911 adjudged an insolvent.

The 8th September has been fixed for framing a schedule of debts and creditors. Claimants should prove their claims on that date.

A. C. MUKHERJI, Sub-Judge in charge.

Chinsura, the 16th August 1911. (1157—4—1165)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 4 OF 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Bipin Behari Laha, of Serampore, thana Serampore, district Hooghly, was on the 18th July 1911 adjudged an insolvent.

The 31st August has been fixed for framing a schedule of debts and creditors. Claimants should prove their claims on that date.

A. C. MUKERJI, Sub-Judge.

Chinsurah, the 16th August 1911. (1158—1—1158)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 43 OF 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Panchanan Jati, of Khoorut, thana Sibpur, district Hooghly, was on the 29th July 1911 adjudged an insolvent.

The 8th September has been fixed for framing a schedule of debts and creditors. Claimants should prove their claims on that date.

A. C. MUKERJI, Sub-Judge.

Chinsurah, the 16th August 1911. (1159—1—1157)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 82 OF 1910.

NOTICE is hereby given that Kenaram Laha of No. 50, Kantapookur Lane, South Bantra, Howrah, district Hooghly, was, on the 19th July 1911, adjudged an insolvent.

The 29th August 1911 has been fixed for framing a schedule of debts and creditors, claimants should prove their claims on that date.

A. C. MUKERJI, Sub-Judge, in charge,

Chinsurah, the 16th day of August 1911.

(1160—1—1159)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 76 OF 1911.

Amjed Ali Khalifa, son of late Madari Khalifa, of Iswarigacha, thana Baduria, district 24-Parganas, applicant,

To (1) Binodebihari Basu, Manager, Basirhat Coal Company, (2) Giris Chandra Banerji, (3) Lakshmikanta Nath, (4) Tafijaddi Karikor, of thana Baduria, district 24-Parganas, (5) Haji Abdul Sovan, (6) Chatlal, of Calcutta, creditors.

ON the 24th day of July 1911 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 28th day of August 1911, and that the said applicant to attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

T. W. RICHARDSON, District Judge.

Alipore, the 27th July 1911. (1063—1—1124)

ANIL KRISHNA DEB, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the Calcutta High Court.

(1088—4—1093)

BHUPENDRA KUMAR GHOSH, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court.

(1089—4—1086)

DHANUSHDHARI PRASAD SINHA, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (1074—4—1058)

KALI DAS SARKAR, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta.

(1081—4—1059)

RAMGATI SARCAR, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the Calcutta High Court.

(1082—4—1060)

Notice.

WANTED a Stenographer and Typist on Rs. 80 per mensem for the Commissioner of the Patna Division, Bankipore. The post is a pensionable one. Only fully competent men need apply. Applications will be received by the undersigned till the 25th August 1911.

SAHEBZADA WALLI MD. SHAH,

Personal Assistant to Commissioner.

Patna Commissioner's Office, Bankipore, the 1st August 1911.

Notice.

WANTED at once a Head Clerk and Accountant for the office of the District Engineer, Birbhum, on a salary of Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per mensem with an annual increment of Re 1 only. None need apply who does not hold a certificate that he has passed the examination prescribed in the Public Works Department Code, Volume 1, paragraph 242, and Appendix 2 Preference will be given to those who are experienced in office works.

Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to 2nd September 1911.

R. B. MISRA,

Chairman, District Board, Birbhum.

(1129—3)

Notice.

WANTED by the District Board of Khulna a Sanitary Inspector on a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem *plus* travelling allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations, but not exceeding Rs. 25 in any month. None need apply who has not the qualification of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon. The selected candidate will have to undergo a course of training which may be prescribed by Government. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 31st August 1911.

G. S. DUTT,

Chairman, District Board, Khulna.

Khulna, the 14th August 1911. (1136—1)

Wanted

AN Accountant for the District Engineer's office at Midnapore. Salary Rs. 60 rising by annual increments of Rs. 2 to Rs. 80. No one need apply who has not passed the Accountantship Examination and has not experience of work in a District Board's or District Engineer's Office. Candidates should state their age.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 31st August 1911.

The selected candidate will be required to join at once.

SHITAL PROSAD GHOSE, B.L.,
Vice-Chairman, District Board, Midnapore.

Midnapore, the 18th August 1911. (1137—2)

Wanted

THREE temporary Surveyors for the District Engineer's office, Murshidabad, for six months, on a salary of Rs. 35, *plus* Rs. 15 as consolidated travelling allowance per month each for preparation of famine projects

Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned by the 7th of September 1911, and the selected candidates will have to join their posts on the 1st October 1911 without fail.

S. R. KHASTGIR, L.E., District Engineer.

Murshidabad District Engineer's office, Berhampore, the 19th August 1911. (1161—1)

Notice.

WANTED a passed Accountant in the office of the District Engineer, 24-Parganas, for two months on pay of Rs. 80. Preference will be given to one who has got a practical experience of accounts work in a District Engineer's office. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the noon of the 26th instant.

BINOYA KRISHNA BOSU,
District Engineer, 24-Parganas.

Alipore, the 16th August 1911. (1167—1)

WANTED for the District Board, Hazaribagh, the following temporary staff from 1st October 1911 up to the 31st March 1912 (subject to extension if necessary) for the preparation of Famine Programme. Applications will be received up to the 31st August 1911. No travelling allowance to join the post will be paid :—

1. One Overseer on a pay of Rs. 80, plus travelling allowance of Rs. 15 per month. None but experienced hand in Tank Irrigation Projects need apply. His principal duties will be to manage five Survey parties and frame estimates He will be allowed a draftsman.
2. One Overseer on a consolidated pay of Rs. 65 per month ; preference will be given to one having experience in Tank Irrigation Projects.

N. C. CHAKRAVARTI,
District Engineer, Hazaribagh.

Hazaribagh, the 11th August 1911. (1130—2)

Proceedings at the Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bengal, held on Thursday, the 10th August 1911. In terms of section 49 of the Presidency Banks Act, 1876.

PRESENT:—MESSRS. H. C. BEGG, E. H. BRAY, F. R. S. CHARLES, W. A. DRING, C.I.E., J. A. HORNE, H. T. HYDE, G. B. MCNAIR, C. RADCLIFFE, R. G. D. THOMAS.

Mr. H. T. Hyde, President of the Board of Directors, in the Chair.

THE Officiating Secretary having read the notice convening the Meeting, the Chairman submitted the papers, noted below, relative to the business for the year ended 30th June 1911 :—

I.—Copy of the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank on 31st December 1910 transmitted to Government agreeably to section 43, Act XI of 1876.

II.—Directors' Report for the half-year ended 31st December 1910, and the Report of the Auditors.

III.—Copy of the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank on 30th June 1911 transmitted to Government agreeably to section 43, Act XI of 1876.

IV.—Directors' Report for the half-year ended 30th June 1911, and the Report of the Auditors.

V.—Statement of the Profits for six months, viz., from 1st July to 31st December 1910.

VI.—Statement of the Profits for six months, viz., from the 1st January to 30th June 1911.

VII.—Statement of the whole profits for twelve months, viz., from 1st July 1910 to 30th June 1911.

VIII.—List of Proprietors and Shareholders.

On the motion of Mr. Dring, seconded by Mr. Bray, the accounts for the year were approved and passed.

On the motion of Mr. Thomas, seconded by Mr. Dring, Mr. H. T. Hyde and Mr. E. H. Bray were re-elected Directors.

On the motion of Mr Charles, seconded by Mr. Begg, Mr. E. K. Meugens, A.C.A., of Messrs. Meugens, King and Company, and Mr. R. R. Griffith, A.C.A., of Messrs. Lovelock and Lewes, were elected Auditors for the ensuing year, and their remuneration fixed at Rs. 4,000 for each audit, or Rs. 2,000 to each Auditor.

The Proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Mr. Thomas and carried unanimously.

H. T. HYDE, Chairman.

(1172—1)

Treasure Trove.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the provisions of section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that on the 3rd day of June 1911 certain treasure, to wit earthen small pitcher containing Rs. 125 (one hundred and twenty-five) only Bahasai currency, was found hidden in the soil waist-deep in the parlour of the house of Bhailal Surajram in Matar town, taluka Matar, district Kaira, Bombay Presidency, and all persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Mamlatdar, taluka Matar, on the 1st day of December 1911 at Matar, when the Mamlatdar will proceed to hold an enquiry in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

D. M. RANADIVE, Mamladar, Matar.

Matar, the 24th July 1911.

NOTICE

Under order I, Rule 8.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tarini Charan Maity and others brought a title suit No. 831 in the Third Court of Munsif at Tamluk as shebait of idol Sadananda Jiew Mahadeb against Nabin Chandra Bag and others. They sue in their own right as shebait and on behalf of other residents of the village Dokhinchack, in pargana Mahishadul, within the jurisdiction of Sutahata police-station. Any resident of the said village willing to join the said plaintiffs may apply to the said Court on or before 29th August 1911, otherwise the residents of the said village will be considered as consenting to the said plaintiffs bringing the suit as shebaits for themselves and on behalf of other residents of the said village.

SATISH CHANDRA MITRA,
Munsif, Third Court, Tamluk.

Tamluk, the 16th August 1911.

(1149—1—1151)

Currency Notes.

THE following Currency Notes of the Calcutta Circle are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Notes wholly destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of claimant.
W/121 of 1911-12	Xa/5 76367 ...	100	Babus Gobinda Chandra and Jadub Lal Saha Chowdhury, 60-1 Boloram Mazumdar's Street, Calcutta.
	Ya/14 02719 ...	100	

M. A. HAFEEZ,
for Assistant Comptroller-General,
In charge Paper Currency.

Paper Currency Department, the 9th August 1911.

Currency Notes.

THE following Currency Notes of the Calcutta Circle are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Notes wholly destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of claimant.
W/480 & 447 of 1910-11	VA/90 60917	100	Gudar Mallah, C/o Babu Ram Datt Rai, Mukhtear, Steamer Ghat, Ghazipur.
	VA/91 05998	100	

M. A. HAFEEZ,
for Assistant Comptroller-General,
in charge Paper Currency.

Paper Currency Department, the 19th August 1911.

Lost

A RECEIPT numbered 13055, dated 18th July 1911, and granted by the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, on submission of the undermentioned Government Promissory Notes. Notice of loss has been given to the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and the undersigned is about to apply for surrender of the security :—

	G. P. Note No.	Loan.	Amount. Rs.	Holder's name.
3½ per cent.	015295	1842-43	500	Kanti Chandra Singha, certificate holder to the estate of Uday Narain Singha.
„	015294	„	500	
„	014448	„	500	
„	067220	„	5,000	
			6,500	

Name of the Proprietor—Kanti Chandra Singha.
Residence—35, Amherst Street, Calcutta.

(1150—1—1144)

Notice to Creditors.

In the Goods of Alexander Vansittart Knyvett deceased.

PURSUANT to sections 320 of Act X of 1865 and 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866, all persons having claims against the estate of the abovenamed deceased, who died on the 10th day of June 1911 at 2, Dorset Square, Regents Park, London, and to whose estate Letters of Administration with copy of the Will annexed have been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal to Frederick Henry Eggar are hereby required to send full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them to me, the undersigned, as Solicitor to the said Frederick Henry Eggar on or before the 9th day of September 1911, after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets of the Estate will be distributed.

Dated this 9th day of August 1911.

A. VERE NICOLL,
Royal Insurance Buildings,
Dalhousie Square, Calcutta,
Solicitor to the said Frederick Henry Eggar.

(1101—3—1119)

POST OFFICE.

DESPATCH OF SEA-BORNE MAILS.

MAILS FOR	Date and hour of closing at the General Post Office.	
United Kingdom and other places in Europe, America, East, West and South Africa (letters and packets).	Thursday	At 7-15 P.M.
N.B.—The latest day for money-orders is Wednesday and for parcels 11 A.M. on Thursday.		
Australasian Colonies	29th Aug.	6-30 „
* Straits Settlements, China and Japan	23rd „	8-30 „
Straits Settlements	Saturday	7-30 „

* On other days correspondence for China, Japan and Australasian Colonies is despatched to Tuticorin, so that it may proceed by the first steamer from Colombo.

C. H. STUART,
Presidency Postmaster.

Dated Calcutta, the 21st August 1911.

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Catalogue of Indian Manufactures. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (2a.)

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries in the year ending March 31, 1910, and the four preceding years, to which are appended the accounts of the Trade of Aden and of the French and Portuguese Possessions in India. Forty-fourth issue. Vol. II, 1909-10. Super Royal. Board. Rs. 3 or 4s. 6d. (Re. 1.)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter ending September 1910 compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1908 and 1909. No. 2 of 1910-11. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (4a.)

Note on the production of Coffee in India in the year 1909-10 (i.e., 1st July 1909 to 30th June 1910). Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India for the months of February, March and April 1911. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.

List of Joint Stock Companies, 1910. Foolscap. Paper cover. Rs. 2 or 3s. (2a.)

Accounts of the External Trade of British India for the month of February 1911. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in January, February, March and April 1911. Royal. 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.) each.

Agricultural Statistics of India for the years 1904-05 to 1908-09. Vol. II. 25th issue. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the Calendar year 1910 compared with the years 1908 and 1909. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter and in the nine months ending December 1910 compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1908 and 1909. No. 3 of 1910-11. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (4a.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Classified List of Forest Officers of the Imperial and Provincial Services in the Bengal, Madras and Bombay Presidencies in July 1910. Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

The Indian Forest Records. The Sylviculture of Hardwickia binata (Anjan). by D. O. Witt, Esq. Notes on Sandal (Germination and Growth of Seedlings), by Rao Sahib M. Rama Rao. Royal 8vo. Paper cover Rs. 3-4 or 5s. (4a.)

The Indian Forest Memoirs, Vol. I, Forest Zoology Series, Part III—A note on the Lac Insect (Tachardia Lacca): its Life History, Propagation and Collection, by E. P. Stebbing, Esq. Paper cover. Super Royal 4to. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (8a.)

Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Andamans for 1909-10. Foolscap. Paper cover. As. 8 or 9d. (2a.)

Progress Report of the Imperial Forest Research Institute for 1909-10. Board. Foolscap. As. 7 or 8d. (2a.)

A Forest Flora of Chota Nagpur including Gangpur and the Santal Parganas, by H. H. Haines, Esq. Super Royal 16mo. Cloth. Rs. 9 or 13s. 6d. (5a.)

Imperial Forest College, Dehra Dun, Calendar, August 1910. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 10a. or 1s. (2a.)

Records of the Botanical Survey of India, Volume V, No. 1. Catalogue of non-herbaceous phanerogams cultivated in the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Part I (Numerical List), by Major A. T. Gage, I.M.S. Royal 8vo. Paper. Re. 1-6 or 2s. (2a.)

Forest Bulletin No. 1, 1911.—Note on Calorimetric Tests of some Indian woods by Puran Singh, F.C.S., etc. Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

List of Officers in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Government of India, and in the Departments under its administrative control, corrected to 1st January 1911. Royal 8vo. Board. 8a. or 9d. (3a.)

Classified List of Forest Officers of the Imperial and Provincial Services in the Bengal, Madras and Bombay Presidencies on 1st January 1911. Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Progress Report of the Imperial Forest College, Dehra Dun, for 1909-10. Foolscap. Paper cover. 14a. or 1s. 3d. (2a.)

Review of Forest Administration in British India for the year 1908-09 with a quinquennial Summary. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 6 or 9s. (6a.)

Annual Report of the Board of Scientific Advice for India for the year 1909-10. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Proceedings of the Fifth Conference of Registrars of Co-operative Credit Societies with appendices, January 1911. Foolscap. Paper cover. As. 10 or 1s. (4a.)

Memorandum on Teak plantations in Burma. Forest Bulletin No. 2. 1911. Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 10a. (2a.)

Note on the relative strength of Natural and Plantation grown teak in Burma. Forest Bulletin No. 3. 1911. Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

The Indian Forest Memoirs on some important insect Pests of the conifers of the Himalaya, with notes on some insects Predaceous and Parasitic upon them. Vol. II. Forest Zoology Series. Part I. Super Royal. Board. Rs. 4-10 or 7s. (6a.)

Forest Flora of the Sewalik and Jaunsar Forest Divisions of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, being a revised and enlarged edition of the Forest Flora of the School Circle, North-Western Provinces, with analyses. Royal 16mo. cloth. Re. 1-14 or 3s. (4a.)

Progress Report of the Forest Administration in Baluchistan for 1909-1910. Foolscap. Paper cover. Re. 1-8 or 2s. 3d. (1a.)

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Diagrams and Tables for the Design of notches for Falls in Irrigation Channels by Capt. A. ff. Garrett. Foolscap. Cloth. 11a. 6p. or 1s. 2d. (2a. 6p.)

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Bridging the River Ravi near site of boat bridge at Lahore. (H. C. Granville, Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department.) Technical Paper No. 24. Foolscap. Paper cover. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

COMPTROLLER-GENERAL.

Appropriation Report on the Accounts of the Government of India for 1909-10. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 6 or 9s. (6a.)

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for the year 1909-10. Foolscap Board. Rs. 2 or 3s. (10a).

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Papers set at the Examination for Admission to the Staff College, Quetta, held in November 1909 with Extracts from the Reports of the Examiners. Paper cover. Demy 8vo. Rs. 3 or 4s. 6d. (2a.)

The Quarterly Indian Army List for January 1, 1911. Paper cover. Royal 8vo. Rs. 2-12 or 4s. 3d. (6a.)

List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India, including those in the Gulf of Aden, as existing on the 30th June 1910. Board. Royal 8vo. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

Priced Vocabulary of Stores, Indian Addendum, 1911 Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 2 10 or 4s (6a.)

Papers set at the Examination for Admission to the Staff College, Quetta, held in October 1910 With extracts from the Reports of the Examiners. Demy 16mo. Paper cover. Rs. 3 or 4s 6d. (2a.)

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Appendices to the India Army Budget Estimate for 1911-12. Foolscap. Limp. Rs. 2-8 or 3s. 9d. (7a.)

Handbook for 10-pr. jointed B.-L. Gun, Mule Equipment, 1910. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 4 or 6s. (3a.)

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, BENGAL.

History of Services of Gazetted and other Officers serving under the Government of Bengal, corrected to 1st July 1910, Part I. Royal 8vo. Board. Rs. 2 or 3s. (8a.) Part II. Rs. 2 or 3s. (6a.) Complete, Rs. 4 or 6s. (14a.)

RAILWAY BOARD.

Annual Report on architectural work in India by J. Begg, Consulting Architect to the Government of India for 1909-10 Foolscap. Paper cover. Rs. 3 or 4s. 6d. (3a.)

Classified List of the State Railway Establishment and Distribution Return of Establishment of Railways corrected up to 31st December 1910. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

Administration Report of the North-West Frontier Province for 1909-10. Foolscap. Limp cover Re. 1-5 or 2s. (8a.)

Report on the Administration of Land Revenue, Land Records and Agriculture, Estates under the Court of Wards, Government Litigation and Alienation of Land Act on the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1909-10. Foolscap. Paper cover. Rs. 2-9 or 3s. 5d. (2a. 6p.)

Records of Fort St. George, Despatches from England, 1670—1677. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2 or 3s. (4a.)

Report of the Chemical Examiner to Government, North-West Frontier Province, for the year 1910. Foolscap. Paper cover. 2a. 3p. or 2½d. (1a.)

Report on the Sanitary Administration of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1910. Foolscap. Paper cover. As. 5 or 5d. (1a.)

Report on the Administration of the Registration Department of the North-West Frontier Province for the years 1908, 1909, 1910. Foolscap. Paper cover. As. 6 or 6d. (1a.)

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Section IX—Railways. 5th Edition. Revised by F. G. Royal Dawson, 1908. Rs. 4-4.
Section V—Manual of Estimating. 7th Edition. 1908. (Reprint.) Rs. 3-12.
Thomason College Calendar for 1908. Rs. 5-2
Examination question papers of the Thomason College, Civil Engineer Class and Upper Subordinate Class, Entrance Examination, and the 4th grade P. W. Accounts Examination from 1905—1909, published by the Newul Kishore Press, Lucknow. Re. 1-4.

List of new books and periodicals for sale at the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 57, Park Street, Calcutta.

SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Journal and Proceedings, Vol. 5. Nos. 2 to 11, at Rs. 2 each.
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Ditto. Extra No. 1910. Divan-i-Babur Padishah, at Rs. 2.
Memoirs, Vol. 2, No. 10. Notes on some Monuments in Afghanistan. By Mr. H. H. Hayden, at Re. 1.
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Upamitibhavaprapanca Katha. Fasc. 2 and 13. By Prof. Dr. Hermann Jacobi at As. 10 each.
Tadhkira-Khushnaveshan. By Maulvi M. Hidayet Husain, Lecturer in Arabic and Persian, Presidency College, Calcutta, at Re. 1.
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Marhama-i-Ilah L. Mu-Dila. Fasc. 1. By Dr. E. Denison-Ross, at Re. 1 each.
Persian and Turki Divans of Bayram Khan Khan Khanan. By Dr. E. Denison-Ross, at Re. 1.
Mabani-i-Lughat. By Dr. E. Denison-Ross, at Re. 1-8.

List of Publications issued by the Meteorological Department from 1st January 1911 to 30th June 1911.

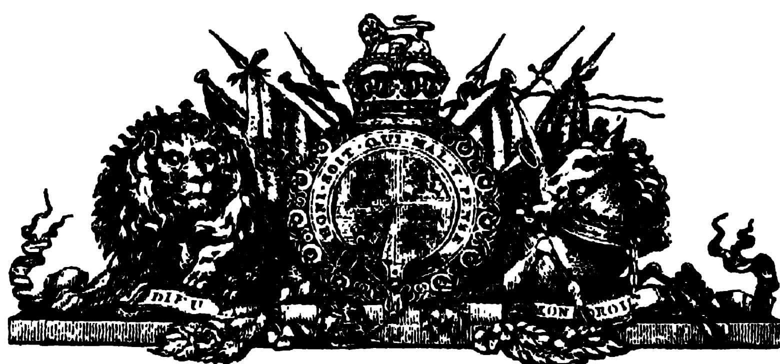
Monthly Weather Review for October to December 1910 and January and February 1911 (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

List of Publications issued by the Meteorological Department during the current Quarter.

Monthly Weather Review for March 1911. (Illustrated by 7 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1.
Monthly Weather Review for April 1911. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1.

List of New Books published by the Geological Survey of India during the weeks ending 22nd July and 5th August 1911.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India. Palæontologia Indica. New Series, Volume III, Memoir No. 4 Carl Diener, Ph. D. Re. 1-12.
Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica. New Series, Volume IV, Memoir No. 1. Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc. London, F. G. S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. Re. 1-4.



APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1911.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

The following Notices are published for general information.

T. BUTLER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, the 16th August 1911.

CHINA, EAST COAST—YELLOW SEA.

Existence of shoal.

No. 354 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 872 of 1911), are republished :—

Position.—Lat. 33° 36′ N., long. 121° 39′ E.
Depth.—3½ fathoms.
Note.—The position is approximate.
Charts affected.—No. 3480, Shantung promontory to Nagasaki.
„ 1262, Hongkong to Gulf of Liau-tung.
„ 1263, China sea.
Publication.—China Sea Directory, Vol. III, 1904, page 523.
Authority.—Berlin Notice, No. 1442 of 1911.

KOREA—WEST COAST.

Ping Yang inlet—Buoys established.

No. 355 (first publication)—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 878 of 1911), are republished :—

(*a*) *Position.*—At a distance of 4$\frac{9}{10}$ miles, S. 59° W., from Sister island lighthouse.
Sister island lighthouse, lat. 38° 40¾′ N., long. 124° 58½′ E.
Description.—Conical buoy, painted in red and white horizontal stripes, with two triangles, points together, as topmark.

(*b*) *Position.*—At a distance of 1½ miles, N. 74° E., from Sister island lighthouse.
Description.—Conical buoy, painted black, with cylindrical topmark.

(*c*) *Position.*—At a distance of 7$\frac{6}{10}$ cables, N. 60° E., from Chan to lighthouse.
Description.—Conical buoy, painted in red and black horizontal stripes, with spherical topmark.

Variation.—5° E.
Charts affected.—No. 1656, Ping Yang inlet.
„ 1257, Approaches to Ping Yang inlet.
Publication.—Japan, Korea, etc., 1904, page 41.
Authority.—Seoul Notice, No. 13 of 1911.

KOREAN ARCHIPELAGO—NAN HOW GROUP.

Port Hamilton—Buoy established.

No. 356 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 879 of 1911), are republished :—

Position.—On the southern extremity of the shoal, extending from Shoal point, at a distance of $2\frac{6}{10}$ cables, N. 6° E., from the observation spot on Observatory island.
Lat. 34° 1½′ N., long. 127° 18½′ E.
Description.—Conical buoy, painted red, with conical topmark.
Variation.—4° W.
Charts affected.—No. 1280, Port Hamilton.
„ 3365, Port Hamilton to Mackau group.
„ 3366, Fusan harbour to Port Hamilton.
Publication.—Japan, Korea, etc., 1904, page 97.
Authority—Seoul Notice, No. 14 of 1911.

JAPAN, NIPON—TSUGARU STRAIT.

Shiriya zaki—Fog-signal re-established.

No. 357 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 881 of 1911), are republished :—

Former Notice.—No. 58 of 1911. (*This office No. 67 of 1911.*)
Position.—Lat 41° 26′ N., long. 141° 27¾′ E.
Remarks.—The characteristics of the fog-signal are as given in the Admiralty List of Lights.
Charts affected.—No. 2441, Tsugaru strait.
„ 3409, Ishinomaki wan to Tsugaru kaikyo.
„ 452, Yezo island.
„ 2347, Nipon, Kiusiu, Shikoku, &c.
„ 2405, Kuril islands.
Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, No. 1083.
Japan, Korea, &c., 1904, page 693.
Authority.—Tokyo Department of Communications Notice, No. 586 of 1911.

AFRICA—EAST COAST.

Athelet, south anchorage—Existence and non-existence of shoals.

No. 358 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 883 of 1911), are republished :—

1. Existence of shoal :

Position.—At a distance of 10¾ cables, S. 15° E., from the front leading beacon at Athelet.
Lat. 2° 44½′ N., long. 46° 18¼′ E.
Depth.—1¾ fathoms.
Remarks.—From the position given above the shoal extends for a distance of 2¼ cables, in a south direction, with depths of from 2 to 2¼ fathoms.

2. Non-existence of shoal :

Position.—At a distance of 13¼ cables, S. 7° E., from the front leading beacon at Athelet.
Description.—A shoal, depth 1¾ fathoms.
Variation.—2° W.
Chart affected.—No. 671, Plan of Athelet anchorages.
Publication.—Africa Pilot, Part III, 1905, page 528.
Authority.—Italian chart.

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—New Guinea.

Salwatti island—Existence of shoal and rocks.

No. 359 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 887 of 1911), are republished:—

(*a*) *Position.*—At a distance of 9 miles, S. 6° W., from Galewo island.
Lat. 1° 32′ S., long. 130° 54′ E.
Depth.—4¼ fathoms.
Remarks.—The islands southward of Salwatti island are on a reef, which extends 4 miles to the southward, between the south-east point of Salwatti island and Cape Menonket. A danger line enclosing those islands, but leaving a channel 1½ miles wide between English point and the reef and 1 mile wide between Luga island and the reef, has been inserted on the charts.

(*b*) *Position.*—At a distance of 5 cables, N. 20° E., from the north-east point of 3rd Passage island, Selé strait.
Description.—A drying rock.

(*c*) *Position.*—At a distance of 1$\frac{1}{10}$ miles, N. 54° E., from the north-east point of Kasiem island, Selé strait.
Description.—A pinnacle rock.
Depth.—1¾ fathoms.

Variation.—3° E.
Charts affected.—No. 1416, Plan of Selé strait (*b*), (*c*). Remarks (*a*).
„ 9425, Eastern archipelago, eastern portion (*a*).
„ 1263, China sea (*a*).
„ 2759*a*, Australia, northern portion (*a*).
Publication.—Eastern Archipelago, Part I, 1902, pages 506, 508, 509; Revised Supplement, 1909.
Authority.—Hague Notice, No. 1119 of 1911.

NEW ZEALAND—North island.

Three Kings islands—Existence of rocks.

No. 360 (first publication)—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 888 of 1911), are republished:—

Position.—Great island summit, lat. 34° 8′ S., long. 172° 8′ E.

(*a*) *Position*—At a distance of 1½ cables, S. 55° W., from Crater head, and with Crater head in line with the highest part of North East island.
Depth.—1¼ fathoms.

(*b*) *Position.*—At a distance of one cable, N. 85° E., from the outer of the two rocks off the southern point of Great island.
Depth.—5 feet.

(*c*) *Position.*—At a distance of 2½ cables, East, from the outer of the two rocks off the southern point of Great island.
Depth.—4 feet.

Caution.—The relative positions of the islands are said to be incorrectly charted.
Variation.—14° E.
Charts affected.—No. 1512, Three Kings islands.
„ 2525, Hokianga to Tutukaka.
Publication.—New Zealand Pilot, 1908, page 31.
Authority.—Wellington Notice, No. 59 of 1911.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Samar, west coast.

Katbalogan—Light altered.

No. 361 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 900 of 1911), are republished:—

Position.—On north side of river.
Lat. 11° 47′ N., long. 124° 52½′ E.
Alteration.—The fixed white light has been replaced by a light having the undermentioned characteristics:—
Character.—A *fixed red* light.
Elevation.—100 feet.
Visibility.—12 miles.
Structure.—Concrete pillar, 21 feet in height, painted white.
Remarks.—The position and arc of visibility are unchanged.

Charts affected.—No. 1622, Katbalogan, Buri and Darajuay anchorages.
„ 2577, Philippine islands, between San Bernardino and Mindoro straits.
Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, No. 646.
Eastern Archipelago, Part I, 1902, page 360; Revised Supplement, 1909.
Authority.—U. S. A. Hyd. Office Notice, No. 1765 of 1911.

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA—RANGOON RIVER.

Chokey Lumps, Eastern Channel.

Depth of water on 7th July 1911.

No. 362 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notice to Mariners (No. 135M of 1911), are republished:—

		Ft.	In.
No. 1 Track ...	Red Beacon midway between North Beacon and Board Beacon	14	0
No. 2 do. ...	Red Beacon and Board Beacon in one ...	11	0
No. 3 do. ...	Red Beacon and two Black Ball Beacon in one	10	0

Authority.—Deputy Conservator of the Port, Rangoon.

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA—RANGOON RIVER—KING'S BANK CHANNEL.

Depth of water on 12th July 1911.

No. 363 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notice to Mariners (No. 136M of 1911), are republished:—

	Upper Bar.	*Lower Bar.*
South Line	11 feet 6 inches ...	10 feet 9 inches.
Central Line	11 feet 6 inches ...	8 feet 3 inches.
North Line	9 feet 9 inches ..	9 feet 3 inches.

Authority ... ... Deputy Conservator of the Port, Rangoon.

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA—RANGOON RIVER—HASTINGS TRACKS.

Depth of water on 12th July 1911.

No. 364 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notice to Mariners (No. 137M of 1911), are republished:—

			Feet.	inches.
No. 1 Track	Closed	Marks removed ...	...	.
No. 2 do	„ ...	Ditto ...	...	...
No. 3 do.	Inward ...	Port Commissioners' Flagstaff open to southward of North Dome of Rest House.		
	Outward ...	Marks in line ... Shoal water close to the southward.	9	0
No. 4 do.	Inward ...	Port Commissioners' Flagstaff and North Dome of Rest House in line.		
	Outward ...	Marks in line ...	9	0
No. 5 do.	Inward ...	Port Commissioners' Flagstaff midway between North Dome of Rest House and Time Ball.		
	Outward ...	Marks in line ...	8	0
No. 6 do.	Inward ...	Port Commissioners' Flagstaff and Time Ball in line.		
	Outward ...	Marks in line ...	7	9

Reduced to "Zero" of King's Point Tide gauge.

Authority ... Deputy Conservator of the Port, Rangoon.

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA, SANDOWAY RIVER ENTRANCE.

Zallataung island—Intended light.

No. 365 (first publication) —

Subject.—On or about the 1st October 1911, a small light (Wigham's patent) will be exhibited from the west end of Zallataung island to mark the anchorage off the mouth of the Sandoway river.

Position—Lat. 18° 3′ 20″ N., long. 94° 13′ 45″ E.

Character.—Fixed red light (unattended).

Elevation.—40 feet above high water level.

Visibility.—6 miles.

Arc of illumination—130°. From S. 61° E. through East to N. 11° W. (true bearings).

Remarks.—The light will be exhibited till the end of May 1912, and thereafter annually, from the beginning of October to the end of May.

Charts affected—No 829, Cocanada to Bassein river.
,, 832, Cheduba strait to Ramree harbour.
,, 823, Cheduba strait to Koronge island.

Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, page 57.
Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1910, page 364.

Authority.—Principal Port Officer, Burma, Notice dated 4th August 1911.

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH—SPENCER GULF.

Wallaroo bay—Light established.

No. 366 (first publication).—The President of the Marine Board, Port Adelaide, has given Notice (No. 13, dated 16th June 1911) that on and after the 24th idem a fixed light will be exhibited from an open iron tower erected on the outer end of the Wallaroo Jetty.

The light will show red from S. 28° E. to S. 62° E., and green from S. 62° E. to S. 76° E., red from S. 76° E. to N. 67° E. (all bearings from seawards).

The focal plane of the light will be 30 feet above H.W. springs, and the light will be visible in clear weather at a distance of about seven miles.

The green sector will show the deepest water into Wallaroo Jetty and clear of all dangers.

This affects Admiralty charts Nos. 2389b and 402.
List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, page 225.

The 10th August 1911.

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—NEW GUINEA, WEST COAST.

Kaju Mera bay—Existence of rocks.

No. 346 (second publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 841 of 1911), are republished :—

(a) *Position.*—At a distance of 3$\frac{6}{10}$ miles, N. 29° W., from the east point of Kaju Mera island.
East point of Kaju Mera island, lat. 4° 0′ S., long. 134° 25′ E.
Description.—A rock 220 yards in diameter, surrounded by depths of from 17 to 20 fathoms.
Depth.—1½ fathoms.

(b) *Position.*—At a distance of 3 miles, N. 27° W., from the east point of Kaju Mera island.
Description.—A rock 110 yards in diameter, surrounded by depths of from 16 to 21 fathoms.
Depth.—5 fathoms.

(c) *Position.*—At a distance of 4½ miles, N. 19° W., from the east point of Kaju Mera island.
Description.—A rock 330 yards in diameter, which dries in the position given above, separated from the shore by a channel 330 yards wide, with a depth of 8 fathoms.

Variation.—3° E.

Charts affected.—No. 1416, Plan of Kaju Mera and Lakahia bays.
,, 942b, Eastern Archipelago, western portion.

Publication.—Eastern Archipelago, Part 1, page 519.

Authority.—Hague Notice, No. 1061 of 1911.

CHINA, SOUTH-EAST COAST—Hie che chin bay.

Chilang rock—Light established; Temporary light discontinued.

No. 347 (second publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 842 of 1911), are republished :—

Former Notice.—No. 616 of 1910. (*This office No. 212 of 1910.*)
Position.—On the summit of the rock.
Lat. 22° 39′ N., long. 115° 34¼′ E.
Character.—A *group flashing white* light, showing three short flashes in quick succession *every twenty seconds.*
Elevation.— 160 feet.
Visibility.—19 miles, except where obscured by the land.
Order.—1st.
Remarks.—The temporary group-occulting light has been discontinued.
Charts affected.—No. 958, Hie che chin bay.
„ 1962, Hongkong to Brothers.
„ 2661*b*, China sea, northern portion.
„ 1262, Hongkong to Gulf of Liau-tung.
„ 1263, China sea.
Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, No. 815*a*.
China Sea Directory, Vol. III, 1906, page 140 ; Revised Supplement, 1910.
Authority.—Shanghai Special Notice No. 353 of 1911.

CHINA, EAST COAST—Yang tse kiang approach.

Steep island—Fog-signal altered.

No. 348 (second publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 843 of 1911), are republished :—

Position.—Lat. 30° 12½′ N., long. 122° 35′ E.
Alteration.—The gun has been replaced by a siren giving two blasts *every one-and-a-half minutes*, thus :—

Blast,	silent interval,	blast,	silent interval,
6 secs.	3 secs.	3 secs.	78 secs.

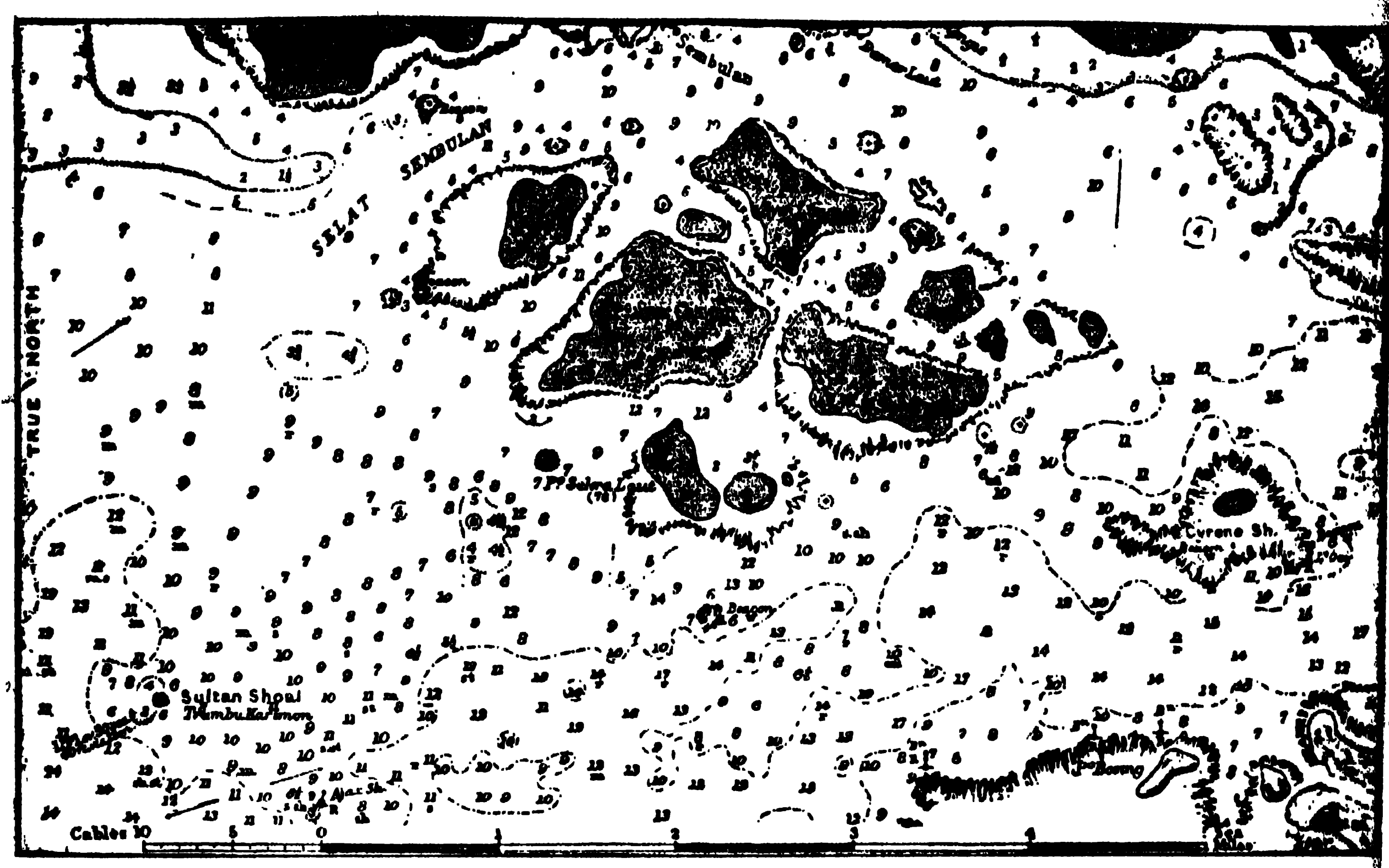
Charts affected.—No. 1124, Southern approaches to Yang tse kiang.
„ 1199, Kue shan island to the Yang tse kiang.
„ 2412, Amoy to Nagasaki.
„ 1262, Hongkong to Gulf of Liau-tung.
Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, No. 840.
China Sea Directory, Vol. III, page 352.
Authority.—Shanghai Special Notice, No. 354 of 1911.

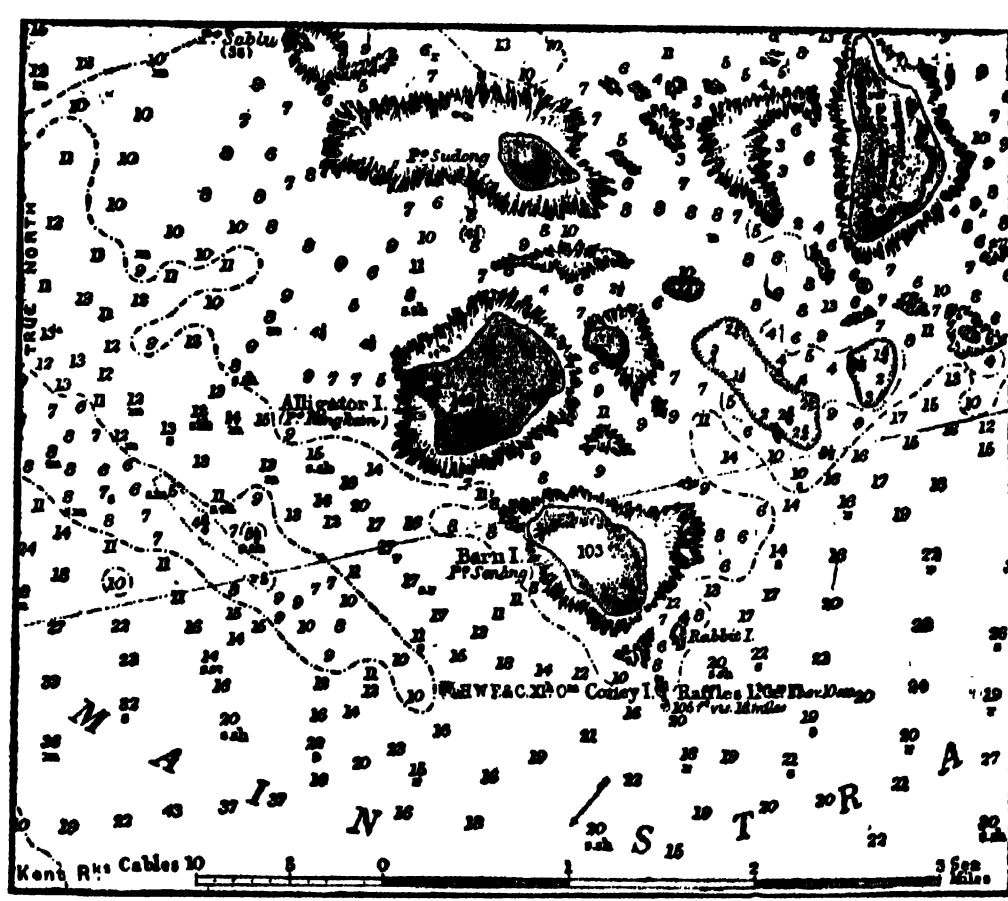
CHINA SEA—Singapore strait, western approach.

Existence of shoals.

No. 349 (second publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 851 of 1911), are republished :—

Position.—Lat. 1° 13′ N, long. 103° 43′ E.
Description.—Several shoals, not hitherto shown on the charts, exist in the western approach to Singapore strait, as shown on the accompanying reproduction of portions of chart No. 2404.
Charts affected.—No. 2404, Singapore main strait.
„ 2403, Singapore strait.
„ 795, Cape Rachado to Singapore.
„ 2757, Banka strait to Singapore.
„ 3543, Approaches to Singapore.
Publication.—China Sea Directory, Vol. I, 1906, pages 220 to 224; Supplement, 1909.
Authority.—H. M. Surveying Vessel *Waterwitch*, 1911.


TRUE NORTH
SELAT SEMBULAN
Sultan Shoal
Cyrene Sh.
Cables 10


TRUE NORTH
Pᵒ Sudong
Alligator I.
Barn I.
Rabbit I.
Coney I.
Raffles
M A I N S T R A
Kent Rks
Cables 10

CHINA, EAST COAST—THE RIVER MIN.

Depths altered.

No. 350 (second publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 853 of 1911), are republished:—

Position.—Lat. 26° 8′ N., long 119° 35′ E.

Description.—A recent survey shows that the depths in the river Min, above Kinpai pass, have changed as shown on the accompanying reproduction of the plan of Kinpai pass on chart No. 2400.

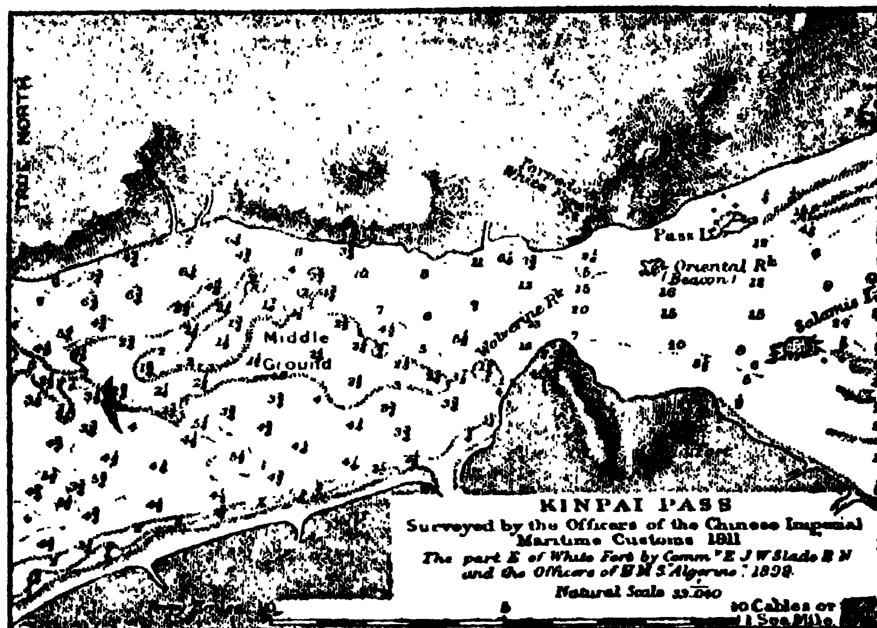


Chart affected.—No. 2400, The Bar and approaches to the River Min, with plan.

Publication.—China Sea Directory, Vol. III, 1904, page 273; Revised Supplement, 1910.

Authority.—Shanghai Notice, No. 509 of 1911.

PERSIAN GULF.

Shatt al Arab entrance—Light-vessel established; Buoyage amended; Existence of a shoal.

No. 351 (second publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 864 of 1911), are republished:—

1. Light-vessel established:

   Position.—At a distance of 2½ cables, S. 42° E., from the light-buoy. See 2*a*.
   Description.—A dhow, showing an unreliable *occulting white* light.

2. Buoys established:

   (*a*) *Position.*—In 39 feet, at a distance of $17\frac{1}{10}$ miles, S. 54° E., from the telegraph station at Fao.
   Lat. 29° 49′ 13″ N., long. 48° 45′ 5″ E., on chart No. 1235.
   Description.—A light-buoy, showing a *fixed white* light visible 8 miles.

   (*b*) *Position.*—In 12 feet, at a distance of $2\frac{1}{10}$ miles, N. 49° W., from the light-buoy.
   Description.—A large black can buoy with a flag, numbered "1."

   (*c*) *Position.*—In 12 feet, at a distance of $2\frac{3}{10}$ miles, N. 46° W., from the light-buoy.
   Description.—A small black conical buoy, numbered "2."

   (*d*) *Position.*—In 11 feet, at a distance of $2\frac{7}{10}$ miles, N. 47° W., from the light-buoy.
   Description.—A small black conical buoy, numbered "3."

   (*e*) *Position.*—In 12 feet, at a distance of 4 miles, N. 48° W., from the light-buoy.
   Description.—A large black conical buoy, numbered "4."

(*f*) *Position.*—In 10 feet, at a distance of 5$\frac{8}{10}$ miles, N. 48° W., from the light-buoy.
Description.—A small black conical buoy, with Turkish flag, numbered "5."
(*g*) *Position.*—In 10 feet, at a distance of 7$\frac{3}{10}$ miles, N. 45° W., from the light-buoy.
Description.—A large black can buoy, with Turkish flag, numbered "6."
(*h*) *Position.*—In 14 feet, at a distance of 7$\frac{6}{10}$ miles, N. 45° W., from the light-buoy
Description.—A black can buoy, numbered "7."
(*i*) *Position.*—In 12 feet, at a distance of 9$\frac{4}{10}$ miles, N. 43° W., from the light-buoy.
Description.—A small black conical buoy, with Turkish flag, numbered "8."
(*j*) *Position.*—In 12 feet, at a distance of 11 miles, N. 46° W., from the light-buoy.
Description.—A large black can buoy, with Turkish flag, numbered "9."
(*k*) *Position.*—At a distance of 11$\frac{1}{10}$ miles, N. 44° W., from the light-buoy.
Description.—A small red conical buoy, marked "Inner bar."

3. Buoy moved:

Alteration.—The outer buoy, formerly situated at a distance of 1$\frac{7}{10}$ miles, N. 72° W., from the position of the light-buoy, has been moved, and is now moored in 12 feet, at a distance of 1$\frac{8}{10}$ miles, N. 44° W., from the light-buoy, and marked "Old Bar buoy."
Description.—A black conical buoy, with staff and globe.

4. Buoys discontinued:

(*a*) *Position.*—At a distance of 4$\frac{6}{10}$ miles, N. 65° W., from the light-buoy.
Description.—Lawrence buoy, marked "disappeared 1910" on chart No. 1235.
(*b*) *Position.*—At a distance of 4$\frac{8}{10}$ miles, N. 55° W., from the light-buoy.
Description.—A black conical buoy.
(*c*) *Position.*—At a distance of 4$\frac{3}{10}$ miles, N. 46° W., from the light-buoy.
Description.—A red cask buoy.
(*d*) *Position.*—At a distance of 7$\frac{3}{10}$ miles, N. 47° W., from the light-buoy.
Description.—Black can buoy No. 1.
(*e*) *Position.*—At a distance of 9$\frac{1}{10}$ miles, N. 47° W., from the light-buoy.
Description.—Black can buoy No. 2.
(*f*) *Position.*—At a distance of 11$\frac{1}{10}$ miles, N. 47° W., from the light-buoy.
Description.—Inner bar buoy.

5. Existence of shoal:

Position.—South-east point of shoal. At a distance of 2$\frac{4}{10}$ miles, N. 48° W., from the light-buoy. From this position the shoal extends a distance of 5 cables, in a N. 72° W. direction, with a width of 2½ cables. It has been named "Kola shoal." No. 2 buoy marks the south-eastern part and No. 3 buoy the northern part of the shoal.

Note.—The black buoys mark the western edge of the channel, the two red buoys the eastern edge of the inner and outer ends of the channel.
A new edition of chart No. 1235 will shortly be published.
Variation.—1° E.
Charts affected.—No. 1235, Mouth of the Euphrates.
" 2837*b*, Persian Gulf.
Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, page 27.
Persian Gulf Pilot, 1908, pages 207, 208; Supplement, 1911.
Authority.—Commander-in-Chief, East Indies, 5th May 1911.

SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN.

Lord Howe island—Report of a derelict vessel.

No. 352 (second publication).—The Portmaster, Brisbane, has given Notice (No. 11 of 1911) that the schooner *Whangaroa*, timber laden, has been abandoned in the vicinity of Lord Howe island.

Mariners navigating in that locality are cautioned to keep a good lookout for the derelict vessel.

BAY OF BENGAL—ORISSA COAST.

False Point Anchorage—Depth of water at buoys.

No. 353-I (second publication)—

Particulars.—The following is the depth of water reduced at buoys in the False Point Anchorage:—

				Ft.	In.
Fairway buoy	...	...	...	12	7½
Outer Spit	...	...	...	18	6
Inner Spit	...	...	...	18	4
Reddie Flat	...	...	...	18	6
Inner Ridge	...	..	...	13	7
Anchorage	...	...	...	25	0
Boat Channel	...	...	...	4	7

Chart affected.—No. 755, False Point Anchorage, etc.

Publication.—Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1910, page 273.

Authority.—Port Officer of Cuttack and Balasore Ports, Chandballi, letter dated 3rd August 1911.

The 3rd August 1911.

AFRICA, SOUTH-EAST COAST—NATAL.

Port Natal—Alterations in buoyage; Dredging operations in progress.

No. 339 (third publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 788 of 1911), are republished:—

Position.—Lat. 29° 53′ S., long. 31° 4′ E.

(*a*) The red light buoy, showing a *white fixed* light, formerly situated at a distance of 680 yards, S. 26° E., from the *red* light on the eastern side of the entrance to the boat dock, has been moved, and is now situated at a distance of 815 yards, S. 6° E., from the light.

(*b*) The mooring buoy, formerly situated at a distance of 500 yards, S. 6° E., from the *red* light on the eastern side of the entrance to the boat dock, has been moved, and is now situated at a distance of 480 yards, S. 7° W., from the light. This buoy has been numbered "1."

(*c*) The mooring buoy, formerly situated at a distance of 495 yards, S. 16° W., from the *red* light on the eastern side of the entrance to the boat dock, has been removed.

(*d*) The mooring buoy, formerly situated at a distance of 635 yards, S. 33° W., from the *red* light on the eastern side of the entrance to the boat dock, has been moved, and is now situated at a distance of 595 yards, S. 33° W., from the light. This buoy has been numbered "2."

(*e*) The mooring buoy, situated at a distance of 790 yards, S. 47° W., from the *red* light on the eastern side of the entrance to the boat dock, has been numbered "3."

(*f*) The mooring buoy situated at a distance of 340 yards, S. 55° W., from the *red* light on the eastern side of the entrance to the boat dock, has been numbered "5."

(*g*) The mooring buoy, situated at a distance of 610 yards, S. 60° W., from the *red* light on the eastern side of the entrance to the boat dock, has been numbered "5 West."

Remarks.—Dredging operations are in progress on the eastern side of the bank west of Bluff quay.
Variation.—22° W.
Charts affected.—No. 2908, Port Natal entrance.
„ 643, Port Natal.
Publication.—Africa Pilot, Part III, 1905, page 174; Supplement, 1908.
Authority.—H. M. Surveying vessel *Mutine*, Hyd. Note No. 5 of 1911.

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—JAVA, NORTH COAST.

Cheribon approach—Buoy withdrawn; Buoy moved, and to be replaced by light-buoy.

No. 340 (*third publication*).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 804 of 1911), are republished:—

1. Buoy withdrawn:
   Position—At a distance of 2 miles, N. 21° W., from Losari point.
   Lat 6° 45′ S., long. 108° 51′ E.
   Description—A white conical buoy.
   Remarks.—This buoy will not be replaced by a light-buoy as previously announced.
2. Buoy moved, and to be replaced by light—buoy:
   New position.—Lat. 6° 46′ S., long. 108° 49′ 40″ E.
   Description.—A black can buoy.
   Remarks.—This buoy is to be replaced by a light-buoy; further notice will be given when the light-buoy has been established.

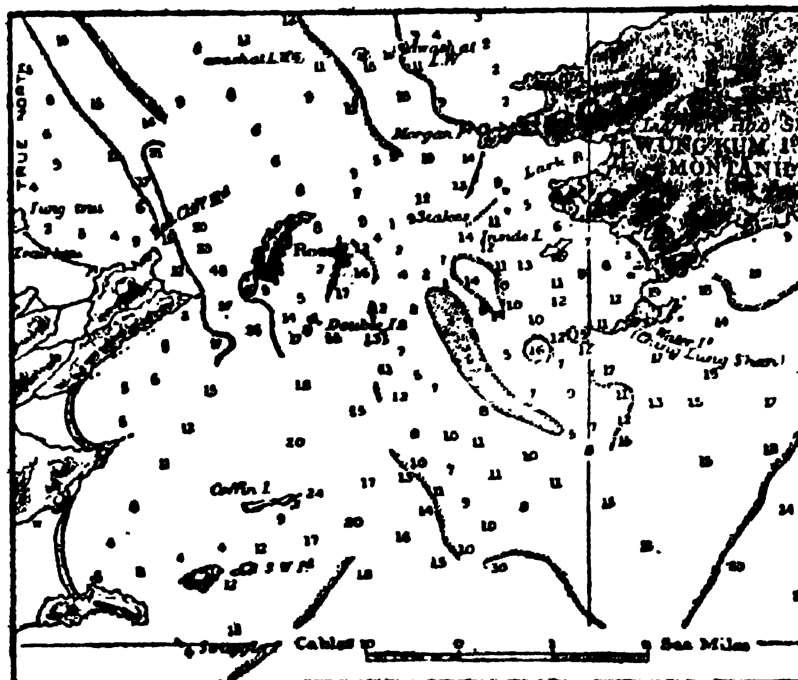
Variation.—1° E.
Chart affected.—No. 1653, Island of Java, western portion.
Publication.—Eastern Archipelago, Part II, 1904, page 101; Revised Supplement, 1909.
Authority.—Hague Notice, No. 993 of 1911.

CHINA, SOUTH COAST—SI KIANG.

The Broadway—Decreased depth in entrance.

No. 341 (*third publication*).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 813 of 1911), are republished:—

Position.—Between Wung Kum island and San Chan island.
Lat. 22° 2′ N., long. 113° 29′ E.
Alteration.—The depth in the entrance to the Broadway has decreased, as shown on the accompanying reproduction of a portion of chart No. 2562.



Charts affected.—No. 2562, Canton river and western branches.
„ 3026, Macao to Pedro Blanco.
„ 2212, Tien pak to Macao.
„ 2661*a*, China sea } Northern portion.
„ 2661*b*, China sea }
„ 1262, Hongkong to Gulf of Liau-tung.

Publication.—China Sea Directory, Vol. III, 1904, page 80; Revised Supplement, 1910.

Authority.—Coast Inspector, Shanghai, 23rd May 1911.

JAPAN—Yezo, North Coast.

Soya Misaki—Lighthouse and fog-bell destroyed.

No. 342 (third publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 816 of 1911), are republished :—

Position.—On the north point of Yezo.
Lat. 45° 31¼′ N., long. 141° 56′ E.

Remarks.—The lighthouse and fog-bell were destroyed by fire on the 17th May 1911. Further Notice will be given when the light and fog-bell have been re-established.

Note.—"Destroyed, 1911," has been inserted against the light on the Admiralty charts.

Charts affected.—No. 3341, Gulf of Tartary, southern sheet.
„ 452, Yezo island.
„ 2405, Kuril islands.

Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, No. 1114.
Japan, Korea, etc., 1904, page 723.

Authority.—Tokyo Notice, No. 571 of 1911.

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH COAST—Victoria.

Port Phillip, South channel—Decreased depth on shoal in approach.

No. 343 (third publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 827 of 1911), are republished:—

Position.—Portsea pier light, lat. 38° 19′ S., long. 144° 43′ E.

(*a*) *Position.*—With the *red* light on Portsea pier bearing S. 9° W., distant $11\frac{9}{10}$ cables, and Observatory point flagstaff, S. 71° W.
Depth.—20 feet.

(*b*) *Position.*—With the *red* light on Portsea pier bearing S. 15° W., distant 12¼ cables, and Observatory point flagstaff, S. 71° E.
Depth.—27 feet.

(*c*) *Position.*—With the *red* light on Portsea pier bearing S. 17° W., distant 13¼ cables, and Observatory point flagstaff, S. 70° W.
Depth.—26 feet.

(*d*) *Position.*—With the *red* light on Portsea pier bearing S. 19° W., distant 12¾ cables, and Observatory point flagstaff, S. 72° W.
Depth.—25 feet.

Remarks.—The above depths are on the shoal depth of less than 5 fathoms, already shown on the charts.

Variation.—8° E.

Charts affected.—No. 2747, Port Phillip entrance.
„ 1171*a*, Port Phillip.

Publication.—Australia Directory, Vol. I, 1907, page 436.

Authority.—Port Officer, Melbourne, 27th April 1911.

BAY OF BENGAL—Burma Coast, Gulf of Martaban.

Double island light—Obscured sector abolished.

No. 344 (third publication).—

Subject.—The obscured sector between the bearings of S. 17° E. and S. 26° E. has been abolished, and the light is now visible from N. 8° W., through North and East as far as Amherst point.

Position.—Lat. 15° 52¾′ N., long 97° 35¼′ E.
Charts affected—No. 3481, Moulmein river to Ye river.
,, 823, Koronge island to White point.
Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, No. 381.
Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1910, page 497.
Notice to Mariners No. 145 of 1911.
Authority.—Principal Port Officer, Burma, Notice, dated 17th July 1911.

BAY OF BENGAL—CHITTAGONG COAST.

Karnaphuli river—Depth of water in the channel.

No. 345 (third publication).—

Subject.—The following depth of water was found in the channel by soundings taken on the 1st August 1911 :—

Descriptions—

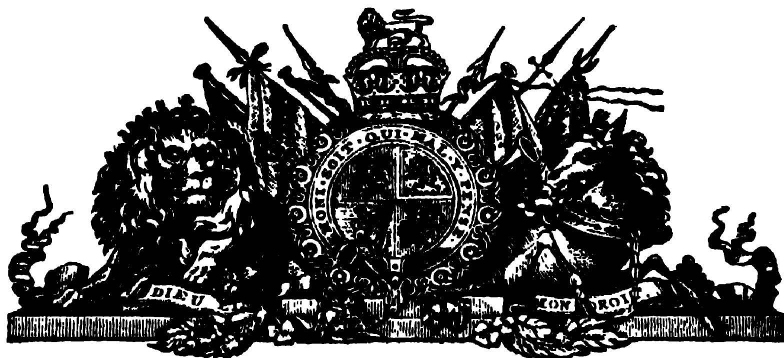
	Ft.
Track No. I, Outer Bar—	
Disc on Diamond	13
Track No. II, Inner Bar—	
Disc on Diamond	11

Chart affected.—No. 84, Chittagong (Karnaphuli) river.
Publication.—Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1910, page 822.
Authority.—Port Officer, Chittagong, Notice, dated 1st August 1911.

C. B. HENLEY, COMDR., R.I.M.,
Deputy Port Officer of Calcutta.

REGISTERED No. C 207.]

No. 34 of 1911.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1911.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of five rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta or seven rupees and eight annas if sent by post.*]

CONTENTS.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE WORKING OF CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES IN BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1910-11.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—AGRICULTURE.

Calcutta, the 21st August 1911.

RESOLUTION—No. 2619.

READ—

The Report on the working of Co-operative Credit Societies in Bengal for 1910-11.

The report covers the period from 1st April 1910 to 31st March 1911. During the first half of the year Babu Jamini Mohan Mitra officiated as Registrar. Mr. W. H. Buchan, I.C.S., resumed charge in October and held the office during the remaining six months.

2. The report is a record of steady though cautious progress. The rate of advance is considerably above that of previous years, as the following tabular summary shows:—

Year.	Central societies.	Urban societies.		Rural societies.		Total number of societies.	Membership.	Capital (excluding value of grain).
		Limited liability.	Unlimited liability.	Lending cash.	Lending grain.			
								Rs.
1905-06 ...	...	4	...	53	...	57	2,606	32,000
1906-07 ...	...	4	...	173	4	181	7,884	1,10,000
1907-08 ...	...	9	10	326	5	350	12,094	2,25,000
1908-09 ...	2	13	16	359	5	395	14,604	3,65,000
1909-10 .	4	25	22	456	4	511	22,871	6,96,993
1910-11 ...	8	34	19	650	4	715	35,250	10,95,3[illegible]9

3. The urban development has been wholly spontaneous. The Registrar, regarding the rural movement as having the first and chief claim on his time, has left the urban branch of the work to develop naturally. The societies composed of Government subordinates and the employés of mercantile firms continue to benefit their members at a profit, moral and financial, to all concerned. The Midnapore People's Bank, which is open to all residents of Midnapore town, is a promising experiment in urban co-operation, properly so-called, which it is hoped will be repeated in other urban communities. A spirit of commercialism induced by prosperity is a danger to be guarded against; and all urban societies would be well advised to safeguard their co-operative character by placing a maximum limit on their dividends.

4. On the rural side of the movement much useful work has been done both in the consolidation and expansion of established areas, and in the opening of new centres. The average village society has become a more effective institution, financially stronger and better managed. A gratifying feature is the ease with which funds are now obtained. The marked increase of local capital is an encouraging sign of confidence, and the sum of members' deposits, which has risen from Rs 64,000 to Rs. 1,16,000, indicates a growing habit of saving. That the societies can be trusted to employ their funds to good purpose, the statement of the objects of loans proves. More than one-third is employed for the repayment of debts, one-tenth for the purchase of cattle, while less than one-twenty-fifth is used for marriage expenses. In the actual working of societies the Registrar reports a very general improvement while admitting that many are still very far from perfection. Economically the development must be regarded as satisfactory. It is only natural that the less obvious principles of co-operation should take longer to grasp. But there can be little doubt that this too is only a matter of time. Outside the purely economic sphere the influence of the societies is being felt. Their interest in education, in sanitation, and the wellbeing of their villages, the healing of party feuds and the employment of their *panchayets* in the settlement of local disputes are indications of the very valuable functions, which co-operative societies may one day perform in village administration.

5. The problem of how to make the societies provide for their own finance and control becomes increasingly important as the movement expands. Special interest therefore attaches to the Central Banking Unions. Their number has risen from four to eight, and this experiment in centralisation is now on its trial in every territorial division of the province. One or two, notably Rampur Hât, have been somewhat ineffective and one, Raruli, has been handicapped by climatic misfortune. But the rest have done very useful work. They have organised 88 societies, with considerable care as a rule; their arrangements for supervising affiliated societies are adequate, and on the whole fairly well carried out; and, especially when linked to a joint stock bank, they have supplied that much-felt want, fluid capital. Most of them have made

their own arrangements for capital, and several are now paying their own inspecting clerks. It is hoped that before long they will be both financially and administratively independent of the Registrar. It is too early to pass judgment on these infant institutions, but the work certainly justifies further trial on a wider scale. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council accepts the Registrar's opinion that it is premature to devise a central machinery on a provincial scale. While the subject should always be kept prominently in view, the centralising tendencies now at work may safely be left to evolve a suitable machinery when the proper time comes.

6. Compared with the size and needs of the province, the visible results of six years' work are relatively minute. But the Lieutenant-Governor in Council would not measure these results by the standard of mere figures, which are easy to multiply. It must be borne in mind that the policy has always been to make the co-operative movement a popular one, dependent for its success on the peoples' sense of interest and deriving its impetus from private enterprise. The Registrar and his staff do not organise societies; the assistance of officials has not been sought, although it has occasionally been voluntarily offered and gratefully accepted; societies are usually formed by unofficial organisers interested in the work for its own sake; and such help in the matter of local inspecting clerks as Government furnishes is given strictly on the understanding that in a year or two the societies themselves will assume the charge. Viewing the progress made in the light of these facts, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council considers that it is encouraging both in itself and as a proof that a self-administered co-operative movement is a realisable ideal. He regrets, however, to notice that the number of unofficial organisers is still small. Progress will be confined within definite limits until it is realised that the future depends not on Government but on the people themselves.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council desires to place on record his appreciation of the care and energy displayed by Mr. Buchan in his supervision of the societies during the year, and of the excellent work done by Babu Jamini Mohan Mitra both as Officiating Registrar and as Personal Assistant. He acknowledges the assistance rendered by officials in the local work of the department, and his special thanks are also due to the honorary organisers and other non-officials mentioned in paragraph 14 of the Report.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council,

J. G. CUMMING,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

FINAL FORECAST OF THE EARLY VARIETY OF THE SESAMUM (*til*) CROP OF BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1911.

(On an average of the five years ending 1909-10 the area under *til* in the territory to which this forecast relates represents about 4·8 per cent. of the total area under this crop in British India.)

Character of the season.—The crop is cultivated in Bengal Proper and Orissa and also in Shahabad, Saran, Muzaffarpur and Manbhum. It is important in Midnapore and also in Burdwan, Bankura, Khulna and Manbhum. In most districts of the Burdwan Division and also in Murshidabad and Jessore the weather conditions were not favourable at the beginning of the season. Some damage was also done later by excessive rain in June in Burdwan, Birbhum, Murshidabad and Jessore In Orissa, Manbhum, Saran and Muzaffarpur prospects of the crop are favourable.

Area sown.—The total area sown with the crop is estimated at 35,700 acres against 36,800 acres of last year. The normal area under the crop is estimated at 47,200 acres.

Outturn.—According to the estimates of the District officers the outturn of the crop for the province works out to 80 per cent. of the normal against 90 per cent. estimated last year. In some districts the outturn appears to have been under estimated. It will probably not fall short of 85 per cent. of the normal. Accepting 4$\frac{1}{4}$ maunds as the normal outturn per acre, the gross yield for the province works out to 4,700 tons against 5,200 tons estimated last year.

W. B. HEYCOCK,
Director of Agriculture, Bengal

CALCUTTA;
The 14th August 1911.

Final forecast of the early variety of the (Til) Crop of Bengal, 1911.

District.	Total area of the district.	Total area under cultivation.	Date at which the sowing of the crop began this year.	Approximate normal area under the crop.	Approximate area sown last year (1910).	Estimated area sown this year (1911).	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year (1910).	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1911).	Figures from the Cadastral Survey. Total area of the district which has been cadastrally surveyed.	Years during which the cadastral survey took place.	Area found under the crop during the cadastral survey.	Date at which the harvesting of the crop was begun this year.	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Director of Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			Acres.		Acres.			
Burdwan ...	1,731,900	1,284,200	Middle of February to March.	3,300	3,100	2,300	90	75	84,591	1903-04 to 1905-09.	109	End of May and end of June.	The weather was not favourable. The condition of the crop was fair. In the beginning the crop suffered for want of rainfall in the Asansol and Katwa subdivisions and latterly for heavy rainfall in the Katwa subdivision; hence the outturn is below the normal. The date of harvesting was normal.	
Birbhum ...	1,181,260	786,700	End of February.	400	400	400	75	38	45,571	1869 to 1891 and 1906.	.....	June ...	There was no rainfall at the time of sowing. Moreover the plants have been washed away by the recent floods and putrified by the stagnant water and rain. The date of harvesting was therefore early.	
Bankura ...	1,697,440	842,800	26th February.	2,700	2,500	2,000	75	63	16,348	1889 to 1902 and 1906-07.	......	8th June	The condition of the crop was not good for want of timely rainfall. The date of harvesting was normal.	
Midnapore ...	3,219,640	2,190,600	December in the Contai and Sadar subdivisions and February in the Tamluk and Ghatal subdivisions.	13,800	12,000	12,000	80	75	644,066	1905 to 1910	Not known	In February in Contai and in June in other parts.	The crop suffered from want of rain especially at the time of sowing. The condition of the crop was fair. The date of harvesting was generally late except in Contai.	

District.	Total area of the district.	Total area under cultivation.	Date at which the sowing of the crop began this year.	Approximate normal area under the crop.	Approximate area sown last year (1910).	Estimated area sown this year (1911).	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year (1910).	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1911).	Figures from the Cadastral Survey. Total area of the district which has been cadastrally surveyed.	Years during which the cadastral survey took place.	Area found under the crop during the cadastral survey.	Date at which the harvesting of the crop was begun this year.	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Director of Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			Acres.		Acres.			
Hooghly ...	762,704	448,900	February	1,000	900	900	90	73	Not cadastrally surveyed			1st week of June.	In the Serampore subdivision the weather and general condition of the crop was fair, while in the Arambagh subdivision it was unfavourable. The date of harvesting was normal.	
Howrah ...	336,460	280,600	January and middle of February.	300	200	200	68	55	..	..	...	End of May.	The general condition of the crop was not good for want of rain. The date of harvesting was late owing to want of rain.	
24-Parganas ...	3,160,333	1,088,700	April ...	100	100	100	100	100	...	...		Not yet begun.	The weather was on the whole favourable for the cultivation of the crop and its general condition is good.	

Nadia ...	1,784,901	1,046,800	Not sown	300	(21)	...	75	...	...	...	..	...	The crop has not been sown this year.
Murshidabad ...	1,371,580	1,005,300	February	1,000	1,900	1,800	57	50	...	...	...	June ...	The weather was not favourable at the sowing season. It was, however, favourable at the time of the growth of the crop, but the recent floods in the Kandi subdivision (where the crop is grown to a very large extent) has done serious damage to the crop, resulting in so low outturn.
Jessore ...	1,372,188	1,191,600	Middle of February.	3,300	1,500	1,400	45	46	...	...	...	Middle of June.	The weather and general condition of the crop was not favourable. The low outturn is due to early and excessive rainfall. The date of harvesting was late. The difference in the area sown under this crop as compared with the preliminary forecast is due to the fact that the Subdivisional Officer of Magura did not report any figure in the preliminary forecast, but reported 600 acres in the final forecast. This has also affected the percentage outturn. The figures shown in columns 7 and 9 represent the area cultivated in all the subdivisions except Bangaon.
Khulna	3,049,016	879,000	5th February.	4,400	4,400	4,300	95	95	177,900	1903-04 to 1909-10.	4	11th May	The weather was seasonable. The condition of the crop was fair. The date of harvesting was early this year. The decrease in the area sown this year is due to the fact that in some portion of the Sadar subdivision til was not grown, the soil becoming unfit for it on account of ingress of salt water.
Shahabad ...	2,808,772	1,843,600	25th July	3,900	1,100	700	58	36	...	...	...	Not yet commenced.	The decrease in the area sown as compared with that of last year is due to excessive rainfall in the beginning and want of rain afterwards. The weather and general condition of the crop was not so favourable as ought to be. Harvesting of the crop has not yet commenced.
Saran	1,711,[illegible]	1,357,200	End of November	400	600	600	84	100	1,633,436	1893 to 1901	553	End of April.	The weather was favourable. The condition of the crop was good. The date of harvesting was normal
Muzaffarpur ...	1,942,400	1,627,000	December	300	300	600	100	100	1,942,400	1892-93 to 1898-99.	300	May to June.	The weather was favourable. The condition of the crop was good. The date of harvesting was normal.

District.	Total area of the district.	Total area under cultivation.	Date at which the sowing of the crop began this year.	Approximate normal area under the crop.	Approximate area sown last year (1910).	Estimated area sown this year (1911).	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year (1910).	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1911).	Figures from the Cadastral Survey.			Date at which the harvesting of the crop was begun this year.	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Director of Agriculture, Bengal.
									Total area of the district which has been cadastrally surveyed.	Years during which the cadastral survey took place.	Area found under the crop during the cadastral survey.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres	Acres.			Acres.		Acres.			
Cuttack ...	2,240,307	1,223,500	1st week of May.	1,700	1,200	1,200	76	92	2,088,437	1887—1895 to 1899—1901.	761	Not yet begun.	The weather was not favourable. The condition of the crop is fair. The harvesting has not yet begun. The date of sowing was normal this year.	
Balasore ...	1,338,061	982,200	April ...	1,500	1,500	1,500	95	100	1,[illegible]95,778	1891-92 and 1894-95.		Ditto ...	The weather was on the whole favourable. The condition of the crop is good. The date of sowing was normal.	
Puri ...	1,509,360	753,300	January and February.	600	5[illegible]0	500	80	92	1,274,790	[illegible]	435	Last week of March and first week of April.	The weather was favourable. The condition of the crop was fair. The date of harvesting was normal.	

Sambalpur ...	2,447,360	910,300	10th June	2,010	1,800	1,090	120	123	2,447,360	1884-87 and 1891-97.	...	Not yet begun.	The weather and the condition of the crop were favourable. The harvesting has not yet commenced.	
Manbhum ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	March ...	16,300	3,100	3,000	83	81	Not cadastrally surveyed.			Ditto ...	The weather was favourable. The condition of the crop is good.	
Total ...	26,965,253	20,869,200		47,300	136,300	35,700	90*	85*						* As estimated by this Department.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

FIRST REPORT ON THE COTTON CROPS OF BENGAL, AUGUST 1911.

[On an average of the five years ending 1909-10 the area under the cotton crop in the territory to which this forecast relates represents about 0·8 per cent. of the total area under cotton in India.]

Explanatory.—This report deals with the area sown and the prospects of the early crop and gives a brief summary of the progress of sowings of the late crop.

Character of the season.—The early crop is most important in Ranchi, where it covers about half the total area under the crop in the Province. The less important districts are the Sonthal Parganas, Angul, Manbhum and Singhbhum. The weather conditions have been favourable in these districts except in Angul and parts of the Sonthal Parganas. Heavy rain at the sowing season retarded the growth of the crop in Angul. Some damage by insects is reported from Sambalpur. The late crop is chiefly cultivated in North Bihar, Cuttack and Singhbhum. Fair progress has been made in sowings of the late crop. In Cuttack, Balasore and Angul sowings have not commenced as yet. The condition of the standing crop is reported to be favourable, except in the important district of Saran, where scanty rainfall has injured the crop to some extent.

Area sown.—The area sown with early cotton is reported to be 60,238 acres against 34,614 acres of last year. The large difference is due to the revision of figures in Ranchi in the light of the recent survey figures. Up to date 28,432 acres have been sown with the late cotton crop. Last year's area under the crop was 33,588 acres.

W. B. HEYCOCK,

Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,

The 8th August 1911.

First Report on the Cotton Crops of Bengal, August 1911.

1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11
				AVERAGE AREA IN ACRES UNDER COTTON OF PRECEDING—		FIGURES FROM THE CADASTRAL SURVEY.					
DISTRICT.	Nature of the crop, early or late.	Area in acres sown in the current year (1911).	Area in acres of the previous year (1910).	Five years.	Ten years.	Total area of the district which has been cadastrally surveyed.	Years during which the cadastral survey took place.	Area found under cotton during the cadastral survey.	Date at which the sowing of the crop was begun this year.	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Director of Agriculture, Bengal.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	...	Acres.			
Bankura ...	Early cotton ...	200	300	291*	291*	16,466	1889 to 1892 and 1906-07.	Not available	15th June	The weather and rainfall were not favourable for both the crops. The condition of the crops is not good. The sowing of the early cotton was late for want of rain in May, and that of late cotton was normal. The sowing of the early variety has been completed. The crops are expected to be worse than those of last year. The decrease in the area sown with the early cotton is due to want of rain in the sowing season.	
	Late cotton ...	1,400	1,400	1,520	1,560				12th November.		
Midnapore ...	Early cotton ...	1,600	1,700	1,700	1,790	644,066	1905 to 1910 ...	524	May	The weather and rainfall conditions are reported to be not favourable. The condition of the crops is fair. The date of sowing was normal. The sowings have been completed. The present year's crops are expected to be worse than those of last year.	
	Late cotton ...	600	500	975	1,548				March in Contai, June in Sadar and July in Tamluk.		

* Average of four preceding years only.

1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Nature of the crop, early or late.	Area in acres sown in the current year (1911).	Area in acres of the previous year (1910).	Average area in acres under cotton of preceding—		Figures from the Cadastral Survey.			Date at which the sowing of the crop was begun this year.	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Director of Agriculture, Bengal.
				Five years.	Ten years.	Total area of the district which has been cadastrally surveyed.	Years during which the cadastral survey took place.	Area found under cotton during the cadastral survey.			
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.			
Patna ...	Early cotton ...	......	......	......	......	73,164	1900-01 ...	5	June ...	The weather and rainfall were favourable. The condition of the crop is good. The date of sowing was normal. The sowing has been completed. The crop is expected to be better than that of last year.	
	Late cotton ...	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,150						
Shahabad ...	Early cotton ...	580	530	325*	325*	......	......	......	July ...	The weather and rainfall were unfavourable. The condition of the crops is poor. Sowings were normal and are still in progress. The crops are expected to be worse than those of last year.	
	Late cotton ...	570	570	870†	758†						
Saran ...	Early cotton ...	800	1,000	685*	685*	1,633,435	1898 to 1901	14,890	June ...	On account of scanty rainfall and high west winds there has been some injury to the crops. The condition of the crops is fair. The date of sowing was normal. The sowings have been completed. The crops are expected to be worse than those of last year. The decrease in the area sown is due to deficient rainfall.	
	Late cotton ...	15,100	15,200	13,535	13,988						

Champaran ...	Early cotton ...	246	2?8	157‡	187‡	2,259,840	1892 to 1899	2,094	March June	The weather was favourable in the Sadar subdivision, but in the Bettiah subdivision it was unfavourable in places owing to fall of hail-stones and want of rain. The condition of the crops is fair. The date of sowing was early in the Sadar subdivision but normal in the Bettiah subdivision. The sowings have almost been completed. The crops are expected to be the same as those of last year. The increase in area under late cotton is due to seasonable rainfall at the sowing time in the Sadar subdivision.
	Late cotton ...	390	17?	?57	1,349					
Muzaffarpur ...	Early cotton ...	...	...	...	...	1,942,400	1891-92 to 1899-1900.	6,120	May and June.	The weather has been favourable and the general condition of the crop is fair. The date of sowing was normal except in the Hajipur subdivision, where it was a little early.
	Late cotton ...	2,400	2,600	4,010	5,059					
Darbhanga ...	Early cotton ...	912	151	110*	110*	2,142,690	1896 to 1903	2,300	March to June.	The weather and rainfall were favourable. The condition of the crops is fair. The date of sowing was normal Sowings have been completed. The crops are expected to be better than those of last year if there be rainfall in proper time.
	Late cotton ...	2,524	3,717	3,700	2,790					
Monghyr ...	Early cotton ...	170	140	129	194	985,552	1901 to 1904	......	June ...	The weather and rainfall were favourable. The condition of the crops is fair. The date of sowing was normal. Sowings are still going on. A normal outturn is expected.
	Late cotton ...	248	248	237	524					
Bhagalpur ...	Early cotton ...	300	290	292	2,516	2,405,011	1902 to 1904	262	1st July	The weather and rainfall conditions were favourable. The condition of the crop is good. The sowings were normal and have been completed.
	Late cotton ...	180	147	80	668			140	1st Sept.	

* Average of five preceding years only.
† " six " "
‡ " three " "

1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11
				AVERAGE AREA IN ACRES UNDER COTTON OF PRECEDING—		FIGURES FROM THE CADASTRAL SURVEY.					
DISTRICT.	Nature of the crop, early or late.	Area in acres sown in the current year (1911).	Area in acres of the previous year (1910).	Five years.	Ten years.	Total area of the district which has been cadastrally surveyed.	Years during which the cadastral survey took place.	Area found under cotton during the cadastral survey.	Date at which the sowing of the crop was begun this year.	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Director of Agriculture, Bengal.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.			
Sonthal Parganas.	Early cotton ...	13,200	13,200	10,580	10,370	3,466,100	1898 to 1908	13,200	Middle of June.	The weather and rainfall conditions were favourable, except at Dumka. The condition of the crop is good except at Dumka. The sowings were normal and have been completed. A normal crop is expected.	
	Late cotton .	....	......	......	......						
Cuttack ...	Early cotton ...	340	350	480	1,660	2,088,437	1887–95 to 1899-1901.	2,604	From 1st week of June to 1st week of July.	The weather and rainfall were favourable so far. The condition of the crop is fair. The date of sowing was normal. The sowings of early cotton have been completed. Prospects of the crops are fair up to now.	
	Late cotton ...	......	2,800	2,900	3,470						
Balasore ...	Early cotton ...	63	63	63	207	1,095,778	1891-92 to 1894-95.	111	June.	The weather and rainfall have been favourable. The condition of the crop is fair. The sowing of early cotton was normal and has been completed, but that of late cotton has not yet begun. The crop is expected to be better than that of last year.	
	Late cotton ...	......	200	200	190				Not yet begun.		

Angul ...	Early cotton	3,300	3,800	2,160	2,080	582,281	1888-89 and 1905-08.	......	3rd week of June.	Heavy rainfall at the time of sowing retarded the germination and growth of the crop. The condition of the crop is fair. Sowings were normal and have been completed. The crop is expected to be worse than that of last year.
	Late cotton ...	......	580	500†	1,128*				Not yet begun.	
Puri ...	Early cotton ...	157	141	212	1,056	1,274,790	1890 to 1900 ...	422	January to the 2nd week of February.	The weather and rainfall was favourable. The condition of the crops is fair. The date of sowing was normal. Sowings of late cotton are in progress in the Khurda subdivision. The crops are expected to be in no way inferior to those of last year.
	Late cotton ...	250	236	317	719				June to the end of July.	
Sambalpur ...	Early cotton ...	1,100	1,116	5,769	5,773	2,447,360	1894 to 1897 and 1901 to 1897.	30,831	10th June ...	The weather has been favourable. The condition of the crop is good, but some damage was done by insect-pests locally called Bhurusapak in the Lakera Circle of the Sadar subdivision. The date of sowing was normal. The sowings have been completed. The crop will be better than that of last year, but more rain is required. Last year's area was only an estimate, but now actual area has been given after careful check.
	Late cotton ...	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	......	
Hazaribagh ...	Early cotton ...	1,500	1,200	827	2,244	......	......	......	......	
	Late cotton ...	......	......	......	...					
Ranchi ...	Early cotton .	25,600	2,800	2,360	2,600	4,544,632	1907 to 1909 ...	30,244	From June to 1st week of July.	The weather and rainfall were so far favourable. The condition of the crop is fair. The date of sowing was normal. The sowings have been completed. In view of the present state of rainfall the crop is not expected to be better than that of last year. The area shown in column 3 has been revised in the light of cadastrally surveyed figures.
	Late cotton ...	......	......	......	......					

* Average of seven preceding years only.
† " two " "

1	2	3	4	5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Nature of the crop, early or late.	Area in acres sown in the current year (1911).	Area in acres of the previous year (1910).	Average area in acres under cotton of preceding—		Figures from the Cadastral Survey.			Date at which the sowing of the crop was begun this year.	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Director of Agriculture, Bengal.
				Five years.	Ten years.	Total area of the district which has been cadastrally surveyed.	Years during which the cadastral survey took place.	Area found under cotton during the cadastral survey.			
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.					
Palamau ...	Early cotton ...	523	550	897	2,609	187,520	1896-97	1,434	Middle of June.	The weather and rainfall were, on the whole, favourable. The condition of the crop is fair. The sowings were normal and have been completed. The crop is expected to be better than that of last year. The decrease in the area sown is due to heavy rain at the time of sowing in some parts of the district.	
	Lat cotton ...	......	......	......	......						
Manbhum ...	Early cotton ...	3,600	3,500	4,080	5,760	Not cadastrally surveyed			Beginning of June.	The weather has been favourable. The condition of the crops is good. The date of sowing was normal.	
	Late cotton ...	800	1,300	1,200	1,206				1st part of July.		
Singhbhum ...	Early cotton ...	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,150	1,761,987	1895 to 1897 and 1900 to 1902.	1,813	June ...	The weather and general condition of the crops have been favourable. The date of sowing was normal.	
	Late cotton ...	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,850						
Total ...	Early cotton ...	60,238	34,614	35,117	44,577	......	......	......	......		
	Late cotton ...	28,432	33,388	34,891	38,951						

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

PRELIMINARY FORECAST OF THE SUGARCANE CROP OF BENGAL, 1911.

(On an average of the five years ending 1909-10, the area under sugarcane in the territory to which this forecast relates represents about 17·1 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.)

Character of the season.—Sugarcane is cultivated chiefly in Bihar. Outside Bihar it is an important crop in Burdwan, Bankura, Hazaribagh and Manbhum. The weather conditions have been generally favourable. Planting began in normal time and the present condition of the crop is reported to be good. Some damage was done to the crop in Bankura, Birbhum, Shahabad and Bhagalpur by heavy rain and floods in June.

Area planted.—The area planted with sugarcane this year is estimated at 340,300 acres against 334,300 acres the revised figures of last year. Since the issue of the final forecast of last year in January, normal areas have been revised in some districts and the total normal area in this Province is now reported to be 361,100 acres.

Outturn.—From the appendix attached to the report, it will be seen that five districts report more than a normal crop, viz., Midnapore (116 per cent.), Angul and Sambalpur (115 per cent. each), Saran and Puri (108 per cent. each). Eighteen districts report a crop between 90 and 100 per cent., three districts between 83 and 89 per cent. and five districts between 75 and 78 per cent. The remaining two districts, viz., Birbhum and Nadia, report crops of 62 and 69 per cent. respectively.

According to the estimates of the District Officers, the total outturn of the crop for the Province works out to 92 per cent. of a normal, as against 100 per cent. estimated last year.

Other sources of gûr.—The quantity of *gûr* likely to be obtained from the juice of the date palm is estimated at 1,332,100 cwts., and the output of sugar from the juice of the palmyra-palm is estimated at 13,200 cwts.

W. B. HEYCOCK,
Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th August 1911.

Preliminary Forecast of the Sugarcane Crop of 1911.

Division.	District.	Total area of district, in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation, in acres.	Approximate normal area under sugarcane, in acres.	Approximate area under sugarcane last year (1910), in acres.	Estimated area under sugarcane this year (1911), in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year (1910)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1911)?	Figures from the Cadastral Survey. Total area of the district which has been cadastrally surveyed.	Figures from the Cadastral Survey. Years during which the cadastral survey took place.	Figures from the Cadastral Survey. Area found under the crop during the cadastral survey.	Date at which the planting of the crop was begun this year.	Remarks by District Officers	Remarks by the Director of Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
									Acres.		Acres.			
Burdwan	Burdwan ...	1,731,990	1,384,200	25,800	24,100	24,100	90	90	106,077	1889 to 1893 and 1903-04 to 1908-09.	504	April to May	The weather was favourable in the Sadar subdivision while it was unfavourable in the Katwa and Asansol subdivisions. The condition of the crop is fair. The date of planting was normal.	
	Birbhum ...	1,121,280	786,700	9,000	8,500	8,500	75	62	45,571	1889 to 1891 and 1906.	164	In March, April and May.	The weather and general condition of the crop are not quite favourable owing to the heavy rainfall and floods. The date of planting was rather a little late.	
	Bankura ...	1,677,440	642,800	15,000	11,000	10,500	75	75	16,348	1889 to 1902, 1906 and 1907.	...	Middle of May.	The condition of the crop is fair. Heavy rainfall in the middle of June has done some damage to the growth of the crop. The date of planting was normal. The decrease in the area sown is due to want of rain at the time of planting.	
	Midnapore ...	3,319,040	2,190,800	3,000	3,000	3,000	95	116	44,066	1905 to 1910.	611	From the middle of March.	The weather was favourable. The condition of the crop is good.	

Division.	District.	Total area of district, in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation, in acres.	Approximate normal area under sugarcane, in acres.	Approximate area under sugarcane last year (1910), in acres.	Estimated area under sugarcane this year (1911), in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year (1910)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1911)?	Figures from the Cadastral Survey. Total area of the district which has been cadastrally surveyed.	Figures from the Cadastral Survey. Years during which the cadastral survey took place.	Figures from the Cadastral Survey. Area found under the crop during the cadastral survey.	Date at which the planting of the crop was begun this year.	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Director of Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
									Acres.		Acres.			
Burdwan—concld.	Hooghly ...	762,704	445,900	7,200	6,900	7,200	91	97	Not cadastrally surveyed.			Middle of March.	The weather and condition of the crop are generally favourable. The date of planting was normal.	
	Howrah ...	326,400	250,000	8,500	7,000	7,000	80	75	...	...	...	Beginning of March in Sadar and Middle of February in Uluberia.	The weather and general condition of the crop are good. The date of sowing was normal in the Uluberia subdivision and late in the Sadar subdivision.	
	24-Parganas...	3,100,533	1,068,700	5,100	3,900	3,800	67	93	...	...	...	November	The weather was favourable throughout the district for the cultivation of the crop. The condition of the crop is fair in the Sadar subdivision and good in other subdivisions. The date of planting was normal. Sugarcane has not been sown in the Diamond Harbour subdivision this year.	

Division.	District.	Total area of district, in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation, in acres.	Approximate normal area under sugarcane, in acres.	Approximate area under sugarcane, last year (1910), in acres.	Estimated area under sugarcane this year (1911), in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year (1910)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1911)?	Figures from the Cadastral Survey. Total area of the district which has been cadastrally surveyed.	Figures from the Cadastral Survey. Years during which the cadastral survey took place.	Figures from the Cadastral Survey. Area found under the crop during the cadastral survey.	Date at which the planting of the crop was begun this year.	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Director of Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Orissa—concld.	Sambalpur ...	2,447,360	910,900	5,000	4,700	5,000	117	115	Acres. 2,447,360	1884-87 and 1891-97.	Acres. 6,460	15th February to 25th March.	The weather conditions were favourable but the germination was incomplete to some extent in Melchhamunda circle of the Bargarh subdivision. The present condition of the crop is reported to be good. The date of planting was normal. The area in column 6 was only estimated last year but now actual area has been given after careful checking.	
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	4,428,440	1,703,000	10,400	9,200	7,900	95	100	...	...	...	......	The weather and general condition of the crop are good. The date of planting was normal.	
	Ranchi ..	4,561,920	2,313,700	200	300	300	100	100	4,544,582	1909-10	330	1st week of May.	The weather was favourable. The date of planting was a little late.	
	Palamau ...	3,144,960	627,600	5,000	5,000	3,200	90	95	187,520	1896-97	387	February ...	The weather and general condition of the crop have been very favourable on account of the early break of the monsoon. The date of planting was normal.	
	Manbhum ...	2,654,060	1,419,900	12,500	12,500	12,700	100	75	Not cadastrally surveyed			March and April.	The weather has been favourable. The condition of the crop is good. The date of planting was normal.	
	Singhbhum ...	2,490,240	840,700	1,000	800	800	94	85	1,761,984	1895-97 and 1900-02.	90	April and May.	The weather has been favourable. The condition of the crop is good. The date of planting was normal.	
	Total Bengal	74,272,250	39,715,400	361,100	334,800	340,3 0	100*	92	...	...	...			

* As estimated by this Department.

Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr ...	2,510,080	1,852,800	6,800	7,000	6,500	85	91	...	...	...	February	The weather and general condition of the crop are fair. The date of planting was normal.
	Bhagalpur ...	2,6[illegible]3,319	1,683,400	20,300	20,300	20,300	100	75	2,405,011	1902 to 1904.	10,768	1st "	The weather was favourable. The condition of the crop is good but the recent continuous rainfall has done some damage to the crop. The date of planting was normal. The figures in column 3 have been revised.
	Purnea ...	3,198,153	1,694,400	12,400	6,400	6,400	75	100	2,924,779	1901-1902 to 1905-1906.	8,279	January ...	The weather was favourable. The condition of the crop is fair. The date of planting was normal.
	Darjeeling ...	744,956	166,600	1,200	100	100	60	75	276,577	1897-1898 and 1901-1902, and 190[illegible]-190[illegible].	160	March ...	The weather was favourable. The condition of the crop is good. The date of planting was normal.
	Sonthal Parganas.	3,60[illegible],447	1,6[illegible]8,200	7,700	8,200	7,100	103	100	3,444,415	1898 to 1908.	7,700	1st week of November.	The weather and condition of the crop is on the whole good. The date of planting was normal.
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	2,340,307	1,283,500	3,100	2,300	2,000	90	98	2,088,437	1888-1895 to 1901-1907.	1,909	Last week of February to 1st week of April.	The weather has been favourable. The condition of the crop is good. The date of planting was normal.
	Balasore ...	1,332,621	932,200	2,000	2,100	2,100	100	100	1,095,778	1891-1892 to 1894-1896.	471	1st week of May.	The weather conditions and condition of the crop are favourable. The date of planting was normal.
	Angul ...	1,094,281	268,600	2,400	3,400	3,100	100	115	583,281	1888-1889 and 1905-1906.	...	Last week of February.	The weather has been favourable. The condition of the crop is good. The date of planting was normal.
	Puri ...	1,890,360	753,300	3,100	2,100	3,200	91	108	1,274,790	1890-1900.	612	Ditto ...	The weather has been favourable. The condition of the crop is good. The date of planting was normal.

Division.	District.	Total area of district, in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation, in acres.	Approximate normal area under sugarcane, in acres.	Approximate area under sugarcane last year (1910), in acres.	Estimated area under sugarcane this year (1911), in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year (1910)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1911)?	Figures from the Cadastral Survey. Total area of the district which has been cadastrally surveyed.	Figures from the Cadastral Survey. Years during which the cadastral survey took place.	Figures from the Cadastral Survey. Area found under the crop during the cadastral survey.	Date at which the planting of the crop was begun this year.	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Director of Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Tirhut ...	Saran ...	1,711,286	1,298,500	36,500	39,700	40,900	100	108	Acres. 1,711,286	1893 to 1901	Acres. 36,500	February ..	The weather was favourable. The condition of the crop is good. The date of planting was normal.	
	Champaran ...	2,259,840	1,447,600	10,300	14,500	18,600	77	91	2,079,815	1892 to 1899.	11,155	February and March.	The weather has been favourable. The condition of the crop is good. The date of planting was normal. The increase in the area sown, as compared with that of last year, is due to sufficient moisture and also to the high profits realized last year by the Pusa and other sugarcane concerns.	
	Muzaffarpur...	1,942,400	1,627,000	5,800	9,000	12,000	75	100	1,941,254	1891, 1892 and 1893-1900.	5,765	September to February.	The weather conditions have been favourable. The date of planting was normal the early break of monsoon tends towards good outturn.	
	Darbhanga ..	2,142,690	1,678,000	17,000	15,900	14,300	85	89	2,142,690	1896 to 1903.	17,000	February and March.	The weather has been favourable. The condition of the crop is good. The date of planting was normal. The decrease in the area sown, as compared with that of last year, is due to the fact that only a portion of land has been sown with sugarcane in many factories.	

Presidency ...	Nadia ...	1,754,991	1,046,800	7,900	7,500	6,600	61	69	Not cadastrally surveyed			Beginning of February.	The weather has been favourable. The condition of the crop is fair. The date of planting was normal.
	Murshidabad	1,371,520	1,605,900	3,600	3,100	3,300	83	100	...	...		End of October 1910 to May 1911.	The weather has been fair. The condition of the crop is good, but some damage is apprehended by the present flood in the Kandi subdivision if it lasts long. If the flood subsides soon and the plants are not washed away 12 annas crop may be expected. The date of planting was normal.
	Jessore ...	1,872,153	1,191,000	6,600	2,600	3,400	75	58	...	...	...	15th February.	The weather has been favourable. The condition of the crop is good. The date of planting was normal.
	Khulna ...	3,049,016	870,000	1,500	1,400	1,300	97	100	130,766	1903-04 to 1907-08.	33	5th February.	The weather and general condition of the crop are favourable. The date of planting was normal.
Patna ...	Patna ...	1,328,000	1,082,100	20,200	16,300	16,700	87	90	73,164	1900 to 1901.	296	Between January and March.	The weather was favourable. The condition of the crop is good. The date of planting was normal.
	Gaya ...	3,015,680	2,118,100	36,100	6,000	35,300	91	100	517,900	1893 to 1895, 1900-02 to 1907-08.	6,535	December	The weather and general condition of the crop was good. The date of planting was normal.
	Shahabad ...	2,800,772	1,843,600	45,930	39,600	43,700	96	85	...	...	...	1st March	The increase in the area sown is due to the favourable season at the time of planting. The recent flood has damaged the standing sugar-cane crop. The date of planting was early this year.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 21st August 1911.

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at Sadar station.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. This week.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. Previous week.	Character of the weather, and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	
		Inches.			
1	BURDWAN ...	1·84	10½	10	Rainfall at Kalna 2·00, at Katwa 2·62 and at Raniganj 5·82 inches. Weather seasonable. Transplantation continuing. Prospects good. Harvesting of jute and "sunn hemp" commenced. No cattle-disease Stocks of food-grains, fodder and drinking water sufficient. Prices falling on account of rainfall. Common rice selling at 11½ seers a rupee at Kalna, at 11½ seers at Katwa and at 10½ seers at Asansole.
2	BIRBHUM ...	2·50	12	12	Rainfall at Rampurhat 2·13 inches. Weather hot and cloudy with occasional rain. Transplantation still continuing. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Common rice selling at 12 seers a rupee at Rampurhat.
3	BANKURA ...	9·48	11½	11½	Rainfall at Vishnupur 4·82 inches. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of paddy continuing. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 11 seers a rupee at Vishnupur.
4	MIDNAPORE ...	1·60	10½	11	Rainfall at Contai 1·88, at Tamluk 1·23 and at Ghatal 1·44 inches. Weather hot and cloudy. Transplantation of winter rice going on. But more rain still wanted. Fresh sowings made in places where seedlings have withered away. Prospects of autumn rice not good on the whole, but that of maize reported fair from Contai and Salboni. Prospects of jute reported good from Contai, Tamluk, Ghatal, Keshpur, Binpur, and Salboni. Cattle-disease reported from Henria, Contai, Chandrakona and Naraingarh thanas. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee at Contai, at 11 seers at Tamluk and at 11½ seers per rupee at Ghatal.
5	HOOGHLY ...	1·99	9½	11	Rainfall at Serampore 2·99 and at Arambagh 0·09 inch. Transplantation of *aman* paddy retarded for want of sufficient rain. Condition of jute fair. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 10½ seers a rupee at Serampore.
6	HOWRAH ...	1·62	10½	10⅝	Rainfall at Ulubaria 2·14 inches. Weather seasonable. Sky cloudy. Transplantation going on slowly. More rain wanted. Prospects of jute average. Fodder, water and stocks of food-grains sufficient.
7	24-PARGANAS	2·67	10	10	Rainfall at Barasat 2·00, at Barrackpore 3·89, at Basirhat 2·36 and at Diamond Harbour 2·66 inches. More rain wanted everywhere. Transplantation of *aman* paddy progressing. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of jute fair. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice selling at 9 seers a rupee at Barasat, at 9½ seers at Barrackpore, at 10½ seers at Basirhat and at 11$\frac{1}{16}$ seers at Diamond Harbour.

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at Sadar station.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. This week.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. Previous week.	Character of the weather, and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
8	NADIA ..	1·14	10⅝	10⅜	Rainfall at Kushtia 2·35, at Ranaghat 1·54 and at Chuadanga 1·49 inches. Transplantation of *aman* paddy almost completed except in south of the district. Harvesting of jute and *aus* paddy commenced. Prospects of standing crops including jute good. Stocks of food-grains, fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Common rice selling at 9¾ seers a rupee at Kushtia, at 11 seers at Ranaghat and at 10 seers at Chuadanga.
9	MURSHIDABAD	3·63	11	10 11/16	Rainfall at Kandi 2·12, at Jangipur 1·06 and at Lalbag 2·66 inches Weather cloudy. Progress of agricultural operations poor in Daulatabad thana in Sadar. Fodder and water reported insufficient in Rainagarh and Saktipur thana in Sadar. Cattle-disease reported from Raghunathganj thana in Jangipur and Gokarna and Bharatpur thanas in Kandi. Common rice selling at 11 seers per rupee at Lalbag, at 12½ seers at Kandi and at 12 seers at Jangipur.
10	JESSORE ..	2·53	11	12	Rainfall at Jhenidah 2·03, at Magura 3·79, at Narail 2·18 and at Bangaon 1·07 inches. Weather seasonable. Condition of standing crops good. Harvesting of *aus* paddy and steeping of jute going on in places. Steeping of jute impeded in Magura for want of sufficient water. Condition of jute favourable Stocks of food-grains, fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Condition of agricultural stock good. Common rice selling at 13 seers a rupee at Jhenida and Magura, at 11 1/16 seers at Narail and at 11¼ seers at Bangaon.
11	KHULNA ..	1·68	11	11½	Rainfall at Bagerhat 1·80 inches. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of jute and *aus* paddy progressing. Transplantation of *aman* paddy continuing, but more rain is wanted. Condition of standing crops good. Food-stocks, fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Common rice selling at 11 seers a rupee at Bagerhat and at 9¼ seers at Satkhira.
12	PATNA ...	6·11	13 22*	12 20*	Rainfall at Barh 7·83, at Bihar 6·40 and at Dinapore 3·03 inches. Transplantation of paddy in progress. Condition of standing crops good. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Manair, Nawbatpore and Bickram. Common rice selling at 11¾ seers at Barh, at 12½ seers at Bihar and at 11½ seers at Dinapore.
13	GAYA ...	9·32	12 5/16 19 7/16*	12 5/16 18 1/16*	Rainfall at Jahanabad 10·75, at Aurangabad 9·95 and at Nawadah 5·28 inches. Weather rainy. Sugarcane and other standing crops doing well. Transplantation of paddy in full swing. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Madanpur and Aurangabad. Common rice selling at 13 seers per rupee at Jahanabad and Aurangabad and at 12¾ seers at Nawadah.

* The figures indicate the price of maize, in seers, per rupee.

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at sadar station.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. This week.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. Previous week.	Character of the weather, and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
14	SHAHABAD ...	7·78	13	13	Rainfall at Buxar 5·63, at Bhabua 5·75 and at Sasaram 10·23 inches. Weather cloudy. Food-stocks, fodder and water sufficient. Agricultural stock in normal condition. Standing crops doing well. Transplantation of paddy in progress. Common rice selling at 12 seers a rupee at Buxar and Sasaram and at 11⅛ seers at Bhabua.
15	SARAN ...	5·88	12½ 18½*	12 18½*	Rainfall at Siwan 6·2[illegible] and at Gopalganj 7·07 inches. Weather rainy. Transplantation of paddy going on. Standing crops doing well. Prices of staple food-crops stationary. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 12¼ seers a rupee at Siwan and at 11½ seers at Gopalganj.
16	CHAMPARAN ...	3·13	12⅛ 17½*	12 17⅛*	Rainfall at Bettiah 12·07 inches. Weather rainy. Transplantation still going on in places. Rain beneficial to standing crops except in a few places. General prospects favourable. Prospects of *bhadoi* crops excellent except in a few isolated tracts. *Aghani* paddy, jute and sugarcane doing well, but more rain will soon be required in the south-eastern portion of the district. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee at Bettiah.
17	MUZAFFARPUR	2·20	12 19*	12 19*	Rainfall at Hajipur 5·42 and at Sitamarhi 1·91 inches. Weather seasonable. Fall general. A break in the rains wanted. Condition of jute good. Harvesting of *marua* begun in places. Transplantation of paddy continuing. Prospects of standing crops excellent. Fodder, water and food-grains sufficient. No cattle-disease. Common rice and *makai* selling at 12 and 18 seers a rupee, respectively, at Hajipur and at 12 and 20 seers a rupee, respectively, at Sitamarhi.
18	DARBHANGA ...	3·32	$13\frac{3}{16}$ $18\frac{11}{16}$*	$13\frac{3}{16}$ $18\frac{11}{16}$*	Rainfall at Samastipur 6·16 and at Madhubani 2·40 inches. Weather hot and cloudy. Transplantation of *aghani* paddy in progress. All rivers are over-flooded. Stocks of food-grains, fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Darbhanga and Bahera police-stations. Common rice selling at 11 seers a rupee at Samastipur and at $11\frac{5}{16}$ seers at Madhubani. *Makai* selling at $18\frac{11}{16}$ seers a rupee in Darbhanga bazar.
19	MONGHYR ...	4·52	13⅛	12⅞	Rainfall at Begusarai 8·34 and at Jamui 2·96 inches. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of paddy crops continuing. Sugarcane doing well. Prices of staple food-grains practically stationary. Cattle-disease reported from Ballia thana. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 12½ seers per rupee at Begusarai and at 11¾ seers at Jamui.

* The figures indicate the price of maize, in seers, per rupee.

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at Sadar station	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3		5	6
		Inches.			
20	BHAGALPUR ...	1·96	11⅜	11⅜	Rainfall at Banka 1·34, at Madhipura 2·16 and at Supaul 2·73 inches. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of winter paddy coming to a close. Prospects of sugarcane and maize good. Harvesting of *marua* continuing. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Shahkund, Sultanganj and Bongong. Fodder sufficient. Condition of jute excellent. Common rice selling at 12½ seers per rupee at Banka and at 14 seers at Madhipura and Supaul.
21	PURNEA ...	2·86	12	12	Rainfall at Araria 5·03 and at Kishanganj 4·57 inches. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of *aghani* paddy still continues. More rain wanted. *Bhadoi* paddy and jute being harvested. Steeping and washing of jute going on. Condition of standing crops including jute good. Cattle-disease reported from Kishanganj and Katihar thanas. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee at Araria and at 13 seers at Kishanganj.
22	DARJEELING ...	4·54	9	9	Rainfall at Kurseong 4·85 and at Siliguri 2·82 inches. Weather seasonable. Hills—Maize being harvested. Potato and *bhadoi dhan* progressing fairly. *Haimantic dhan* and *bara marua* growing. Terai—Jute cutting in progress. Prospects of jute poor. Transplantation of winter rice almost finished. Prospects of *bhadoi* crops fair. Prices stationary. Common rice selling at 10 seers per rupee at Kurseong and at 11 seers at Siliguri.
23	SONTHAL PARGANAS.	2·04	13 20*	13¾ 21*	Rainfall at Deoghur 1·43, at Godda 1·02, at Jamtara 2·67, at Pakour 3·09 and at Rajmahal 3·28 inches. Transplantation of paddy nearly over. Maize slightly damaged by excessive rain. Sugarcane doing well. Jute prospects fair. Prices of staple food-grains normal. Food-stocks, fodder and water sufficient.
24	CUTTACK ...	2·06	11⅛	13⅛	Rainfall at Jajpur 1·76, at Kendrapara 2·34 and at Banki 2·01 inches. Weather seasonable. Condition of jute fair. The crop being cut in places. More rain required. Puddling and transplanting of *saradh* paddy going on in unirrigated areas. *Beali* paddy and *mandia* in ear and in places attaining maturity. Red *arhar*, early cotton, sugarcane, *til*, turmeric and new *biri* growing. Sporadic cases of cattle-disease reported. High floods in the Katjuri and Mahanadi rivers have damaged *beali* paddy and *mandia* in portions of the Sadar and Kendrapara subdivisions. It has also caused damage to houses and some temporary distress in riparian villages. Common rice selling at 13⅛ seers per rupee at Jajpur, at 14 5/16 seers at Kendrapara and at 11 13/16 seers at Banki.
25	BALASORE ...	0·83	13	13	Rainfall at Bhadrak 0·32 inch. Weather cloudy. More rain urgently wanted everywhere. *Beali* paddy in ear. Puddling, transplanting and weeding of *saradh* paddy continue at a few places by irrigating fields by water from tanks, side drains, etc. *Til* in flower. Jute and sugarcane doing tolerably well. *Bhadoi* crops and vegetables doing well. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee at Bhadrak. Prices stationary.

* The figures indicate the price of maize, in seers, per rupee.

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at Sadar station.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. This week.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. Previous week.	Character of the weather, and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
26	ANGUL ...	1·00	16¾	15¾	Rainfall at Phulbani 2·87 inches. Weather cloudy. More rain wanted for puddling and transplantation of winter paddy. Sowing of *biri* and *rasi* in progress. Condition of *bhadoi* crops not good. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported. Common rice selling at 9 seers per rupee in the Khondmals.
27	PURI ...	1·07	10½	11 13/16	Rainfall at Khurda 3·70 inches. More rain needed in Banpur thana Transplantation in progress, but much of the paddy land in Sadar subdivision now under water owing to high floods. No serious harm expected provided floods subside at once. Cattle-disease reported from Chabiskud Chakla. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 13½ seers per rupee at Khurda. The rise in the price of rice at Sadar is due to communications broken off by floods.
28	SAMBALPUR ...	12·28	14	13¾	Rainfall at Bargarh 11·01 inches. Weather cloudy. Transplantation, thinning and weeding operations in progress. Sowing of *urid* continuing Condition of sugarcane good. Stocks of food-grains and fodder sufficient. Foot-and-mouth disease reported. Common rice selling at 16 seers per rupee at Bargarh.
29	HAZARIBAGH...	5·12	11½ 22*	11 20*	Rainfall at Giridih 3·04 inches. Weather cloudy and showery. Rainfall general. Prospects of rice good. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease in two villages. Common rice selling at 11 seers per rupee at Giridih.
30	RANCHI ...	3·85	12	12	Rainfall at Khunti 6·07 inches Weather rainy. Ploughing and transplanting of paddy continue. State of standing crops good. Outturn of *gondli* estimated at 12 annas. Cattle-disease reported from Lapung thana. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee at Khunti.
31	PALAMAU ...	4·03	12 5/16	12⅝	Weather cloudy. Transplantation of paddy and *marua* in full swing. Recent rain has considerably improved prospects. *Til* being sown. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
32	MANBHUM ...	5·22	11	12	Rainfall at Dhanbaid 5·38 inches. Weather seasonable. State of standing crops good. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Gobindpur and Katras thanas. Prices of staple food-grains rising. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee at Dhanbaid. Stocks of food-grains adequate.
33	SINGHBHUM ...	1·57	11½	12	Weather cloudy with occasional showers of rain. Transplanting operations going on but retarded in some places for want of rain. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 10½ and 9 seers per rupee at Seraikella and Kharsawan, respectively; probably Seraikella and Kharsawan figures incorrect. Enquiries are being made.

* The figures indicate the price of maize, in seers, per rupee.

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at Sadar station.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. This week.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. Previous week.	Character of the weather, and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
34	COOCH BEHAR	3·09	$11\frac{7}{16}$	$11\frac{3}{4}$	Weather hot and rainy. Transplantation of *haimantik* seedlings and harvesting of *bitri* paddy continuing. Cutting and steeping of jute commenced in places. Present condition and prospects of jute fair. Fodder and water sufficient.
35	FEUDATORY STATES, ORISSA.*	......	......	......	Name of State. — Rainfall in inches. Athgarh ... 4·32 Athmallk ... 2·41 Bamra ... 5·86 Baramba ... 2·45 Baud ... 4·36 Bonai ... 3·80 Daspalla ... 1·53 Dhenkanal ... 4·05 Gangpur ... 5·95 Hindol ... 3·33 Keonjhar ... 2·80 Khandpara ... 2·78 Mayurbhanj ... 3·00 Narsinghpur ... 2·29 Nayagarh ... 1·66 Nilgiri ... 2·15 Patna ... 6·48 Pal Lahara ... 3·53 Rairakhol ... 5·39 Ranpur ... 4·64 Sonpur ... 3·05 Talcher ... 4·90 Weather seasonable. *Bihura* (reploughing) and transplantation of paddy going on in almost all States. Sugarcane growing well. Condition of standing crops good. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Athmallik, Baramba, Bonai, Dhenkanal and Keonjhar. During the week price of common rice risen in two States, fallen in one State and stationary in the remaining States. Price of common rice varies from 8 seers in Bonai and 10 seers in Athmallik and Bamra to 18 seers in Talcher and 20 seers in Keonjhar.

* The report is for the week ending the 19th August 1911.

GENERAL SUMMARY.—Rain was general over the Province. The fall was heavy in Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Saran, Sambalpur and Manbhum. It was also heavy in parts of Burdwan, Bankura, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Purnea, Hazaribagh and Ranchi. In the remaining parts of these districts, in Palamau, Darjeeling, Cooch Behar, Cuttack, Sonthal Parganas, most districts of the Presidency Division, Birbhum, and parts of Puri, Angul and Hooghly the rainfall was moderate. It was insufficient in Balasore, the greater part of Hooghly and Midnapore, and some parts of Howrah, Angul and Puri. Transplantation of winter rice is in progress, but more rain is wanted in Midnapore, Hooghly, Howrah, the 24-Parganas, Khulna, Cuttack, Balasore, Angul and Singhbhum. Standing crops are on the whole doing well. Some damage has been done by floods in Cuttack. Floods are also reported from Darbhanga and Puri. The price of common rice has risen in Midnapore, Hooghly, Jessore, Khulna, the Sonthal Parganas, Cuttack, Puri, Palamau, Manbhum, Singhbhum, Cooch Bihar and has fallen in Burdwan, Bankura, Murshidabad, Patna, Saran, Champaran, Monghyr, Angul, Sambalpur and Hazaribagh. Cattle-disease is reported from Midnapore, Murshidabad, Patna, Gaya, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea, and from all the districts of the Orissa and Chota Nagpur Divisions except Balasore, Palamau and Singhbhum. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient except in parts of Murshidabad.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BENGAL,
Dated Calcutta, the 22nd August 1911.

W. B. HEYCOCK,
Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Approximate Return of Traffic on the Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 19th August 1911, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 19th August 1911.			Week ending Saturday, the 20th August 1910.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.		Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	294	35,770	455	361	34,800	465
Jute	56	15,350*	201	34	10,992†	168
Firewood ..	32	14,765	240	42	21,400	285
Other articles	562	171,140	1,777	639	192,903	2,080
Total ...	944	237,025	2,673	1,076	260,095	2,998

* Weight by canal measurement, 19,862½ maunds.
† Do. do. 15,037½ do.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd August 1911.

C. H. GROSE,
for *Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

WEEKLY RETURN OF TRAFFIC RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th August 1911 on 2,309·80 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
		(a)		(b)					
Total traffic for the week ...	586,826	5,63,595 0 0	70,28,073 0	10,69,254 0 0	18,847 0 0	16,51,696 0 0	156,994	202,738	359,732
Or per mile of railway	.....	244 0 0	.....	462 14 9	8 2 7	715 1 4	......	... ..	...
For previous 4½ weeks of half-year	2,541,003	21,21,681 0 0	2,90,22,611 0	45,19,704 0 0	78,366 0 0	67,19,751 0 0	649,366	861,368	1,510,734
Total from 1st July ...	3,127,829	26,85,276 0 0	3,60,50,684 0	55,88,958 0 0	97,213 0 0	83,71,447 0 0	806,360	1,064,106	1,870,466
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	524,867	4,60,592 0 0	63,79,197 0	9,51,062 0 0	49,492 0 0	14,61,146 0 0	154,578	174,324	328,902
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	..	200 14 10	......	414 14 2	21 9 5	637 6 5	......	... ..	......
Total from 1st July of previous year	2,992,668	25,48,577 0 0	3,37,31,064 0	50,96,541 0 0	3,74,062 0 0	80,19,180 0 0	792,504	913,370	1,705,874

(a) The increase is due to greater movements of pilgrims.
(b) The increase is in coal and general merchandise.

1911. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1911 in comparison with 1910.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		No. of passengers	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per week. Rs.	No.	Rate Rs. A. P.
2,309·80	First 8 days of July ...	809,447	6,43,939	78,56,848	12,42,584	21,825	19,08,348	723	420,297	4 8 8
2,309·80	Week ended 15th ,, ...	631,004	5,07,710	69,51,712	10,70,222	18,847	15,96,779	691	368,650	4 5 4
2,309·80	,, ,, 22nd ,, ...	550,005	4,83,082	74,15,325	11,50,783	18,847	16,52,712	716	361,573	4 9 2
2,309·80	,, ,, 29th ,, ...	551, 47	4,86,950	67,98,729	10,56,115	18,847	15,61,912	676	360,214	4 5 5
2,309·80	,, ,, 5th Aug. ...	586,826	563,595	70,28,073	10,69,254	18,847	16,51,696	715	359,732	4 9 6
	Totals up to date ...	3,127,829	26,85,276	3,60,50,684	55,88,958	97,213	83,71,447	705	1,870,466	4 7 7

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1911 in comparison with 1910—concld. **1910.**

		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per week. Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
2,292·35	First 9 days of July ...	840,141	7,12,285	85,84,241	13,19,681	1,00,995	21,32,961	724	426,401	5 0 0
2,292·35	Week ended 16th ,, ...	642,302	5,39,358	65,40,671	9,95,368	78,785	16,13,511	704	336,014	4 12 10
2,292·35	,, ,, 23rd ,, ...	559,174	4,72,311	64,08,682	9,72,563	78,785	15,23,659	665	329,489	4 10 0
2,292·35	,, ,, 30th ,, ...	519,473	4,43,174	67,72,078	10,04,498	77,227	15,24,899	665	332,446	4 9 5
2,292·35	,, ,, 6th Aug. ...	524,867	4,60,592	63,79,197	9,51,062	49,492	14,61,146	637	328,902	4 7 1
	Totals up to date	3,086,017	26,27,720	3,46,84,869	52,43,172	3,85,284	82,56,176	681	1,753,252	4 11 4

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th August 1911 on 22·21 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	20,434	5,368 0 0	6,735 0	300 0 0	19 0 0	5,687 0 0	1,342	154	1,496
Or per mile of railway	.....	241 11 1	......	13 8 2	0 13 8	256 0 11	......	...	......
For previous 4½ weeks of half-year	110,114	24,870 0 0	50,303 0	1,896 0 0	79 0 0	26,845 0 0	5,566	638	6,204
Total from 1st July ...	130,548	30,238 0 0	57,038 0	2,196 0 0	98 0 0	32,532 0 0	6,908	792	7,700
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	20,629	5,853 0 0	22,408 0	752 0 0	10 0 0	6,615 0 0	1,342	522	1,864
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	... ..	263 8 6	......	33 13 9	0 7 2	297 13 5	......	......	......
Total from 1st July of previous year	142,194	32,151 0 0	1,70,408 0	3,739 0 0	71 0 0	35,961 0 0	6,913	2,084	8,997

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY—*concluded.*

1911. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1911 in comparison with 1910.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic. No. of passengers.	Coaching Traffic. Rs.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Mds.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Rs.	Other earnings. Rs.	Total. Rs.	Per mile of railway. Per week. Rs.	Train mileage. No.	Train mileage. Rate. Rs. A. P.
22·21	First 8 days of July ...	38,064	9,551	12,494	428	22	10,001	394	1,716	5 13 3
22·21	Week ended 15th ,, ...	28,025	6,309	14,292	597	19	6,925	312	1,496	4 10 1
22·21	,, ,, 22nd ,, ...	22,487	4,553	10,727	443	19	5,015	226	1,496	3 5 8
22·21	,, ,, 29th ,, ...	21,538	4,457	12,790	428	19	4,904	221	1,496	3 4 5
22·21	,, ,, 5th August ...	20,434	5,368	6,735	300	19	5,687	256	1,496	3 12 10
	Totals up to date ...	130,548	30,238	57,038	2,196	98	32,532	85	7,700	4 3 7

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1911 in comparison with 1910—concluded. *1910.*

Open mileage.	Period.	No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per week. Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
22·21	First 9 days of July ...	40,487	9,271	41,253	901	18	10,190	357	2,503	4 1 2
22·21	Week ended 16th ,, ...	32,664	6,812	41,713	721	13	7,546	340	1,622	4 7 4
22·21	,, ,, 23rd ,, ...	30,534	6,813	28,519	633	14	7,460	336	1,704	4 6 1
22·21	,, ,, 30th ,, ...	22,379	4,432	41,097	822	18	5,272	237	1,512	3 7 9
22·21	,, ,, 6th August ...	20,629	5,853	22,408	752	10	6,615	298	1,864	3 8 9
	Totals up to date ..	146,693	33,181	1,74,990	3,829	73	37,083	316	9,275	4 0 0

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th August 1911 on 192·13 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic. No. of passengers.	Coaching Traffic. Coaching receipts. Rs. A. P.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Weight carried. Mds. S.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts. Rs. A. P.	Other earnings (estimated). Rs. A. P.	Total earnings. Rs. A. P.	Traffic Train-miles run. Coaching.	Traffic Train-miles run. Merchandise.	Traffic Train-miles run. Total
Total traffic for the week ..	44,740	32,293 0 0	336,905 0	20,171 0 0	134 0 0	52,598 0 0	11,144	6,023	17,167
Or per mile of railway	......	168 1 3	......	104 15 9	0 11 2	273 12 2	.....	... ..	.. ...
For previous 4½ weeks of half-year	197,538	1,38,880 0 0	1,147,979 0	76,871 0 0	555 0 0	2,16,306 0 0	46,296	17,821	64,117
Total from 1st July ...	242,278	1,71,173 0 0	1,484,884 0	97,042 0 0	689 0 0	2,68,904 0 0	57,440	23,844	81,284
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	37,077	29,521 0 0	218,162 0	15,632 0 0	228 0 0	45,381 0 0	9,482	3,995	13,477
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year.		181 13 2		96 4 6	1 6 6	279 8 2	... .	.....	....
Total from 1st July of previous year.	185,011	1,48,591 0 0	1,144,968 0	81,520 0 0	469 0 0	2,25,580 0 0	48,927	25,011	73,938

1911. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1911 in comparison with 1910.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic. No. of passengers.	Coaching Traffic. Rs.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Mds.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Rs.	Other earnings. Rs.	Total. Rs.	Per mile of railway. Per week. Rs.	Train mileage. No.	Train mileage. Rate. Rs. A. P.
192·13	First 8 days of July ...	57,506	40,049	330,911	22,142	153	62,341	284	17,579	3 8 9
192·13	Week ended 15th ,, ...	46,937	33,589	277,730	17,515	134	51,238	267	15,130	3 6 2
192·13	,, ,, 22nd ,, ...	44,937	33,253	273,744	18,230	134	51,617	269	15,848	3 5 10
192·13	,, ,, 29th ,, ...	48,158	31,992	265,604	14,984	134	51,110	266	16,051	3 2 11
192·13	,, ,, 5th Aug. ...	44,740	32,293	336,905	20,171	134	52,598	274	17,167	3 1 0
	Totals up to date ...	242,278	1,71,173	1,484,884	97,042	689	2,68,904	272	81,284	3 4 11

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1911 in comparison with 1910—concld. *1910.*

Open mileage.	Period.	No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per week. Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
162·36	First 9 days of July ...	50,028	37,258	303,586	20,507	88	57,853	277	19,977	2 14 4
162·36	Week ended 16th ,, ...	36,794	29,496	193,529	14,274	68	43,838	270	14,625	3 0 0
162·36	,, ,, 23rd ,, ...	35,036	26,730	234,813	16,100	69	42,899	264	14,107	3 0 8
162·36	,, ,, 30th ,, ...	31,635	24,726	228,610	17,285	26	42,037	259	13,972	3 0 2
162·36	,, ,, 6th Aug....	37,077	29,521	218,162	15,632	228	45,381	280	13,477	3 5 11
	Totals up to date ...	190,570	1,47,731	1,178,700	83,798	479	2,32,008	270	78,158	3 0 9

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 5th August 1911 on 787 miles open for all descriptions of traffic and an additional 8 miles for goods traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	65,000	41,000 0 0	287,500 0	51,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	99,000 0 0	17,397	16,895	34,292
Or per mile of railway	82·59	52·10	363·92	64·56	8·86	125·52	22·11	21·39	43·50
For previous 4 weeks of half-year ...	281,500	1,72,500 0 0	1,221,000 0	2,11,500 0 0	23,000 0 0	4,07,000 0 0	70,004	72,508	142,512
Total for 5 weeks ..	346,500	2,13,500 0 0	1,508,500 0	2,62,500 0 0	30,000 0 0	5,06,000 0 0	87,401	89,403	176,804
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	65,773	33,205 0 0	248,120 0	49,251 0 0	4,802 0 0	87,378 0 0	15,795	19,433	35,228
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	70·87	42·27	314·08	62·34	6·15	110·76	20·07	24·60	44·67
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	300,438	1,83,846 0 0	1,295,695 0	2,28,181 0 0	22,481 0 0	4,34,508 0 0	77,469	96,341	173,810

FINANCIAL YEAR.—*Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.*

Receipts for week ending 5th August 1911.			Receipts for week ending 5th August 1910.			Total receipts from 1st April 1911 to 5th August 1911.			Total receipts from 1st April 1910 to 5th August 1910.			Total increase in 1911.	Total decrease in 1911.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
790	99,000	125·52	790	87,878	110·76	790	18,01,072	.	790	16,12,079	...	1,88,393	...

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 5th August 1911 on 1,953 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	No. of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 1,953 miles open ...	368,350	1,44,450	947,570	97,190	20,380	(a) 2,62,020	55,429	(b) 43,686	99,115
Or per mile of railway	188·61	73·96	485·19	49·76	10·44	134·16	......	......	......
For previous 4½ weeks of half-year ...	1,739,550	6,32,040	4,269,720	5,21,100	1,01,810	12,54,950	230,145	188,570	418,715
Total for 5½ weeks ...	2,107,900	7,76,490	5,217,290	6,18,290	1,22,190	15,16,970	285,574	232,256	517,830
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 1,895 miles open ...	343,555	1,17,312	929,800	86,729	15,656	2,19,697	54,966	(c) 50,023	104,989
Per mile of corresponding period of previous year ...	181·30	61·91	490·66	45·77	8·26	115·94	.....	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,918,510	7,00,378	4,720,230	5,01,939	1,00,047	13,02,364	297,580	241,048	538,628
Earnings per Coaching, Goods and Total train-mile, respectively, during the period ..		2·00		2·22	·21	2·64			
Ditto for corresponding period of previous year ...		2·13		1·73	15	2·09			

(a) General increase. | (b) Includes 7,295 miles of ballast trains. | (c) Includes 21,469 miles of ballast trains.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 12th August 1911 on 1,953 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 1,953 miles open ...	423,620	(a)1,49,900	917,710	(b) 1,06,300	(c)23,870	2,80,070	55,348	(d)41,071	96,411
Or per mile of railway ...	216·91	76·76	469·90	54·43	12·22	143·41	......	....	.....
For previous 5½ weeks of half-year ...	2,107,900	7,76,490	5,217,290	618,290	1,22,190	15,16,970	285,574	232,256	517,880
Total for 6½ weeks ...	2,531,520	9,26,390	6,135,000	7,24,590	1,46,060	17,97,040	340,922	273,327	614,349
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 1,895 miles open ...	356,258	1,16,611	1,114,577	1,04,258	18,049	2,38,918	55,070	(e)47,941	103,011
Per mile of corresponding period of previous year ...	188·00	61·54	588·17	55·03	9·52	126·09	..	..	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,274,768	5,16,959	5,834,807	6,06,227	1,18,096	15,41,312	352,650	288,984	641,63
Earnings per Coaching, Goods and Total train-mile, respectively, during the period ...		2·71		2·59	·25	2·90			
Ditto for corresponding period of previous year ...		2·12		2·18	·16	2·32			

(a) General increase.
(b) Decrease in weight with increase in freight due to longer lead traffic.
(c) Increase chiefly under sundries.
(d) Includes 6,858 miles of ballast trains.
(e) Includes 18,955 miles of ballast trains.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY SYSTEM

(Including Dacca Section).

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 12th August 1911 on 1,507 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	516,830	2,08,520 0 0	2,161,150 0	3,64,150 0 0	34,250 0 0	(e)6,06,920 0 0	88,053	(d)50,585	138,638
Or per mile of railway per week	(a)344	(a)139 0 0	1,434 0	242 0 0	(c),8 0 0	(a)383 0 0	...	..	...
For previous 5 weeks of half-year ...	3,006,950	10,36,450 0 0	9,092,770 0	12,20,180 0 0	2,10,490 0 0	24,67,120 0 0	452,696	262 786	715,482
Total for 6 weeks	3,523,780	12,44,970 0 0	11,253,920 0	15,84,330 0 0	2,44,740 0 0	30,74,040 0 0	540,749	313,371	854,120
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding period of previous year ...	463,638	1,78,185 0 0	1,871,163 0	3,00,097 0 0	29,099 0 0	5,07,381 0 0	79,807	53,564	133,371
Per mile of railway per week for corresponding week of previous year (1,501 miles) ...	(b)310	(b)119 0 0	1,247 0	200 0 0	7 0 0	326 0 0	..		...
Total to corresponding period of previous year ..	3,406,271	11,45,522 0 0	9,677,176 0	13,30,406 0 0	2,38,421 0 0	27,09,349 0 0	497,387	277,809	775,1 6

(a) Excluding 5 miles open only for goods traffic.
(b) Excluding 4 miles open only for goods traffic.
(c) Excluding steamer earnings, Rs. 21,100.
(d) Includes ballast train-miles, 11,040.
(e) Increase is due to development of traffic in passenger and jute.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ending 12th August 1911 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	43,350	11,690 0 0	68,300 0	4,720 0 0	180 0 0	16,590 0 0	5,957	(a) 1,555	7,512
Or per mile of railway per week	504	136 0 0	794 0	55 0 0	2 0 0	193 0 0	......	.	...
For previous 5 weeks of half-year ...	248,850	66,300 0 0	338,350 0	17,200 0 0	660 0 0	84,160 0 0	30,541	8,760	39,301
Total for 6 weeks	292,200	77,990 0 0	406,650 0	21,920 0 0	840 0 0	1,00,750 0 0	36,498	10,615	47,113
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year.	50,533	14,159 0 0	101,661 0	5,390 0 0	133 0 0	19,712 0 0	5,992	1,253	7,245
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	588	165 0 0	1,182 0	63 0 0	1 0 0	229 0 0	...	....	....
Total to corresponding period of previous year ...	296,265	80,116 0 0	401,519 0	20,909 0 0	668 0 0	1,01,693 0 0	36,728	5,176	41,904

(a) Includes ballast train-miles, 600.

COOCH BEHAR RAILWAY—NATIVE SECTION.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ending 12th August 1911 on 33·09 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	5,160	1,760 0 0	17,180 0	1,840 0 0	10 0 0	3,610 0 0	782	(a) 439	1,22
Or per mile of railway per week	156	53 0 0	519 0	56 0 0	......	109 0 0	.....	......	......
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	27,440	9,670 0 0	96,240 0	8,350 0 0	90 0 0	18,110 0 0	4,046	1,496	5,54
Total for 6 weeks ...	32,600	11,430 0 0	113,420 0	10,190 0 0	100 0 0	21,720 0 0	4,828	1,935	6,76
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	4,193	1,358 0 0	17,724 0	1,856 0 0	14 0 0	3,227 0 0	618	1,274	1,89
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	126	41 0 0	533 0	56 0 0	......	97 0 0	......	....	....
Total to corresponding period of previous year .	19,583	8,017 0 0	93,956 0	8,742 0 0	169 0 0	16,868 0 0	2,996	6,924	9,92

(a) Includes ballast train-miles 167.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ending 12th August 1911 on 55·51 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic train-miles run.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	13,930	4,030 0 0	59,790 0	2,640 0 0	40 0 0	6,710 0 0	1,911	(a) 493	2,40
Or per mile of railway per week ...	251	73 0 0	1,077 0	47 0 0	1 0 0	121 0 0	......	.....	......
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	65,720	19,850 0 0	164,530 0	9,790 0 0	160 0 0	29,800 0 0	10,256	1,187	11,44
Total for 6 weeks ..	79,650	23,880 0 0	224,320 0	12,430 0 0	200 0 0	36,510 0 0	12,167	1,680	13,84
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	11,872	3,486 0 0	63,756 0	3,024 0 0	35 0 0	6,545 0 0	1,526	644	2,170
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	216	63 0 0	1,159 0	55 0 0	1 0 0	119 0 0	...	....	..
Total to corresponding period of previous year	70,307	21,099 0 0	222,019 0	10,649 0 0	613 0 0	32,360 0 0	9,401	3,408	12,80

(a) Includes ballast train-miles, *nil*.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 12th August 1911 ...	Coaching ...		6,999 0 0	17,103 0 0
	Goods ...		10,045 0 0	
	Other earnings ...		59 0 0	
Audited earnings for the corresponding period of 1910 ..	Coaching ...		5,067 0 0	16,971 0 0
	Goods ...		11,833 0 0	
	Other earnings ...		71 0 0	
		Increase ...		132 0 0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 12th August 1911				335 5 8
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1910				332 12 2
		Increase ..		2 9 6
Receipts from the 1st July to 12th August 1911				98,518 0 0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1910				99,716 0 0
		Decrease .		1,198 0 0

Printed at the Printing Office, and published by the Book Depôt of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, on 23rd August 1911.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ending 19th August 1911 on 55·51 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ..	13,449	3,770 0 0	63,290 0	2,740 0 0	50 0 0	6,560 0 0	1,911	(a)637	2,548
Or per mile of railway	243	68 0 0	1,140 0	49 0 0	1 0 0	118 0 0	...	......	......
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	79,650	23,880 0 0	224,320 0	12,430 0 0	200 0 0	36,510 0 0	12,167	1,680	13,847
Total for 7 weeks ..	93,090	27,650 0 0	287,610 0	15,170 0 0	250 0 0	43,070 0 0	14,078	2,317	16,395
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	11,872	3,486 0 0	63,756 0	3,024 0 0	35 0 0	6,545 0 0	1,526	644	2,170
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	216	63 0 0	1,159 0	55 0 0	1 0 0	119 0 0	...	......	.. ...
Total to corresponding period of previous year	82,179	24,585 0	285,775 0	13,673 0 0	663 0 0	38,911 0 0	10,927	4,052	14,979

(a) Includes ballast train-miles nil.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 26th August 1911 on 1,953 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 1,953 miles open	354,740	1,18,880	971,740	1,11,650	25,560	(a) 2,56,090	55,193	(b)40,928	96,121
Or per mile of railway . .	181·64	60·87	497·56	57·17	13·09	131·13	.....	....	.....
For previous 7½ weeks of half-year	2,879,920	10,49,770	6,981,310	8,14,810	1,69,230	20,33,810	396,176	312,327	708,503
Total for 8½ weeks ..	3,234,660	11,68,650	7,953,050	9,26,460	1,94,790	22,89,900	451,369	353,255	804,624
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 1,895 miles open	330,777	1,00,952	919,196	97,551	24,577	2,32,080	55,443	(c)42,243	97,686
Per mile of corresponding period of previous year	179·30	58·02	485·06	51·48	12·97	122·47		..	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,946,881	10,42,625	7,668,305	7,86,251	1,00,091	19,88,867	463,721	374,637	838,358
Earnings per Coaching, Goods and Total train-mile, respectively, during the period .. .		2·15		2·73	·27	2·60			
Ditto for corresponding period of previous year		1·98		2·31	·25	2·38			

(a) General increase. | (b) Includes 6,149 miles of ballast trains. | (c) Includes 14,816 miles of ballast trains.

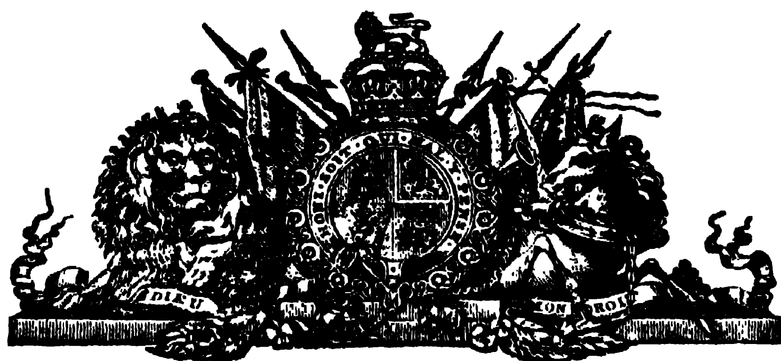
DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 26th August 1911 ...	Coaching ..	6,172 0 0	16,607 0 0
	Goods ..	10,161 0 0	
	Other earnings ...	274 0 0	
Audited earnings for the corresponding period of 1910 ...	Coaching ..	6,257 0 0	17,547 0 0
	Goods .	10,912 0 0	
	Other earnings ..	378 0 0	
Decrease ...			940 0 0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 26th August 1911			325 10 0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1910			344 0 11
Decrease ...			18 6 11
Receipts from the 1st July to 26th August 1911			1,32,219 0 0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1910			1,32,935 0 0
Decrease ...			716 0 0

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REGISTERED No. C 207.]

No. 35 of 1911.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1911.

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PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL IN COUNCIL.

TOUR PROGRAMME OF HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL DURING SEPTEMBER 1911.

Month and date.	Day of the week.	Station.	Standard time.	REMARKS.
1911.			H. M.	
1st September	Friday ...	Leave Sealdah ...	16 36	By special train.
2nd " ...	Saturday ...	Arrive Darjeeling ...	13 20	

NOTE.—(1) The party accompanying His Honour will be—

The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Cumming, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue and General Departments.

Captain G. C. S. Black, Private Secretary.

" J. S. Dallas, Aide-de-Camp.

" F. N. Maclaran, Aide-de-Camp.

Four Office Assistants and about 60 servants.

(2) Letters and telegrams should be addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor's Camp, Bengal, *without the addition of any post town.*

(3) The Lieutenant-Governor's departure from Calcutta and arrival at Darjeeling will be private.

BELVEDERE,
The 24th August 1911.

G. C. S. BLACK, CAPT.,
Private Secretary.

No. 4302A.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS

GENERAL.—*No. 3776A.—The 5th August 1911.*—Babu Nihar Ranjan Banarji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Asansol, Burdwan, is appointed to have charge of that subdivision, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. E. M. Mannooch, or until further orders.

Burdwan.

No. 4195A.—The 25th August 1911.—Maulvi Sharf-ud-din Ahmad, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Madhipura, Bhagalpur, is transferred to the Godda subdivision of the Sonthal Parganas district.

Bhagalpur.
Sonthal Parganas.

No. 4227A.—The 28th August 1911.—The orders of the 24th July 1911, transferring Babu Umesh Chandra Gosain, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, temporarily to the Contai subdivision of that district, are cancelled.

Midnapore.

No. 4298A.—The 29th August 1911.—Mr. R. N. Reid, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Barrackpore, 24-Parganas, is appointed to act temporarily as Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore and Dum-Dum, in addition to his own duties, *vice* Major H. deVere Harvest, on leave.

24-Parganas.

POLICE.—*No. 4292A.—The 29th August 1911.*—Mr. J. M. Mackenzie, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Purnea, on leave, is appointed to act as Superintendent of Police, Muzaffarpur, during the absence, on leave, of Captain A. E. J. C. McDowell, or until further orders.

Purnea.
Muzaffarpur.

EDUCATION.—*No. 4237A.—The 29th August 1911.*—Pandit Ramavatar Sarma is confirmed in his appointment as Professor of Sanskrit, Patna College, and in class VIII of the Provincial Educational Service, with effect from the 1st April 1910.

Patna.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—*No. 4182A.—The 24th August 1911.*—The Revd. Henry Alexander Hurd Barley and the Revd. Arthur Stanley Hutchinson, of the Wesleyan Mission, are each authorised, under section 6 of Act XV of 1872, to solemnize marriages between persons, one or both of whom is Christian or are Christians.

Calcutta.

The Revd. Arthur Stanley Hutchinson is also authorised, under section 9 of the Act, to grant certificates of marriage between persons who are Native Christians.

The Revd. Henry Alexander Hurd Barley and the Revd. Arthur Stanley Hutchinson are also appointed, under Act VI of 1886, to be Registrars of Births and Deaths in Calcutta.

No. 4207A.—The 26th August 1911.—The services of the Revd. W. E. Careless, Chaplain, on leave, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Department of Education.

No. 4300A.—The 29th August 1911.—The Revd. George Edward Hicks, Baptist Minister, is appointed, under Act VI of 1886, to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths in the district of Gaya.

Gaya.

LEAVE.

GENERAL.—*No. 3773A.—The 5th August 1911.*—Mr. E. M. Mannooch, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Asansol, Burdwan, is allowed leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 6th September 1911, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, up to the 26th September 1911.

Burdwan.

No. 4153A.—The 23rd August 1911.—Babu Ramu Lal Barma, substantive *pro tempore* Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr, is allowed leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 2nd September 1911, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, up to the 26th September 1911.

Monghyr.

No. 4231A.—The 28th August 1911.—In modification of the orders of the 29th July 1911, Babu Bijay Bihari Mukharji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed leave for one month and twenty-seven days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 31st July 1911.

VOLUNTEERS.—*No. 4235A.—The 28th August 1911.*—Lieutenant Edgar Thompson, Second (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, has been granted, by the General Officer Commanding Presidency Brigade, extension of leave of absence from the 7th May 1911 to the 10th October 1911.

No. 4239A.—The 29th August 1911.—Captain Frederick Bevan Thomas, Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles, has been granted, by the General Officer Commanding Presidency Brigade, leave of absence for eighteen months with effect from the 3rd August 1911.

POLICE.—*No. 4513P.—The 3rd August 1911.*—Mr. F. C. Daly, Temporary Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Special Department, is allowed combined leave for one year and three months, viz, privilege leave for three months, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 11th August 1911, and furlough for the remaining period under article 308 (*b*) of the Regulations.

Calcutta.

No. 4290A.—The 29th August 1911.—Captain A. E. J. C. McDowell, Superintendent of Police, Muzaffarpur, is allowed leave for one month and eight days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st September 1911, or any subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Muzaffarpur.

JAILS.—*No. 4162A.—The 25th August 1911.*—Major F. H. Watling, I.M.S., Officiating Superintendent, New Central Jail at Kalighat, is allowed leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 2nd September 1911, or any subsequent date on which he may be relieved, up to the 25th September 1911.

Calcutta.

RESIGNATION.

VOLUNTEERS.—*No. 4248A.—The 29th August 1911.*—The Lieutenant-Governor in Council accepts the resignation of his commission tendered by the Revd. Cecil George Stokoe, Honorary Chaplain, Calcutta Light Horse, with effect from the 1st August 1911.

POWERS.

No. 4280A.—The 29th August 1911.—Babu Mukutdhari Singh, Deputy Collector, Purnea, is vested with the powers of a Collector, under Act I of 1894, in that district.

Purnea.

C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2665L.R.—The 22nd August 1911.—Mr. F. G. Rowland, I.C.S., employed as an Assistant Settlement Officer, Shahabad, is allowed combined leave for one year and two months, with effect from the 17th August 1911, viz., privilege leave for 25 days under article 260, and furlough for the remaining period under article 308 (*a*), of the Civil Service Regulations.

Shahabad.

No. 2747L.R.—The 26th August 1911.—Babu Surendra Nath Sarkar, Deputy Collector, employed as an Assistant Settlement Officer, Orissa, is allowed privilege leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for one month and seventeen days, with effect from the 10th August 1911, or any subsequent date on which he may have availed himself of it.

Orissa.

No. 2751L.R.—The 26th August 1911—Babu Hari Das Ray, Sub-Deputy Collector employed as an Assistant Settlement Officer, Chota Nagpur, is allowed privilege leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for two months, with effect from the 27th August 1911, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Chota Nagpur.

No. 2756L.A.—The 26th August 1911.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 48 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Act I of 1894), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to withdraw from the acquisition of the land required for raising the bank at mile 58 of the Hooghly-Katwa Railway, in the district of Burdwan, in respect of which a Declaration No 1420L A., dated the 23rd March 1911, was published at page 457, Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 29th idem.

Burdwan.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

DECLARATION.

No. 2725L.A.—The 25th August 1911—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of an additional coal loading siding in Pathardih link, in the village of Sudamdih, pargana Jheria, zilla Manbhum, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 15 cottahs and 12 chitaks of standard measurement, bounded on the—

Manbhum.

North—By the village boundary of village Correatar,

East—By the Bengal-Nagpur Railway land,

South and West—By the cultivated land of village Sudamdih,

is required within the aforesaid village of Sudamdih.

Mines of coal, iron-stone, slate or other minerals lying under the land, or any particular portion of the land, except only such parts of the mines and minerals as it may be necessary to dig or carry away or use in the construction of the work for the purpose of which the land is being acquired, are not needed.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and section 3, clause (1), Act XVIII of 1885, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the District Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Colliery District, Bhaga.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2730L.A.—The 25th August 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Hooghly-Chinsurah Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of an elevated reservoir No. 2 for the water-supply of the Municipality, in the village of Chinsurah (Kamarpara Bazar), pargana Arsha, zilla Hooghly, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 16 cottahs, 1 chitak and 27 square feet of standard measurement, bounded on the—

Hooghly.

North—By the lands of Hemangini Debi, Birajmohini Debi and Nistarini Debi,

East—By the lands of Hemangini Debi, Birajmohini Debi and Preo Nath Shome,

South—By the Sandeswartala road,

West—By the Municipal drain,

is required within the aforesaid village of Chinsurah (Kamarpara Bazar).

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Hooghly.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2732L.A.—The 25th August 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Hooghly-Chinsura Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of an elevated reservoir No. 1 for the water-works of the Municipality, in the village of Hooghly Bally, pargana Arsha, zilla Hooghly, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 15 cottahs and 6 chitaks of standard measurement, bounded on the—

Hooghly.

North—By the house of Surja Kumar Shaha,

East—By the Bally khal,

South—By the house of Mani Lal Dutta,

West—By the Badamtala Road,

is required within the aforesaid village of Hooghly Bally.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Hooghly.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2754L.A.—The 26th August 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the District Board of Balasore for a public purpose, viz., for the Sub-Overseer's quarters in the villages of Srikanthpur and Bhaskarganj, pargana Sunhat, zilla Balasore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 0·650 of an acre, bounded on the—

Balasore.

North—By remaining portion of plot Nos. 1111, 190, 191 and land belonging to Sukar Das,

East—By remaining portion of plot No. 1111 belonging to Badyanath Panda,

South—By remaining portions of plot Nos. 1111, 215 and 190 and plot Nos. 197 and 199 belonging to Panchanan Raut,

West—By plot No. 185, side drain land of Srikanthpur road,

is required within the aforesaid villages of Srikanthpur and Bhaskarganj.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Balasore.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2758L.A.—The 26th August 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a rest-shed at Khanpur required by the Executive Engineer of the Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, in the village of Khanpur, pargana Choumaha, zilla Hooghly, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 10 cottahs of standard measurement, bounded on the—

Hooghly.

North—By khas patit land,

East—By Hriday and Rasik Gop's land,

South—By Hriday Gop's land,

West—By Manoo Shak's land,

is required within the aforesaid village of Khanpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Hooghly.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2770L.A.—The 28th August 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a gang hut of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, in the village of Hatwar, pargana Surjapur, zilla Purnea, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 7 cottahs and 1 chitak of standard measurement, bounded on the—

Purnea.

North, East and South.—By lakhiraj land of Babu Jogesh Chandra Bose,

West.—By Eastern Bengal State Railway land,

is required within the aforesaid village of Hatwar.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Purnea.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2771L.A.—The 28th July 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a gang hut of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, in the village of Surjapur, pargana Surjapur, zilla Purnea, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 7 cottahs and 1 chitak of standard measurement, bounded on the—

Purnea.

North—By revenue-free land of Babu Jogesh Chandra Bose,

East—By Eastern Bengal State Railway A class land,

South—By revenue-free land of Babu Jogesh Chandra Bose,

West—By parti land of the zamindar,

is required within the aforesaid village of Surjapur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Purnea.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2772L.A.—The 28th August 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the District Board of Balasore for a public purpose, viz., for Lalita Dei's Charitable Dispensary, in the village of Sunhat, pargana Sunhat, zilla Balasore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1·026 acres, bounded on the—

Balasore.

North—By remaining portions of plots No. 27 and No. 33,

East—By Nayanjoori of Usamedh road,

South—By Nayanjoori of Chandipore road,

West—By plot No. 34 and remaining portion of plot No. 33,

is required within the aforesaid village of Sunhat.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Balasore.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2773L A.—The 28th August 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for Bhariari retired line of Champaran embankment, in the villages of Damodarpur, Gaura, Bathna, Patkhauli, Dih Bhariari, Missir Bhariari, Bhiaram Bhariari, Phoolia Khandu, Karmaini, Bissumbharpur and Churki, pargana Majhowa, zilla Champaran, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 40·61 acres, bounded on the—

Champaran.

North—By the waste land of Bettiah Raj,
East—By the Public Works Department demarcation trenches,
South—By the land already acquired for Champaran embankment,
West—By the Public Works Department demarcation trenches,

is required within the aforesaid villages of Damodarpur, Gaura, Bathna, Patkhauli, Dih Bhariari, Missir Bhariari, Bhiaram Bhariari, Phoolia Khandu, Karmaini, Bissumbharpur and Churki.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Executive Engineer, Gandak Division.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ERRATUM.

No. 2769L.A.—The 28th August 1911.—In 4th line of declaration No. 484T.R., dated the 10th May 1909, published at pages 671 and 672, part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th May 1909, regarding the acquisition of the land for the proposed Carriage Shop at Kanchrapara on the Eastern Section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, *for* "in the villages of Naneah, Jettia and Chakla, pargana Habilishahar" *read* "in the villages of Naneah, Jettia, Chakla and Madhabbati, parganas Habilishahar and Khosalpur."

24-Parganas.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

REGISTRATIONS.

No. 3633.—The 25th August 1911.—Babu Ananda Chandra Mahanti, Sub-Registrar of Jajpur, in the district of Cuttack, was granted leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for fifteen days, in extension of the leave granted to him under Government Notification No. 2441, dated the 13th June 1911.

Cuttack.

No. 3635.—The 25th August 1911.—Maulvi Saiyid Ali Nawab, substantive *pro tempore* in the third grade of Sub-Registrars, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 15th February 1911.

No. 3637.—The 25th August 1911.—Babu Bir Singh Ray, Sub-Registrar of Ulubaria in the district of Howrah, is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Amta in the same district.

Howrah.

No. 3639.—The 25th August 1911.—Babu Charu Chandra Mitra, Sub-Registrar of Bolpur in the district of Birbhum, is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Ulubaria in the district of Howrah.

Birbhum.
Howrah.

No. 3641.—The 25th August 1911.—Babu Jatindra Nath Mukherji, Sub-Registrar of Barasat, in the district of the 24-Parganas, is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Bolpur, in the district of Birbhum.

24-Parganas.
Birbhum.

No. 3343.—The 25th August 1911.—Babu Jyotish Chandra Seal, Sub-Registrar, grade IV, at present acting temporarily at Asansol, in the district of Burdwan, is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Barasat, in district of the 24-Parganas.

Burdwan.
24-Parganas.

No. 3646.—The 26th August 1911.—Maulvi Saiyid Musharraf Ali, Sub-Registrar of Dhamnagar, in the district of Balasore, was granted leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for one month and nineteen days, with effect from the 12th April 1911, and extraordinary leave without allowances, under article 339 of the Regulations, for eleven days.

Balasore.

No. 3647.—The 26th August 1911.—Babu Jadunath Ghosh, an outsider, was appointed temporarily to act as Sub-Registrar of Dhamnagar, in the district of Balasore, from the 12th April 1911 to the 11th June 1911, both days inclusive.

Balasore.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengla.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4128.R.—The 29th August 1911.—Babu Rajmohan Gangali, Special Excise Deputy Collector, is appointed Deputy Collector of Income-tax in the district of the 24-Parganas, *vice* Babu Abhilas Chandra Mukharji, and under section 40 of Act II of 1886 is vested with the powers of a Collector under the Act.

24-Parganas.

H. WHEELER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

THE following order is republished from the Government Gazette of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, dated the 19th August 1911.

H. WHEELER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT, UNITED PROVINCES.

LEAVE.

OPIUM DEPARTMENT.

Dated Naini Tal, the 16th August 1911.

No. 2340N—V.(O.)-183 of 1911.—Notifications Nos. 733N and 734N-V. (O).-183, dated respectively the 31st May 1911 (published in the *United Provinces Gazette* of the 3rd June 1911), granting privilege leave for six weeks to Mr. A. C. Roy, Assistant Opium Agent, Tehta (Dehri), and appointing Mr. G. W. Murphy, Assistant Opium Agent, Aliganj, to hold charge of the Daudnagar subdivision, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. A. C. Roy, are hereby cancelled.

J. E. GOUDGE,
Secretary.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1760Medl.—The 24th August 1911.—Lieutenant-Colonel B. C. Oldham, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon of the 24-Parganas and Medical Inspector of Emigrants (Colonial Emigration), is allowed privilege leave combined with furlough for fifteen months, viz., privilege leave for three months under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, and furlough for the remaining period under article 308 (*b*) of the Regulations, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

24-Parganas.

No. 1764Medl.—The 24th August 1911.—Captain H. Emslie-Smith, I.M.S., Officiating Resident Surgeon, Eden Hospital, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of the 24-Parganas and Medical Inspector of Emigrants (Colonial Emigration), during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant-Colonel B. C. Oldham, I.M.S., or until further orders.

Calcutta.
24-Parganas.

No. 1767Medl.—The 24th August 1911.—Captain M. H. Thornely, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Shahabad, is allowed privilege leave for ten days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 17th September 1911.

Shahabad.

PROCLAMATION.

No. 5220P.—The 29th August 1911.—In accordance with Proclamation No. 1652P.D., dated the 26th July 1906, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 1st August 1906, an additional police force was appointed for a period of two years in the villages of Gogachi, Kishenpur, Balarampur, Tepra, Chharamari and Basantpur, within the jurisdiction of the Manihari outpost, subordinate to the Katihar police-station, in the Sadar subdivision of the district of Purnea. The period was extended for three years under Government Proclamations Nos. 3507P., dated the 21st September 1908, 1834P.D., dated the 17th September 1909, and 2948P., dated the 8th August 1910, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd September 1908, 22nd September 1909 and 10th August 1910, respectively, under section 15 of Act V of 1861 (as amended by Act VIII of 1895); it is now declared that that proclamation shall remain in force, and that the additional police force appointed thereunder shall remain quartered in the aforesaid villages for a further period of one year, with effect from the 21st September 1911.

Purnea.

C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

POLICE.

NOTIFICATION.

DRAFT RULES FOR REGULATING TRAFFIC IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF CERTAIN PLACES OF WORSHIP DURING THE TIME OF PUBLIC WORSHIP THEREIN.

THE following draft of rules, which, with the previous sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the Commissioner of Police intends to make under clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of section 62 of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866 (Bengal Act IV of 1866), for the purpose of regulating traffic in the neighbourhood of certain places of worship during the time of public worship therein, is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 30th September 1911, and any objection or suggestion received by the undersigned before that date will be duly considered.

Draft Rules.

1. The following rules shall apply to all vehicles arriving at or departing from St. Paul's Cathedral during the time of public worship therein:—

Arrival.

(*a*) All vehicles shall enter the Close by the north or north-east gate.

(*b*) All private vehicles shall be parked within the spaces allotted to them inside the Close.

(*c*) All *ticca* gharries shall pass out of the Close by the south-west gate, and shall be parked on Cathedral Road, with their horses' heads facing north.

(*d*) No *ticca* gharry shall be allowed to stand on the north side of the south-west gate on Cathedral Road.

(*e*) All private carriages parked inside the Close on the north of the Cathedral shall stand with their horses' heads facing west, and those parked on the south of the Cathedral shall stand with their horses' heads facing north.

(*f*) No vehicle, except that of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and of any of the Cathedral Clergy, shall be allowed to enter the Close by the south-east gate.

(*g*) No vehicle shall be allowed to enter the Close by the south-west gate.

Departure.

(*h*) All private vehicles shall be brought up after the service from the places where they have been parked to the Cathedral doors, and shall leave the Close by the north or north-east gate.

(*j*) All *ticca* gharries shall enter the Close after the service by the south-west gate, pick up their occupants and leave by the north or north-east gate.

(*k*) No vehicle shall be allowed to drive up to any of the Cathedral doors after the bells have ceased ringing, and the occupants of any vehicle which arrives after the bells have ceased ringing must alight therefrom at some distance from the Cathedral and walk to it.

(*l*) No vehicle shall be allowed to drive up to any of the Cathedral doors during the service. Any person who is obliged to leave the Cathedral during the service must walk up to the park for his carriage.

(*m*) The vehicles of persons who have expressed their intention of leaving during the service must be kept outside the Close on Cathedral Road. These vehicles shall be lined up against the Close railings facing north.

(*n*) No vehicle shall be allowed to pass along the north or south side of the Cathedral inside the Close during the service.

2. The following rules shall apply to all vehicles arriving at, departing from or passing the Scotch Kirk in Dalhousie Square during the time of public worship therein:—

Arrival.

(*a*) All vehicles coming up to the main or south entrance facing Dalhousie Square East must approach from the east and set down their occupants at the main stairs.

(*b*) All vehicles shall be parked in a double line facing east along the north side of Dalhousie Square North Street.

(*c*) No vehicle shall stand on Lyons Range Street or Old Court House Corner Street, that is, the streets immediately west and east of the Scotch Kirk.

Departure.

(*d*) All vehicles shall be driven up from their park, pick up their occupants at the main stairs and drive away.

Passing vehicles.

(*e*) All vehicles proceeding along any of the streets adjacent to the Scotch Kirk during the service shall proceed at a walking pace and *with as little noise as possible*.

3. The following rules shall apply to all vehicles arriving at or departing from the Old Mission Church in Mission Row during the time of public worship therein :—

Arrival.

(*a*) All vehicles may approach the Church from the north or south, but they must enter the main (outside) portico from the south.

(*b*) All vehicles entering the portico inside the Church Close shall enter by the south-west gate of the Close and leave by the north-west gate.

(*c*) All empty vehicles shall drive out of Mission Row, proceed *viâ* Dalhousie Square East and Mango Lane, and line up on Mission Row in a double line facing north, to the south of the south-west gate of the Church Close.

Departure.

(*d*) All vehicles shall drive to the inside portico, pick up their occupants, pass out by the north-west gate and drive away northward.

(*e*) All vehicles coming up to the main (outside) portico shall enter from the south, and shall pass out from the north and drive away northward.

4. The following rules shall apply to all vehicles arriving at, departing from or passing St. Thomas's Church in Middleton Row during the time of public workship therein:—

Arrival.

(*a*) All vehicles shall approach the Church from the north or east, and may set down their occupants at one of the four doors of the Church in Middleton Row or may drive in under the portico.

(*b*) All vehicles shall be parked in Middleton Row, North, in a double line facing south on the west side of the street.

Departure.

(*c*) All vehicles shall pick up their occupants at the places where they alighted and shall drive away *viâ* Camac Street.

(*d*) After the service has commenced no vehicle shall enter the portico or pull up at the Church doors. Occupants of vehicles which arrive after the service has commenced must alight at some distance from the Church and walk up to it, and the empty vehicles must then go on to the park.

Passing vehicles.

(*e*) All vehicles passing the Church during the service shall do so at a walking pace and *with as little noise as possible*.

F. L. HALLIDAY,
Commr. of Police, Calcutta.

The 28th August 1911.

No. 1770Medl.—The 24th August 1911.—Senior grade Assistant Surgeon Babu Barada Kanta Roy, attached to the Arrah Charitable Dispensary, is appointed temporarily to hold medical charge of the civil station of Shahabad, in addition to his own duties, from the 17th to the 26th September 1911, both days inclusive, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Captain M. H. Thornely, I.M.S.

Shahabad.

No. 1804Medl.—The 29th August 1911.—Major A. Gwyther, I.M.S., Officiating Civil Surgeon of Howrah, is allowed combined leave for one year and three months, viz., privilege leave for two months and one day under article 260, Civil Service Regulations, study leave for six months under rules 2 and 6 of the study leave rules, and furlough for the remaining period under article 308 b) of the Regulations, with effect from the 18th October 1911, or any subsequent date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

Howrah.

H. WHEELER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 4303A.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

No. 4225A.—The 28th August 1911.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased—

(a) to confer upon Mr. George Houston Dalrymple Hay the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Darbhanga, for a period of three years from the date of this notification, in respect to such cases as may be made over to him within the limits of the Samastipur subdivision of the said district, and

Darbhanga.

(b) to direct that he shall, in addition to sitting singly, sit as a member of the Samastipur Bench in the said district.

No. 4240A.—The 29th August 1911.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased—

(a) to confer upon Babu Lal Babu the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Gaya, for a period of three years from the date of this notification,

Gaya.

(b) to direct him to sit as a member of the Sadar Bench in the said district, and

(c) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

No. 4242A.—The 29th August 1911.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased—

(a) to confer upon Babu Raj Mohan Mukharji the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Jessore, for a period of three years from the 5th September 1911, and

Jessore.

(b) to direct him to sit as a member of the Kotchandpur Bench in the said district.

RESIGNATION.

No. 4223A.—The 28th August 1911.—The Lieutenant-Governor in Council accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. F. Coventry of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Samastipur Bench, in the district of Darbhanga.

Darbhanga.

POWERS.

No. 4156A.—The 23rd August 1911.—Mr. C. H. Swindon, Deputy Magistrate, Monghyr, is vested, under section 407 (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, with power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the third class.

Monghyr.

No. 4229A.—The 28th August 1911.—Babu Prithwi Nath Mukharji, Deputy Magistrate, Barasat, 24-Parganas, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

24-Parganas.

C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

LEAVE.

No. 2625J.—The 21st August 1911.—Babu Asnutosh Chatarji, Munsif of Hazaribagh, in Chota Nagpur, is allowed leave from the 14th August to the 15th September 1911, under articles 272 and 274 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Chota Nagpur.

No. 2626J.—The 24th August 1911.—Maulvi Abdul Jabbar, Munsif of Palamau in Chota Nagpur, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under article 274 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 19th August 1911, or from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Chota Nagpur.

No. 2611J.—The 29th August 1911.—Babu Tarak Nath Datta, Subordinate Judge, Jessore, is allowed leave for twenty days, under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 28th August 1911.

Jessore.

E. P. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

POLICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No 5130P.—The 23rd August 1911.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*) of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to confer upon each of the undermentioned gentlemen (who has been appointed to be President of the panchayat of the Union noted against his name, in the district of Balasore), the powers of a Magistrate under sections 64, 127 and 128 of the said Code, within the limits of the said Union, and

Balasore.

(*b*) to declare that he may exercise the said powers during the period for which he continues to hold the office of President of the said panchayat:—

Name of President.	Name and number of Union.	
Thana Bhadrak.		
Babu Madan Mohan Jena, *vice* Babu Shyam Sunder Ray, removed	Nalang,	X.
Thana Dhamnagar.		
Babu Bhagwan Misra, *vice* Chaudhuri Loknath Mahapatra, removed ...	Jalmandua,	III.

2. So much of notification No. 2172P.D., dated the 9th October 1909 (published at page 1391 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 13th October 1909), as conferred upon each of the undermentioned gentlemen, as President of the panchayat of the Union noted against his name in the district of Balasore, the powers of a Magistrate under sections 64, 127 and 128 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, is hereby cancelled:—

Name of President.	Name and number of Union.	
Thana Bhadrak.		
Babu Shyam Sunder Ray	Nalang,	X.
Thana Damnagar.		
Chaudhuri Loknath Mahapatra	Jalmandua,	III.

No. 5199P.—The 24th August 1911.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*) of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to confer upon each of the undermentioned gentlemen (who has been re-appointed to be President of the panchayat of the Union noted against his name in Pratapnagar outpost, in the district of the 24-Parganas) the powers of a Magistrate under sections 64, 127 and 128 of the said Code, within the limits of the said Union, and

24-Parganas.

(*b*) to declare that he may exercise the said powers during the period, not exceeding three years from the date of this notification, for which he continues to hold the office of President of the said panchayat,

Name of President.	Name and No. of union.	
Munshi Dabir-ud-din Dewan	Banara,	I.
Babu Kali Das Chakrabatti	Kalikapur,	II.

C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DRAFT RULES FOR REGULATING TRAFFIC ON THE OCCASION OF THE DEPARTURE OF OCEAN-GOING VESSELS FROM THE PONTOON AT CHANDPAL GHAT.

Calcutta.

The following draft of rules which the Commissioner of Police intends to make under clauses (b) and (c) of section 62 of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866 (Ben. Act IV of 1866), with the previous sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st October 1911, and any objection or suggestion received by the undersigned before that date will be duly considered.

DRAFT RULES.

(1) On the occasion of the departure of any ocean-going vessel from the pontoon at Chandpal Ghat, the following rules shall be observed.

(2) All vehicles of intending passengers and their friends shall be parked in a double line by the side of the west footpath of the Strand Road. The line shall begin from a point at least ten yards distant from the south side of the south entrance to the pontoon.

(3) No person other than an intending passenger shall be allowed to use the main or centre gangway to the pontoon.

(4) The north and south gangways to the pontoon shall be used by the friends of passengers and by duly licensed or authorised baggage coolies.

(5) No person other than a passenger waiting to be medically examined shall be allowed on that portion of the centre of the pontoon which is divided off by chains.

(6) All intending passengers must provide themselves with a pass signed by the Health Officer; and no person shall be allowed to pass along the gangway to the steamer without such a pass.

(7) All vehicles parked by the side of the west footpath of the Strand Road shall, when wanted, be brought up to the main entrance to the pontoon in a single line.

F. L. HALLIDAY,
Commissioner of Police.

CALCUTTA POLICE.

NOTIFICATION.

The 29th August 1911.

RULES FOR CARRYING NOTICE-BOARDS FOR THE PURPOSES OF ADVERTISEMENT.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of section 62 of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866 (Ben. Act IV of 1866), and clause (b) of section 39 of the Calcutta and Suburban Police Act, 1866 (Ben. Act II of 1866), as amended by section 16 of the Calcutta and Suburban Police (Amendment) Act, 1910 (Ben. Act III of 1910), the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, with the previous sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, hereby makes the following rules for regulating the carrying of notice-boards for the purposes of advertisement in the streets and public places of Calcutta and its Suburbs :—

1. No person shall convey or cause to be conveyed through any street or public place any notice-board intended for the purposes of advertisement which is more than two feet six inches in height and one foot eight inches in breadth.

2. When any such notice-boards are conveyed by a person on foot they shall be slung from the shoulders of such person either in front of or behind, or in front of and behind such person ; and they shall not be carried in any other way.

3. (1) No such notice-boards shall be conveyed on a bullock cart or on any other vehicle except a hand-cart; and such hand-cart must be under the control of two persons.

(2) When any such notice-board is conveyed in a hand-cart, the greatest height from the top of the notice-board to the ground shall not exceed six feet.

4. When any such notice-boards are conveyed by persons on foot, each person conveying one or more notice-boards shall keep at a distance of not less than fifty feet from any other person conveying a notice-board or boards.

5. (1) No person or conveyance carrying or conveying any such notice-board shall halt on any main street or thoroughfare; and they shall not be allowed on any footpath: but they shall proceed slowly along the roadway, keeping as close to the curb-stone or footpath as possible, and at the same time adhering to the rule of the road

6. No iron work shall be used in the construction of any such notice-board.

F. L. HALLIDAY,
Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 23rd August 1911.

No. 146.—The Hon'ble Mr. T. Butler, Chief Engineer and Secretary to this Government in the Irrigation, Marine and Railway Branches, is granted, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for three months under articles 308 (*b*) and 233 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 8th September 1911, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

B. K. FINNIMORE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 28th August 1911.

No. 147.—Babu Gyanesh Chandra Bhattacharji, Assistant Engineer, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Cossye to the Nadia Rivers Division which he joined on the forenoon of the 14th August 1911.

The 29th August 1911.

No. 149.—The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotion in the Engineer establishment with effect from the 22nd August 1911:—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	Division in which employed.
Shaha, Gyananjan ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Permanent	Chota Nagpur.

T. BUTLER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The 23rd August 1911.

No. 85Marine.—Mr. J. D. Allison, Acting Senior Master Pilot, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 28th August 1911.

T. BUTLER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 25th August 1911.

No. 86Marine.—The following notification of the Government of India in the Department of Education is republished for general information in continuation of this Department notification No. 111Marine, dated the 7th November 1910.

T. BUTLER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 1457, dated the 15th August 1911.

NOTIFICATION—By the Government of India, Department of Education.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 58 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895 (XIV of 1895), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following addition to rule 54(1) of the rules under the Act published with the Home Department notification No. 1902, dated the 14th October 1910, namely:—

"Every pilgrim ship shall be provided with mattresses and blankets in the proportion of one blanket and one mattress for every 50 pilgrims. These articles shall as a rule be used only for non-infectious cases, and in the event of their being used at any time for infectious cases, they shall be immediately destroyed."

The 29th August 1911.

No. 87Marine.—The following abstract account of the receipts and expenditure of the Orissa Ports for the year 1910-11 is published for general information under section 36, sub-section (2), of the Indian Port Acts, 1908:—

Annual accounts of the Orissa Port Fund for the year 1910-11.

RECEIPTS.	Balasore.	Cuttack.	Puri.	Total.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Balasore.	Cuttack.	Puri.	Total.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Opening balance on 31st March 1910.	.....	.....	.....	237 9 2	Refunds	...	.....	......	......
					Lighthouse establishment—				
Port dues ...	1,523 3	9,664 8	2,341 0	13,529 4 0	Establishment charges.	721 4 4	......	362 14 5	1,084 2 9
Miscellanous	......	......	7 15	7 15 0	Stores	220 0 0	......	......	220 0 0
					Contingencies ...	12 6 9	......	25 12 6	38 3 3
					General management—				
					Port Officers pay and exchange compensation allowance.	3,504 8 2	......	......	3,504 8 2
					Travelling allowance.	1,545 0 6	4 6 0	......	1,549 6 6
					Establishment charges.	114 8 7	770 2 5	......	884 11 0
					Contingencies ...	109 1 10	15 11 0	......	124 12 10
					Petty construction and repairs.	...	......	141 1 10	141 1 10
					Vessels and boats—				
					Dockyard services and supplies.	131 9 2	51 2 0	371 11 8	557 6 10
					Establishment charges.	1,104 0 0	360 0 0	......	1,464 0 0
					Miscellaneous—				
					Pension and Gratuity—				
					Pension	.....	2,438 9 4	......	2,438 9 4
					Total ...	7,462 7 4	3,642 14 9	901 8 5	12,006 14 6
					Closing balance on 31st March 1911.		......	......	1,767 11 8
GRAND TOTAL	1,523 3	9,664 8	2,349 6	13,774 10 2	GRAND TOTAL ...	......	......	......	13,774 10 2

T. BUTLER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 29th August 1911.

No. 88Marine.—His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has been pleased to grant six months' leave on medical certificate to Mr. J. D. D. Kirkman, Branch Pilot, in extension of the medical leave granted him under this Government Notification No. 129Marine, dated the 6th December 1910.

T. BUTLER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 28th August 1911.

No. 148.—Babu Surendra Nath Sarkar, Supervisor, 2nd grade, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the office of the Superintending Engineer, Orissa Circle, to the Brahmini-Byturni Division.

T. BUTLER,
Chief Engineer, Bengal.

SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

No. 4304A.

No. 4165A.—The 25th August 1911.—Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad 'Abdullah, Sub-Deputy Collector, is allowed combined leave for eight months and twenty-eight days, *viz.*, privilege leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for two months and twenty-eight days, with effect from the 10th March 1911, and leave, on medical certificate, under article 336 of the Regulations, for the remaining period.

Burdwan Divn.

This cancels the orders of the 25th February 1911, posting Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad 'Abdullah to the Burdwan Division, on being relieved of his settlement duties in Bihar, and vesting him with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Bhagalpur Division. *No. 4192A.—The 25th August 1911.*—Babu Amulya Krishna Dutt, Sub-Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the Bhagalpur Division.

Sonthal Parganas. *No 4283A.—The 29th August 1911.*—Maulvi Nasir-ud-din Ahmad, Sub-Deputy Collector, Rajmahal, Sonthal Parganas, is allowed leave for two months, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st September 1911, or any subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Bhagalpur. *No. 4285A.—The 29th August 1911.*—Babu Atul Bihari Gosain, Sub-Deputy Collector, Bhagalpur, is transferred temporarily to the Banka subdivision of that district.

C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

SUBORDINATE EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

Patna. *No. 4215A.—The 26th August 1911.*—Babu Sharat Chandra Mazumdar is confirmed in his appointment as Demonstrator in Physics, Patna College, and in class II of the Subordinate Educational Service, with effect from the 1st April 1910.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIVIL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

No. 10765, dated Calcutta, the 21st August 1911.—Third grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Bidhan Chandra Ray is allowed a further extension of extraordinary leave without allowances, under article 339 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 3rd to the 5th July 1911, both days inclusive.

No. 10910, dated Calcutta, the 23rd August 1911.—Third grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Jafar Hasan acted as Medical Officer in charge of the Educational Hostels at Bankipur from the 28th June to the 23rd July 1911, both days inclusive, during the absence, on deputation, of third grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Saiyid Mukhtar Ahmad.

No. 10912, dated Calcutta, the 23rd August 1911.—Third grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Jafar Hasan is placed on supernumerary duty at the General Hospital, Bankipore, until further orders, with effect from the 24th July 1911.

No. 10914, dated Calcutta, the 23rd August 1911.—Third grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Saiyid Mukhtar Ahmad, Medical Officer in charge of the Educational Hostels at Bankipore, acted at the Dinapore Subdivision and Dispensary from the 1st to the 18th July 1911, both days inclusive, during the absence, on deputation, of senior Civil Assistant Surgeon Hari Mohan Sen.

No. 10925, dated Calcutta, the 23rd August 1911.—Third grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Radha Raman Ghosh is placed on supernumerary duty at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, until further orders, with effect from the 22nd July 1911.

No. 10929, dated Calcutta, the 24th August 1911.—Third grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Jatindra Mohan Das is appointed to be House Surgeon, Eden Hospital, Calcutta, with effect from the 22nd July 1911, *vice* 3rd grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Radha Raman Ghosh.

No. 10931, dated Calcutta, the 24th August 1911.—Third grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Jatindra Mohan Das did supernumerary duty in the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, from the 1st June to the 21st July 1911, both days inclusive.

No. 11021, dated Calcutta, the 28th August 1911.—Third grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Abdul Quiyum of the Bihar Subdivision and Dispensary in the district of Patna, is temporarily appointed to be Medical Officer in charge of the Educational Hostels at Bankipore, *vice* third grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Saiyid Mukhtar Ahmad.

No. 11023, dated Calcutta, the 28th August 1911.—Third grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Saiyid Mukhtar Ahmad, Medical Officer, in charge of the Educational Hostels at Bankipur, is temporarily appointed to the Bihar Subdivision and Dispensary in the district of Patna in place of third grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Abdul Quiyum.

No. 11026, dated Calcutta, the 28th August 1911.—Third grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Muhammad Sulaiman Ashruff is placed on supernumerary duty at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, until further orders, with effect from the 22nd August 1911.

G. F. A. HARRIS, M.D., COL., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

TREASURY NOTICE.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABU SURENDRA NATH BOSE has been placed in charge of the Manbhum Treasury, *vice* Babu Arun Nath Chakrabarti, and is authorised to draw bills on other Treasuries.

H. F. SAMMAN, *Deputy Commissioner, Manbhum.*

PURULIA, *the 22nd August 1911.*

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Subordinate Educational Service.

The 16th August 1911.—Babu Priya Nath Brahmachari, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Jessore (class IV), is allowed leave of absence, under article 337 of the Civil Service Regulations, for two months, from 21st June 1911.

Maulvi Muhammad Khorshed Hossain (class VI) is appointed to act as Deputy Inspector of Schools, Jessore, on the pay of his own grade, *vice* Babu Priya Nath Brahmachari, on leave.

Maulvi Abdul Jabbar, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Kotoali Circle, Jessore (class VIII), is appointed to act as Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools, Jessore, on the pay of his own grade, *vice* Maulvi Muhammad Khorshed Hossain, on deputation.

The 18th August 1911.—Babu Ananta Prosad Gupta, a Sub-Inspector of Schools, in the district of Cuttack and now officiating Assistant Master, Puri Zilla School (class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service), is confirmed in the latter appointment, *vice* Babu Upendra Kumar Chatterji, dismissed.

Maulvi Sarfaraj Hossain is appointed, on probation for one year, to be a Sub-Inspector of Schools, Cuttack, with effect from the date on which he joins the appointment, *vice* Babu Ananta Prosad Gupta, transferred.

He is also appointed substantively *pro tempore* to class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, consequent on the creation of an appointment in that class for the Industrial Chemistry classes at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.

The 21st August 1911.—Babu Anil Chandra Gupta, Assistant Master, Hare School (class V), acted as Assistant Head Master of the School, with effect from 20th March 1911, *vice* Babu Narayan Chandra Mukherji, on deputation.

Babu Manmatha Nath Ghosh, B.A., acted as an Assistant Master, Hare School, and in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service on an allowance of Rs. 40 a month, *vice* Babu Anil Chandra Gupta, on deputation.

Babu Sarat Chandra Biswas acted as an Assistant Master, Khulna Zilla School, and in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service on an allowance of Rs. 30 a month with effect from 1st August 1911, *vice* Babu Jadunath Ghosh, on leave.

The 23rd August 1911.—Babu Giris Chandra Nandi, Head Clerk, Office of the Inspector of Schools, Patna Division (class VI), is allowed leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for one month and twenty-six days, from 9th October 1911.

He is permitted, under article 220 of the Civil Service Regulations, to prefix the ensuing Puja holidays to his leave.

Babu Surendra Mohan Guha, clerk to the Additional Inspector of Schools, Patna Division, on a salary of Rs. 50 a month outside the grades of the Subordinate Educational Service, is appointed to act as Head Clerk of the Office of the Inspector of Schools, Patna Division, and in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, *vice* Babu Giris Chandra Nandi, on leave.

The 24th August 1911.—In modification of the orders of 11th July 1911, it is notified that the recalling to duty of Babu Syama Charan Sarkar, draftsman, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur (substantive *pro tempore* in class V of the Subordinate Educational Service), on the forenoon of 19th June 1911, was compulsory.

The 25th August 1911.—(1) Babu Sidheswar Bosu, B.A., Assistant Head Master, Chaibasa Zilla School (class IV), is appointed to act as Head Master of the same institution during the deputation of Babu Hira Lal Bhattacharjea to the David Hare Training College.

(2) Babu Banshidhar Ghose, B.A., is appointed to act as Assistant Head Master, Chaibasa Zilla School, *vice* Babu Sidheswar Basu.

He is also appointed to act in class IV of the Subordinate Educational Service on an allowance of Rs. 62-8 a month, *vice* Babu Hira Lal Bhattacharjea, on deputation to the David Hare Training College.

(1) Babu Bhananjoy Sahay, B.A., B.T., Assistant Head Master, Hazaribagh Zilla School (class VIII), is appointed to act as Head Master of the same institution, during the deputation of Babu Manmatha Nath Mitra to the David Hare Training College.

(2) Babu Jotindra Mohan Basu, B.A., Officiating Assistant Master, Hazaribagh Zilla School (substantive *pro tempore* in class VIII), is appointed to act as Assistant Head Master of the same institution, *vice* Babu Bhananjoy Sahay.

(3) Babu Monmohan Narayan, L.T., temporary Assistant Master, Hazaribagh Zilla School, on a salary of Rs. 45 a month outside the grades, is appointed to act as Assistant Master of the same institution and in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, *vice* Babu Jotindra Mohan Basu.

The 26th August 1911.—Babu Binode Behari Sen, an Assistant in the office of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal (class II), is allowed leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for six weeks, from 9th August 1911.

Babu Upendra Chandra Das Gupta, clerk in the Government Commercial Institute, Calcutta, on a salary of Rs. 30 a month, outside the grades, and now a temporary Assistant in the office of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, on a salary of Rs 44 a month, outside the grades, is appointed to act as an Assistant in the same office and in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service in the vacancy consequent on the leave of Babu Binode Behari Sen.

Babu Upendra Nath Mukerji, Teacher of Elementry Painting, Government School of Art, Calcutta (class VII), is allowed combined leave, under article 233 of the Civil Service Regulations, for six months, from 10th July 1911, viz., privilege leave for three months under article 271 and leave on medical certificate for three months under article 336 of the Regulations.

Babu Ashutosh Das is appointed to act as Teacher of Elementary Painting, Government School of Art, and in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service on an allowance of Rs 40 a month, *vice* Babu Upendra Nath Mukherji, on leave.

Babu Nagendra Nath Gupta, Assistant Master, Ranchi Industrial School (class VII), was on leave, under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations, for eleven days, from 3rd July 1911.

Babu Kali Das Banerji, an Assistant Master in the Sanskrit Collegiate School (class IV), is allowed leave, under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations, for one month and twenty-one days, from 1st July 1911.

Babu Rakhal Chandra Roy, B.A., is appointed to act as an Assistant Master in Sanskrit Collegiate School and in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, with effect from 5th July 1911, *vice* Babu Kali Das Banerji, on leave.

The 28th August 1911.—Babu Anukul Chandra Basu, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Alipore, in the district of 24-Parganas (class VIII), was absent on leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for two months, from 16th June 1911.

G. W. KÜCHLER,
Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 5 Forests.—The 25th August 1911.—Mr. H. T. Lewis, B.A., Assistant Conservator of Forests, relinquished his duties in the Direction Division, Darjeeling, on the afternoon of the 19th August 1911 and was transferred, in the interest of the public service, to Singhbhum Division as an attached officer.

Singhbhum.

C. E. MURIEL,
Conservator of Forests, Bengal.

NOTIFICATION OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 4141B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ninth Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1909-10 will be held at the Government Opium Sale-Room, No. 2, Charnock Place, on Tuesday, the 5th September 1911, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 2,530 chests, viz.—

		Chests.
Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory, consisting of	...	1,260
Ditto ditto at the Ghazipur Factory, consisting of	...	1,270
Total	...	2,530

2nd.—The general conditions of the Sale now advertised will be the same as usual except in regard to certificates for opium to be shipped to China, as to which a separate notice is published below. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 14th January 1911, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3rd.—The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 11th and 20th September 1911, respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale Room will be received after 3-30 P.M. of Monday, the 11th September 1911, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Wednesday, the 20th September 1911.

4th.—In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities' more or less, of the Opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazipur Factories will be brought to sale between the sale now advertised and December next, on or about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

DATE	Manufactured at the Patna Factory; about chests.	Manufactured at the Ghazipur Factory; about chests.	Total; about chests.
On or about Tuesday, 10th October 1911 ...	1,260	1,270	2,530*
" Tuesday, 7th November " ..	760	770	1,530*
" Tuesday, 5th December " ...	760	810	1,570*
Total ...	2,780	2,850	5,630

* *Vide* Notifications of the Government of India, No. 1515F.E., dated 10th March 1911, published at page 191, Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 11th March 1911, and No. 4582F.E., dated 21st July 1911, published at page 587, Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 22nd July 1911.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that out of the chests notified above for sale the following number will be sold separately for export to China at the commencement of the sale and a certificate will be given that they form part of the 15,440 chests allotted this year for shipment to China:—

	Patna.	Benares.	Total.
September ...	130	65	195

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

W. A. MARR,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., CALCUTTA, *the 14th August 1911.*

ELECTION OF MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified for general information that in the bye-election held on the 2nd August 1911, under the Bengal Municipal Act, III of 1884, Babu Jogesh Chandra Mandal was duly elected a Commissioner for Ward No. IV of the Dainhat Municipality, in the district of Burdwan, in the place of Babu Debendra Nath Ganguli, deceased.

BASANTA K. BOSE, *Personal Assistant*, for *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVN., CHINSURA, *the 20th August 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified for general information that at the general election held on the 1st of July 1911, the following gentlemen were elected as Commissioners of the Tikar Municipality, in the district of Gaya, under section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, No. III (B.C.) of 1884, as amended:—

Ward No. I.

Babu Thakur Prasad Trivedi.

Ward No. II.

Babu Jagmohan Tewari.
„ Raghubans Lall.

Ward No. III.

Mr. Permaisher Lall, M.A.
Mirza Rezauddin Bahadur *alias* Nazir Rajah.

Ward No. IV.

Babu Gangadhar Pattak.

Ward No. V.

Babu Sheo Rattan Prasad Trivedi.
„ Nanhku Pandey.

Ward No. VI.

Hakim Sheikh Delawar Alli.

Ward No. VII.

Babu Harbans Lall.

W. MAUDE, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BANKIPORE, *the 24th August 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified that under section 7 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, No. III of 1885, as amended by Bengal Act V of 1908, the following gentlemen have been elected to be members of the District Board of Gaya:—

Local Board by which elected.	Names of members.
Nawada	1. Babu Harbans Narayan Singh.
	2. „ Beni Madho Prasad.
	3. Maulvi Abdur Rahim.
Jehanabad	4. Maulvi Aziz Ahmad.
	5. „ Enayet Karim.
	6. „ Sheikh Abdur Rahman.
Aurangabad	7. Maulvi Saiyed Zafar Nawab.
	8. „ Shafaet Hussain.
	9. Babu Lachmi Narayan Lall.

2. The following gentlemen are appointed under section 7 of the said Act to be members of the said Board:—

1. The Civil Surgeon, Gaya ... ... *Ex-officio.*
2. The Subdivisional Officer, Nawada ... *Ex-officio.*
3. The Subdivisional Officer, Jehanabad ... *Ex-officio.*
4. The Subdivisional Officer, Aurangabad ... *Ex-officio.*
5. The Road Cess Deputy Collector ... *Ex-officio.*
6. The Superintendent of Police, Gaya ... *Ex-officio.*
7. The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Gaya ... *Ex-officio.*
8. The District Engineer, East Indian Railway *Ex-officio.*
9. Mr. A. Halim.
10. „ A. W. Keith.
11. Babu Bishun Persad.
12. „ Kashi Nath Singh.
13. Maulvi Ghulam Hyder Khan.
14. Babu Harihar Persad Narayan Singh.

W. MAUDE, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BANKIPORE, *the 20th August 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified for general information that, under rule 23 of the Dispensary Manual, Mr. James Addison, the present Manager of the Lansdowne (formerly Arathoon) Jute Mills, has been appointed as a member of the Committee for the management of the South Dum-Dum Municipal Dispensary, in the district of the 24-Parganas, *vice* Mr. D. Gow, removed under rule 22 (2) of the said Manual.

E. W. COLLIN, *Commissioner.*

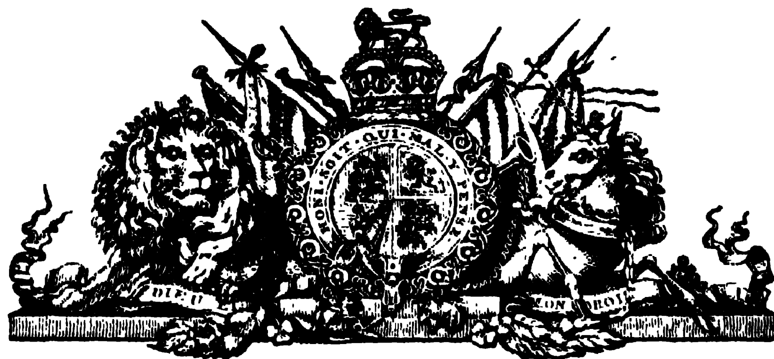
COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 21st August 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified for general information that under Rule 20 (*b*) of the Manual of Rules for the management of Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries in Bengal, Babu Kali Prasad Sarkar is appointed to be a member of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Khurda, in the district of Puri, *vice* Babu Sitanath Ghosh, transferred.

J. CLARK, *Commissioner, Orissa Division.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, ORISSA DIVN., *the 22nd August 1911.*



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1911.

PART IA.

[*Reprinted from the "Gazette of India" (Extraordinary) of the 22nd August 1911.*]

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, is republished for general information.

C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 1343.

Simla, the 22nd August 1911.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Stuart Bayley, K.C.S.I., has, on the afternoon of this day received charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam from the Hon'ble Sir Lancelot Hare, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

A. EARLE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[*Reprinted from the "Gazette of India" of the 26th August 1911*].

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 22nd August 1911.

No. 3928-M.—I.—His Excellency the Viceroy is commanded to notify that His Majesty the King Emperor will hold a Levée at Government House, Calcutta, at 9-30 P.M. in the first week of January 1912.

II.—Gentlemen, whether European or Indian, who desire to attend the Levée and are eligible to do so by previous presentation at the Court of St. James, are requested to make their applications to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, Simla, not later than September 30th, after which date none can be considered.

Gentlemen who have not been presented at the Court of St. James, but who desire to attend the Levée, will be presented by gentlemen who have had the honour of presentation at the Court of St. James, and will submit their applications through them.

III.—Gentlemen who propose, and are entitled to present others, should apply to the Military Secretary to the Viceroy for a form of presentation which, after the necessary particulars have been entered thereon, will be returned to the Military Secretary's Office not later than September the 30th, for submission to His Excellency the Viceroy.

IV.—Gentlemen presenting others must themselves attend the Levée.

V.—In the case of Government officials, or gentlemen engaged in business, the presentor should ordinarily be the Head of the Department or Firm.

VI.—Admission to Government House will be by tickets only. These will be issued by the Military Secretary to the Viceroy as early as possible to those gentlemen whose names are approved by His Excellency the Viceroy for presentation to His Majesty.

Gentlemen receiving tickets will show them first to the Police at the gates, and secondly will hand them to the Military Secretary to His Majesty the King Emperor in the Levée room.

VII.—All Officers of British and Indian units quartered in Calcutta and Barrackpore on the date of the Levée are invited to attend. Application for tickets in this case may be made up till December 23rd to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General, Presidency Brigade, Calcutta, who will also furnish information as to presentations, etc.

VIII.—Dress:—

(a) Civil, Naval, and Military Officers—Levée dress (helmets will not be taken to the Levée).

(b) Clergymen, being University Graduates and other gentlemen entitled to wear robes or gowns on account of Judicial or Academical office or status and not entitled to wear uniform, will appear in such robes or gowns.

(c) It is desirable that gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform, or robes, or gowns, should appear in Court Dress, but they may, at their option, appear in Evening Dress.

(d) The instructions contained in paragraph (c) apply to Indian gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform who have adopted European dress. Indian gentlemen, who have not adopted European dress, will wear Choga, Aba or Jubba, and Chapkan, Chilta, Saya, or Kaba, with trousers and their distinctive National head dress, or the ceremonial dress approved for the class by the Local Government.

(e) In the case of Bengali gentlemen the head dress should be a Pugree, generally known as Shamla or Mouratta, and not a brimless cap.

(f) In the case of Burmese gentlemen the head dress should be a white fillet, the hair being dressed in a top knot.

(g) Indian gentlemen who do not appear in the dress prescribed in (a), (b) or (c) should not remove their head dress when they pass His Majesty.

At the Imperial Court only patent leather boots or shoes of an English pattern are allowed to be worn, except in the case of Indian Military Officers who wear the particular style of boot or shoe which forms part of their uniform.

N.B.—*Gentlemen who had intended to be present, but have found themselves unable to attend, should submit an explanatory letter to the Military Secretary to the Viceroy before, or as soon as possible after, the Levée.*

By Command,

F. A. MAXWELL, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, are republished for general information.

C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd August 1911.

No. 1792-I.-B.—The following instructions regarding the dress to be worn on all official occasions and at all functions at which Their Imperial Majesties are present during their forthcoming visit to India are issued for general information:—

(1) On all official occasions such as the Durbar, and the Investiture at Delhi, and the Court at Calcutta, all naval and military officers and all civil officers entitled to wear uniform will wear the dress prescribed for the occasion.

(2) At the Investiture at Delhi and at the Court at Calcutta, English civil officers and English gentlemen who are present and who are not entitled to wear uniform will wear Court* dress. It is desirable also that English civil officers and English gentlemen who are not entitled to wear uniform should appear in Court dress at other official functions at Delhi and Calcutta where full or levée dress is prescribed for naval, military and civil officers, but they may, at their option, wear at ceremonies by day morning dress with a sola helmet or silk hat, and at evening functions ordinary evening dress.

(3) At ceremonies by day when no specific dress is prescribed for civil officers, such as at garden parties, presentation of colours, etc., civil officers and gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will wear morning dress with sola helmets or silk hats. At polo matches, military sports, etc., plain clothes (lounge suits) may be worn

(4) The instructions contained in the two immediately preceding paragraphs apply also to Indian civil officers and Indian gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform who have adopted European dress.

(5) Indian gentlemen who have not adopted European dress will appear at all functions in the dress customarily worn on similar occasions when His Excellency the Viceroy is present.

(6) At garden parties, military sports, etc., all naval and military officers will wear undress uniform as prescribed for such occasions, but at polo matches plain clothes lounge suits) may be worn.

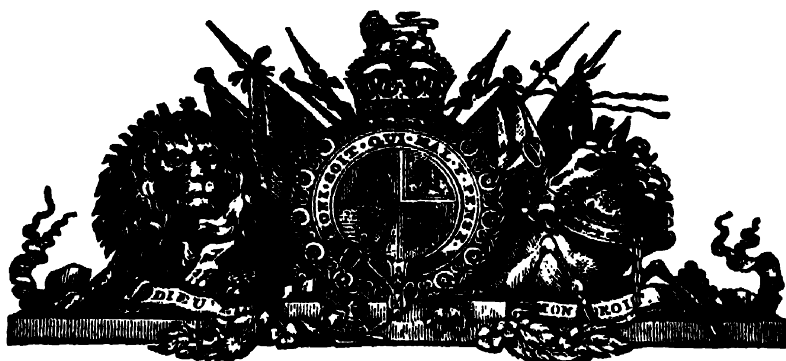
(7) The orders contained in this Notification do not apply to the dress to be worn by judicial officers, instructions as to which will be separately notified.

The 24th August 1911.

No. 1592-G.—With reference to Notification No. 1040-G, dated the 30th May 1911, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. Hans R. Schuler as Consul for Germany at Calcutta, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

A. H. MCMAHON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

* At functions where full dress with trousers is prescribed for civil officers entitled to wear uniform, Court dress with trousers will be worn.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1911.

PART IB.

Municipal and Local.

NOTIFICATIONS.

24-Parganas.

No. 1191M.—The 24th August 1911.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Ben. Act III of 1884), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Bhatpara Municipality, in the district of 24-Parganas, under section 27 of that Act, electing Mr. D. Mudie to be Chairman of that Municipality, *vice* Mr. W. M. Bruce, resigned.

Gaya.

No. 1193M.—The 24th August 1911.—It is hereby notified that, under section 23 (1) of the Bengal Municipal Act, III of 1884, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Public Works Canal Subdivisional Officer at Daudnagar to be the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Daudnagar Municipality, in the district of Gaya.

Nadia.

No. 1197M.—The 24th August 1911.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Chakdah Municipality, in the district of Nadia, namely:—

The Sub-Registrar of Chakda ... *Ex-officio.*

Babu Panchanan Bhattacharji. | Babu Basanta Kumar Mitter.
Babu Prandhan Mitter.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint, under section 23 of the Act, the Subdivisional Officer of Ranaghat to be Chairman of the above Municipality.

24-Parganas.

No. 1207M.—The 23rd August 1911.—Under Rule 9 of the rules framed under section 5 of the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879, it is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council intends to sanction the following application from the Commissioners of the Garulia Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, for a loan of Rs. 10,000 from Government, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and repayable in forty equal half-yearly instalments of Rs. 365-8-11 each, unless good reasons are shown to the contrary within one month from the date of the publication of this notification within the said Municipality.

Application from the Commissioners of the Garulia Municipality for a loan of Rs. 10,000.

The work or works for the construction or repairs of which the loan is required and the estimate of the cost thereof.	The amount which it is proposed to borrow.	The fund or funds on the security of which it is proposed to borrow.	The law or laws under which the said fund or funds is or are levied, received or held.	RECEIPT OF LOAN. (a) Period for which the loan is required.	(b) Rate of interest.	(c) The number of instalments, if any, in which it is proposed that the loan should be taken.	(d) The amount of each instalment.	(e) The dates proposed for receiving each such instalment.	REPAYMENT OF LOAN. (f) Amount of each instalment. Date of instalment, if any.	Amount.	All the existing prior charges upon the funds of the local authority.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	20
For the construction of the Drainage Scheme of the Garulia Municipality.	Rs. 10,000.	The Municipal Fund.	Bengal Act III of 1884.	Twenty years.	4 per cent. per annum.	In one instalment.	Rs. 10,000.	30th September 1911.	By forty half-yearly instalments payable on 31st March and 30th September each year, commencing from the 31st March 1912 till the loan is paid off.	Rs. 365-8-11.	Rs. 30,135.

A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY FOR THE LAST THREE PRECEDING YEARS.

Revenue.

Sources from which the revenue is derived.	Amount for. 1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.
12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(A) Municipal rates and taxes ...	13,102	13,550	14,233
(B) Realization under special Acts ...	155	149	162
(C) Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation.	1,958	1,318	1,068
(D) Grants and contribution for general and special purposes.	2,840	850	1,088
(E) Miscellaneous	493	224	3,399
Total ordinary income ...	18,548	16,090	19,950
(F) Extraordinary and debt	21,176	328	289
Receipts of abnormal character	......	......	......
Total	39,724	16,418	20,239
Balance	7,918	14,894	2,116
GRAND TOTAL ...	47,642	31,312	22,355

Expenditure.

Objects on which the expenditure was incurred.	Amount for. 1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.
16	17	1	19
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(A) Genral administration and collection charges.	2,264	2,457	2,485
(B) Public safety	359	285	444
(C) Public health and convenience excluding expenditure from loan funds.	9,635	19,310	10,946
(D) Public Instruction	234	262	268
(F) Miscellaneous	1,506	1,507	1,396
Repayment of loan	842	1,614	1,303
Total ordinary expenditure ...	14,840	25,435	16,786
(G) Extraordinary and debt, excluding repayment of loan.	669	......	......
Expenditure from the loan fund ...	17,239	3,761	......
Total	32,748	29,196	17,786
Closing balance ...	14,894	2,116	569
GRAND TOTAL ...	47,642	31,312	22,355

H. WHEELER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1911.

PART IC.

Educational Notices

THE CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

THE following courses of instruction are provided at this College:—

I.—ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

[Affiliated to the Calcutta University.]

A four-year course leading to the Bachelor of Engineering Degree in Civil Engineering.

Admission qualification—The Intermediate Examination of Science and Arts of the Calcutta University, or its equivalent.

Application for admission by regular students, on or before February 1st.
" " by special students, on or before July 1st.
Session to commence on 1st Monday in November.

II.—APPRENTICE DEPARTMENT.

Section I.—The Sub-Overseer Classes.

A course of two Academic years leading to the Sub-Overseer Examination of the Joint Technical Examination Board.

Admission qualification—

To the 1st-year class—Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University Middle School Examination or equivalent.
To the 2nd-year class—The Final Examination of B Course of Zilla Schools.

Admissions— { To 1st year on 1st Monday in June.
To 2nd year on 1st Monday in May.

Section II.—The Overseer Classes.

A course of two Academic years leading to the Overseer Examination of the Joint Technical Examination Board.

Offered in two branches—
(a) General Engineering, leading to Overseer Certificate.
(b) Mining, leading to the Government of India Diploma in the Principles of Mining.

Admissions—On 1st Monday in May.
Qualification—The passing of the Sub-Overseer Examination.

Section III.—Practical Workshop Training.

[Lasting about 18 months.]

For General Branch only leading to the certificate of Foreman Mechanic or Upper Subordinate.

III.—WORKSHOPS.

Industrial Classes in the following shops:—

Carpenters';	Fitters';	Pattern-making;
Blacksmiths';	Turners';	Founding in Iron and Brass.

Also a class for the teaching of Industrial Chemistry.

For further information apply to the Office Superintendent and Bursar, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, Botanic Garden P. O.

SIBPUR,
The 11th January 1906.

B. HEATON,
Principal, Civil Engineering College.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

TECHNOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Classes in Dyeing and Tinctorial Chemistry.

NEW session commences in November. There will be a maximum of 20 admissions in each year. Applications for admission will be received till the end of July.

Regular students will for the present be required to pass one of the following examinations or an equivalent:—

Intermediate, Science or Arts of the Calcutta University with Chemistry.
Final Examination of Government Weaving Institute.

Preference will, however, be given to applicants who have passed the B.Sc. (Chemistry), B.A. (Chemistry) or Intermediate in Engineering.

Occasional students having a practical knowledge of dyeing may be admitted, provided that there is room for them in the classes, to study the theory underlying the industry. Their educational qualifications must be such as will enable them to benefit by the instruction given. Each case will be decided on its merit.

Seventeen stipends tenable by regular students for one year only in the first instance and renewable for a second year, on recommendation of the Principal, will be awarded at he following rates:—

	Europeans.	Indians.
	Rs.	Rs.
Resident at Civil Engineering College	25	14
Non-residents	18	10

No tuition fees will be charged.

A diploma will be awarded to regular students who complete the course in a satisfactory manner.

Each course will extend over two years; but students may, with advantage, extend their studies for a longer period.

P. BRÜHL, *Offg. Principal.*

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR, *the 23rd June 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF PLEADERS IN SURVEYING.

(See Government Notification No. 3157S., dated 25th November 1909.)

1. The next examination will be held in February 1912 and will be conducted at the following centres, provided that not less than five names be registered at each centre.—Sibpur, Bankipur and Cuttack in Bengal, and at Dacca in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

2. Candidates practising in the Courts of the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions will be required to present themselves at Sibpur, in Orissa at Cuttack, in Patna, Tirhut, Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Divisions at Bankipur, and in Eastern Bengal and Assam at Dacca.

3. In the event of more than 20 or less than five names being registered for examination at any one centre, the Secretary may direct the candidates to present themselves at any other centre.

4. No candidate will be admitted to the examination unless he has been enrolled as a pleader and

(i) has obtained credit for attendance at the special course of instruction at Sibpur, Bankipur, Cuttack and Dacca in 1911, and has not previously appeared at the examination more than twice, or

(ii) has been registered for admission to the Intermediate Engineering Examination of the Calcutta University, or

(iii) has passed the Sub-Overseer Examination, or

(iv) has obtained the Surveyor's certificate of one of the Government Survey Schools, or

(v) be especially exempted from the operation of this rule by the Board controlling the examination.

5. Candidates wishing to appear at the examination will apply upon the prescribed registration form, obtain the necessary countersignature of the District Judge in whose Court he is enrolled and forward the same so as to reach the Secretary of the Examination Board at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, not later than the 15th December. The form may be had from the Principal, Civil Engineering College.

6. Each application must be accompanied by a receipt from the local treasury certifying to the receipt of the examination fee of Rs. 50, which will in no case be returned.

7. No candidate will be admitted to this examination more than three times. Each examination is complete in itself. A candidate will be required to pass by every test and will not be exempted from any test on the ground that he has previously satisfied the Examiner in it.

8. The programme of the examination will be published in the *Calcutta* and *Eastern Bengal and Assam Gazettes.*

P. BRÜHL,

SIBPUR; *Offg. Principal, Civil Engineering College, and Secretary,*
The 14th August 1911. *Pleaders' Survey Examination Board.*

OFFICE MEMORANDUM BY THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, BURDWAN DIVISION.

UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1912.

PRIVATE STUDENTS.

1. *Private students* are those who have not attended any recognized or unrecognized high English school for at least one year previous to the examination. The term "private students" includes *school masters.*

2. Private students must appear at the test examination of one of the following institutions on the dates mentioned against it:—

Those from the	At the test examination of	Date of commencement of test examination.
1	2	3
1. Howrah district ...	Howrah Zilla School ...	5th December 1911.
2. Bankura " ...	Bankura ditto ...	5th " "
3. Birbhum " .	Birbhum ditto ...	5th " "
4. Midnapore " ...	Midnapore Collegiate School ...	3rd January 1912.
5. Hooghly "	Uttarpara Government School ...	3rd " "
	Hooghly Branch School ...	5th December 1911.
6. Burdwan " ...	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School (with the Principal's permission).	5th " "

Each private student will pay a fee of Rs. 2 to the head of the institution at which he appears for the test examination. The balance, after payment of expenses (stationery, etc.), will go as remuneration to the examiners. No private student will be admitted to the test examination, unless he is accompanied, for the purpose of identification, by some person known to the head master of the institution at which he appears.

3. Applications for permission to appear must be sent in time to reach *this office* not later than the 16th October. The information to be given and the documents to be appended in original are the following:—

(*a*) The name of the school in which the candidate last studied.

(*b*) The transfer certificate (in original) granted to the candidate by the head master of the school in which he last read ; or

(*c*) in the case of a candidate who previously appeared at the Entrance examination the Registrar's receipt (in original) for the fee paid.

(*d*) Age of the candidate not required in cases of (*b*) and (*c*). No candidate who has not completed the age of 16 years on the first day of the Matriculation examination will be allowed to appear at it. The original horoscope and an affidavit made by the guardian in a court, also a copy of the birth register if procurable, should also be sent.

(*e*) In the case of school masters, a certificate of good conduct from the Secretary or proprietor of the school in which the candidate is serving.

(*f*) A certificate from a respectable gentleman to the effect that the candidate has prosecuted a regular course of study and has been subject to proper discipline and that he has not read in any school since the last Matriculation examination held in March 1911.

(*g*) The names of subjects in which the candidate wishes to be examined.

4. The Inspector on being satisfied will countersign and return the application, which will then be the candidate's passport for admission *to the test examination.*

5. The head master of an institution (one of those named above) should direct private students who satisfy the test to appear before him in due time with their applications for admission to the Matriculation examination and to sign them in his presence. He will then grant the necessary certificates, and forward the applications to this office for countersignature, which should reach this office positively on or before the 11th of January 1912, after which they will be sent by the Inspector *direct* to the candidates.

6. *In no circumstances should the fee for the Matriculation examination be sent to this office.* It should be sent to the Registrar by the candidates themselves, together with the countersigned applications.

7. Private students must understand that the test examination of any schools other than those named above will not be accepted by this office.

8. The address of each private student should be supplied to this office.

9. The Matriculation examination in 1912 will be held on the 4th March 1912 and following days. Applications and fees for admission must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 20th January 1912.

INTERMEDIATE AND B.A. EXAMINATIONS.

1. Deputy Inspectors of Schools, Sub-Inspectors of Schools and *bonâ fide* masters of English schools who have served as such for the full period of three academical years preceding the examination will be admitted to the abovementioned examinations.

2. Candidates for the Intermediate and B.A. examinations must produce certificates of character and length of service from the Secretaries of their respective schools. Candidates for the B.A. examination must forward with their applications their F.A. certificates, and those for the Intermediate examination their Entrance certificates. Those candidates who have been admitted to a former examination must produce the Registrar's receipt in addition.

3. Under section 19 of the Indian Universities Act, the candidates for the Intermediate and B.A. examinations are requested, in the first instance, to apply for and obtain the permission of the Senate. Their applications will not be accepted, unless they are supported by the permission of the Senate. Candidates who have applied for or have obtained the special permission of the Senate for the purpose are required, under section 9, Chapter XV of the Revised Regulations dealing with the registration of University students, to apply at once to the Registrar for the registration of their names as University students. No person will be deemed a "University student" unless and until his name has been duly registered, and none but "University students" will be eligible for admission to any University examination other than the Matriculation.

4. The printed form of application should be carefully filled in and submitted to this office *on or before the 10th January 1912*, together with other papers as mentioned in rules 2 and 3, after which no applications will be received.

5. The Intermediate and B.A. examinations in 1912 will be held on the 18th March 1912 and following days. The applications and fees for admission must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 28th January 1912.

CHINSURA,
The 1st August 1911.

H. LAMBERT,
Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division.

NOTICE.

AN examination in English Idiom and Pronunciation of the Teachers of High and Middle English schools who have to teach English or other subjects through the medium of English will be held at the office of the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Midnapore, on Saturday, the 30th October 1911. Only those candidates who have passed the Entrance or one of the higher examinations of an Indian University are eligible to appear at it.

2. Intending candidates should apply to this office on or before the 16th October 1911, and state in their applications the following particulars:—

(*a*) Name.
(*b*) Father's name.
(*c*) Residence (village, thana and district).
(*d*) Academical qualifications.
(*e*) Name of school in which he at present serves.

3. Candidates should bring with them their original certificates of having passed the University Examintions specified in their applications.

H. LAMBERT, *Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division.*

CHINSURA, *the 21st August 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

THE FIRST DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 1911.

(In connection with the first grade Vernacular Training Schools.)

1. The First Departmental Examination of first grade Training Schools in Bengal will be held on the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th days of November, and the 4th and 5th days of December 1911.

2. The Examination will be held at the first grade Training Schools at Calcutta and Hooghly and at the Church Missionary Society's Training School, Krishnagar.

3. The following classes of candidates will be eligible for this examination :—

(a) Students of the second-year class of first grade Training Schools.

(b) Candidates other than students included in (a), who failed to satisfy the examiners at the first grade or second grade Vernacular Mastership Examinations of 1910.

(c) Students who passed the second grade Vernacular Mastership Examination held in 1910.

Private candidates other than those included in (b) and (c) will not be admitted to this examination. This restriction is for this year only. It has been ruled that no candidate will be admitted in 1912 to the Second or Final Departmental Examination, *i.e.*, to the third-year Examination of the New Scheme who has not passed the First Departmental Examination.

4. Candidates who are not students of a Government first grade Training School are required by the 20th September 1911 to remit to the Head Master of the School at which they elect to be examined, a written application for admission to the examination together with a fee of one rupee. These candidates will be examined in all the subjects prescribed for students of first grade Training Schools. Full information will be furnished by the Head Masters of those schools on application.

5. Teachers holding first grade or second grade Vernacular Mastership Certificates under the old system may be examined in any or all of the following groups of subjects of the First Departmental Examination under the new system :—

(a) Elementary Science.

(b) Drawing and Practical Geometry.

(c) The Art of Teaching.

(d) Manual Work and Drill.

6. Complete lists of candidates for examination, accompanied with the applications of external candidates, must be transmitted by Head Masters of Training Schools to the undersigned, by the 10th October 1911. The fees received from candidates must be deposited in the local Treasury, and the chalans sent to this office along with the Lists of Candidates.

7. The current session of Training Schools will end on the 31st December 1911, and the new session will begin on the 1st January 1912.

OFFICE OF THE D. P. I., BENGAL,
CALCUTTA,
The 5th August 1911.

G. W. KÜCHLER,
Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

ENGLISH TEACHERSHIP EXAMINATION, 1911.

THE Examination will be partly written and partly oral and practical.

2. The written examination will be held at the Training School at Calcutta on the 27th November 1911 and the two following days. Three papers will be set, as shown below :—

				Marks.
I.—Art of teaching,	27th November,	10 A.M.	to 2 P.M.	... 100
II.—Discipline,	28th ,,	10 ,,	2 ,, ...	... 100
III.—Organisation,	29th ,,	10 ,,	2 ,, ...	... 100

3. The oral and practical examination will be in actual class teaching and in notes of lessons. The necessary arrangements for holding this examination will be made by Inspectors of Schools. One hundred marks will be assigned to this examination.

4. In the case of a candidate who is a teacher, the Inspector may, at his discretion, conduct the practical examination at the candidate's own school. This examination may be conducted any time in the month of December 1911.

5. Candidates obtaining 50 per cent. of the marks or upwards in each of the subjects, both written and practical, will be declared to have passed, and will be granted English Teachership Certificates, under the signature of the Director of Public Instruction.

6. Candidates for first-grade certificates must have passed the B A. Examination. Candidates for second-grade certificates must have passed the F. A. Examination, and served as teachers for at least three years. Candidates for third-grade certificates must have passed the Entrance Examination, and served as teachers for at least three years.

A teacher who has held a certificate of a certain grade with credit for five years, will also be permitted to compete for the next higher grade of certificate, if his capacity as a teacher and his knowledge of the subjects of examination are certified as satisfactory by the Inspector of Schools.

7. Candidates for the Examination should apply, on or before the 30th October 1911, to the Head Master of the Training School at Calcutta, and should send a fee of Rs. 5 at the same time.

8. Candidates who have failed at a previous examination will be admitted to the examination, if they have worked as teachers for at least six months since their failure.

9. Further particulars regarding the examination will be supplied on application by Head Masters of Training Schools.

CALCUTTA,
The 16th August 1911.

G. W. KÜCHLER,
Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby announced for general information that the selections in Persian prescribed for the I.A. and B.A. Examinations in 1912 are prescribed for the aforesaid examinations in 1913 also.

G. THIBAUT, *Registrar.*

SENATE HOUSE, *the 21st August 1911.*

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

NOTIFICATION.

ON the recommendation of the Syndicate and the Senate, the Government of India are pleased, under section 21, sub-section (3) of the Indian Universities Act (No. VIII of 1904), to order that, with effect from the commencement of the current session, viz., June 1st, 1911, the Serampore College be affiliated to the University in English, Bengali Composition, Sanskrit, History, Logic and Mathematics up to the standard of the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

G. THIBAUT, *Registrar.*

SENATE HOUSE, *the 24th August 1911.*

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.

UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1912.

Test Examination of Private Students.

1. A student who has not attended a High school for at least one year previous to the Examination, or who will have been transferred after the 1st September next to the school from which he appears without the consent of the Inspector of Schools, will be treated as a private student. The term "private student" includes school-masters.

2. All private students are required to appear at the test examination of a zilla school. No private student will be admitted to the test examination unless accompanied, for the purpose of identification, by some person known to the head-master of the institution at which he appears.

3. The test examination in all zilla schools in the Chota Nagpur Division will be held on the 14th December 1911 and following days

4. Each private student will have to pay a fee of Rs. 2 for permission to appear at the test examination to the head of the institution at which he appears. The balance of fees after payment of expenses (stationery, &c.) will go as remuneration to the examiners.

5. The application of candidates for the test examination should reach this office not later than the 1st November 1911. They should forward the certificates granted to them under the transfer rules by the head-master of the school in which they last read. In the case of a candidate who had failed at a previous Entrance or Matriculation Examination and did not join a school afterwards, the Registrar's receipt, in original will be accepted in lieu of the transfer certificate.

6 A student who had failed to pass the annual examination for promotion to the first class at the end of session 1910-11 and then left the school cannot, under any circumstances, be allowed to appear at the Matriculation Examination that will be held on the 4th March 1912 and following days.

7. Each candidate should submit with his application a statement showing—

(1) Age. No candidate who has not completed or will not complete the age of 16 years on the first day of the Matriculation Examination will be allowed to appear at it.
(2) Residence.
(3) Father's name.
(4) Second language, besides English.
(5) Language in which translation is to be made.
(6) Additional subjects.
(7) Whether he appeared at any previous Entrance or Matriculation Examination.
(8) A certificate signed by a respectable gentleman to the effect that the candidate has prosecuted a regular course of study and has been subject to proper discipline.

8. *Bonâ fide* teachers employed in any of the recognised schools in Chota Nagpur Division may be admitted to the test examination on payment of the prescribed fee, provided they can produce certificates of service and good character from their employers or from the Deputy Inspectors of the districts concerned.

9. The forms of application for permission to appear at the Matriculation Examination will be signed by the head-master of the zilla school at which the candidates have undergone the test and will be forwarded by him to the Inspector of Schools for countersignature.

10. The applications and fees, amounting to Rs. 12 in each case, for admission to the Matriculation Examination must be forwarded to the Registrar of Calcutta University by the private candidates themselves so as to reach his office on or before the 20th January 1912.

11. The Matriculation Examination in 1912 will be held on the 4th March 1912 and following days

INTERMEDIATE IN ARTS AND SCIENCE, B.A. AND B.Sc. EXAMINATIONS, 1912.

1. Deputy Inspectors of Schools, Sub-Inspectors of Schools, and *bonâ fide* teachers of recognised High English schools in the Chota Nagpur Division of three years' standing, *i.e.*, those who have served as such for full three academical sessions, or for six months in the case of those who were admitted to a former examination of the same class will be admitted to the above examinations. These latter must have served for six months prior to the submission of their applications to the Inspector for countersignature. School masters should produce certificates of character and length of service (with dates) and of diligent and regular studies from the managers of the schools in which they are employed. The applications must reach this office not later than the 10th January 1911.

2. Candidates for the B.A. or B.Sc. Examination must forward with the applications their F.A or I.A. or I.Sc. certificates, and those for the I.A. or I.Sc. Examination their Entrance or Matriculation certificates, together with a letter, in original, from the Senate of the Calcutta University, permitting them to appear at the examination.

3. Candidates should read carefully the certificate which this office will have to sign and must be careful to supply all information and documents required, without which the Inspector must decline to sign it

4. The I. . and I.Sc. and the B.A. and B Sc. Examinations in 1912 will be held on the 18th March 1912 and following days.

5. Applications and fees for admissions to the above examinations (Rs. 25 for I.A. or I.Sc. and Rs. 35 for B.A. or B.Sc.) must be forwarded to the Registrar, Calcutta University, by the candidates themselves so as to reach his office on or before the 28th January 1912.

RANCHI,
The 24th August 1911.

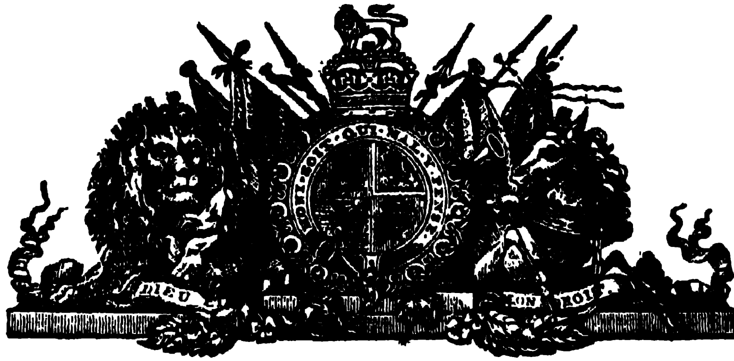
E. LEFEUVRE,
Offg. Inspector of Schools, Chota Nagpur Division.

BY ORDERS OF THE HON'BLE THE PRESIDENT AND THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF SANSKRIT EXAMINATIONS.

IT is hereby notified that a new centre for holding the Sanskrit First and Second Examinations, under the auspices of the Ghanada Krinkarinath Sanskrit Samithi at Dubalhati, in the district of Rajshahi, has been sanctioned by the Board of Sanskrit Examinations from the year 1912.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SANSKRIT EXAMINATIONS, SANSKRIT COLLEGE, CALCUTTA.
The 24th August 1911.

SATIS CHANDRA VIDYABHUSANA,
Principal, Sanskrit College, and Secretary, Board of Sanskrit Examinations



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1911.

PART II.

Advertisements.

[N.B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this Part of the "Gazette" cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

LAND SALE NOTICES.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Patna will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 21st September 1911 at 12 noon for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by law are realizable are arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share.

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2003Z / 11.	Badhua Lashkaripur Buzurg nisf. In Regr. D Badhua Lashkaripur Buzurg, ph. Bhimpur.	1,038 0 0	......	12a.	Bishun Prashad	778 8 0	......	64 14 0
8084 / 332	Diara Maranchi, ph. Ghyaspur.	4,463 0 0	Entire ...	......	Sheo Dayal Singh *alias* Tilakdhari Singh Vagairah.	......	2,281 0 0	......
9912 / 14	Anandpur Siaman o Mustafapur Siaman. In Regr. D Anandpur Siaman o Mustafapur, ph. Beswak.	853 13 11	Do. ...	......	Ad't Narain and Ajodhaya Prashad, minors under the guardianship of Most. Gulab Kuar, mother.	......	479 15 0	......
10014 / 116 / 2	Ghasanda, ph. Beswak.	2,987 11 9	......	8a. 9d. 6k. 13b. 6ph. 18r. 10t. S.A.	Most. Rajindarani Knar *alias* Deoki Kuar Vagairah.	647 5 4	......	128 0
10118 / 220	Salempur Ajaipur, ph. Beswak.	641 1 1	Entire ...	......	Ram Parshad Sahu and Bansi Sahu under the guardianship of Meghan Sahu and self Meghan Sahu.	......	160 4 4	......
10872 / 374	Islampur Hissa Jagir, ph. Beswak.	960 4 10	Do. ...	......	Most. Sohago Kuar ...	......	240 1 0	......
12008 / 185	Akbarpur Ram Kishun. In Regr. D, Akbarpur Kishan Kumar, ph. Pillich.	1,250 1 0	Do. ...	......	Ram Kishun Lal Saha, Lal Babu Murli Dhar, Ram Baboo, majors, and Bhuneshre, Parsad, minor, under the guardianship of Mahesh Lal Chaudhuri.	......	198 14 3	......
12769 / 163	Gangapur, Pakri, ph. Telhara.	800 0 0	Do. ...	......	Babu Chandar Bhan Prasad Singh Vagairah.	......	150 6 8	......

Patna, the 19th August 1911.

M. D. MUKHERJI, Collector in charge.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Hooghly will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 20th September 1911 at 12 noon for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share.

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
66	Rakhalgachi, pargana Pandua.	594 6 0	Entire ...	Nil	Srimati Sarat Moni Debi, Hrisikesh Mookerjee, Anna Purna Debi and Ram Doyal Roy as Trustees to the estate of Hrisikesh Mookerjee.	......	43 4 7	......

(ILLEGIBLE), *for* Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Saran will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on Monday, the 18th September 1911, at noon for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share.

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
1816	Chirand or Kasba Chirand, pargana Chirand.	8,447 2 11	......	Separate account No. 17 ... ... 1. Balua— Pokhta, 4a. Kham, 8a. 2. Kazipur— Pokhta, 4a. Kham, 8a. 3. Sherpur Mala— Pokhta, 6a. Kham 8a. 4. Bishunpur Rajshahi or Bishunpur Rajshahi and Bishunpur Harsam— Pokhta, 1a. 9p. Kham, 2a. 8p. All other shares than that specified will be excluded from sale.	Babu Debi Persad, Pleader, Manager of Babu Raj Rajeshwari Kumar Singh.	719 6 3	......	88 6 0

S. N. GHOSH, *for* Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Gaya will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 11th September 1911 at 12 noon for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share.

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
8348	Karsawan pargana Manora.	1,054 4	Entire	......	Nawab Syed Mozaffer Hussain Khan and others.	......	44 4 6	......
4601	Khaira taluka, pargana Sherghaty.	5,281 12	Do.	......	Abal Hassan Khan and others.	......	88 12 6	......

Gaya, Collectorate, the 25th August 1911.

J. T. WHITTY, Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Muzaffarpur will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 21st September 1911 at midday for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share.

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
7030	Gopinath Amir Kuli Khan, pargana Rath.	1,099 14 11	Entire ...	......	Mussamat Sohago Kuar and others.	......	274 15 8	......
0808/2	Paharpur Chandpura, pargana Hajipur.	834 14 8	......	13 annas	Baboo Mahamáyá Prasad and others.	678 13 7	......	141 6 8
11841/1	Parsotimpur Barari, pargana Bhimpur.	1,152 7 0	......	9 a. 2 g. 4 c. 8 b. 12 f. ...	Mussamat Bibi Fasihan, *alias* Bibi Ghåso.	656 5 6	......	128 1 9
				Temporarily settled estates.				
11918	Jalal Chuck, pargana Hajipur.	857 0 0	Entire ...	......	Kuldeep Sahai	......	214 4 0	......
11920/R. S.	Sukwarpur, pargana Hajipur	2,048 0 0	......	13 a. 14 d. 1 c. 5 b. 13½ r.	Nand Keshwar Lall and others ...	1,754 1 0	......	4 7 0

Muzaffarpur Collectorate, the 12th August 1911. F. F. LYALL, Collector.

Sale Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Shahabad will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on 18th September 1911 at 11 A.M. for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share:—

Tauzi number.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
304	Karisath Himat and Paduman, pr. Arrah.	956 12 0	The whole	......	Bibi Umat Fatma and others ...	......	102 3 11	......
434	Mahuli Khurd, pr. Arrah.	550 0 0	Do. ...	......	Birij Kishore Prashad Singh and others.	......	64 4 3	......
1796	Konauli, pr. Chausa ...	952 0 0	Do. ...	......	Deoki Nandan Thakur and others.	......	5 7 9	......
1798	Kusurpa, pr. Chausa	1,325 0 6	Do. ...	......	Ram Surat Pandey	......	414 0 0	......
2028	Saranja, pr. Chausa	774 0 0	Do. ...	......	Ram Autar Rai and others ...	......	57 11 10	......
2176	Belaon, pr. Chainpore.	509 13 10	Do. ...	......	Bansidhar Misir and others ...	......	210 9 6	......
3031/Jt.	Siri Rampore *alias* Sarai, pr. Chainpore.	1,441 1 1	......	The residuary share to be sold 9a, Other share is exempted from sale.	Jawahir Tiwari and others ...	810 10 1	......	123 13 0
3429/Jt.	Kuai, pr. Danwar ...	1,596 0 0	......	The residuary share to be sold 8a. Other share is exempted from sale.	Raghupat Pandey and others ...	798 0 0	......	464 8 0
3378	Situhari Ganesh, pr. Nonour.	1,003 0 4	The whole	......	Mosadi Rai and others ...	......	4 3 5	......
4707/3	Sahaj Deobri Pharaura, pr. Piaro.	1,025 0 0	......	Khata 3 is to be sold ... ... Pharaura 8 a. 9 p. Other share is exempted from sale.	Mossammat Sahodara Kuar and others.	508 9 6	......	174 15 9
9682	*Banarpore, pr. Chausa	661 0 0	The whole	......	Ram Autar Rai and others ...	......	62 0 0 (revenue.) 6 0 0 (process fee.)	......
10319/Jt.	Pandeypore, pr. Ballia.	1,098 0 0	......	The residuary share is to be sold. Pandeypore 8 a. Other share is exempted from sale.	Chakauri Chaubey and others ...	561 9 0	......	125 0 10

*This estate is to be sold under section 14 of Act XI of 1859 for the arrears of ijmali account of kist March 1911.

Shahabad Collectorate, Arrah, the 14th August 1911. J. JOHNSTON, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13 of Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of the 24-Parganas will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 23rd September 1911 at 12 o'clock noon for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 6, 8 and 10 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share or shares are excluded from sale.

Consecutive No.	Tauzi No.	Name of pargana and mahal.	Sadar jama of the whole estate.	Whether whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the specification of such share.	Names of the proprietors of the properties to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	1 Rs	Pargana Magura, kismat Chetla and others.	5,422 3 0	......	15a. 8g. 3k. 1kg. 16t. share in mauza Chetla, 15a. 8g. 2kg. 4t. 2k. 2kr. share in mauza Satgachia, 15a. 9g. 2k. 9t. share in mauza Tongtola, 15a. 9g. 2kg. 10t. share in mauza Harisa except certain specified portion of land and other shares in mauza Hatisghar and others.	Girindra Nath Ray Chowdhry and others.	3,079 13 10	......	62 9 10½
2	56-5	Pargana Magura, kismat Sreerampur and others.	3,126 5 7½	......	2a. 13g. 1k. 1kr. share	Sarat Kumari Dassee ...	521 1 0	......	232 7 4
3	956	Pargana Agarpara, kismat Agarpara.	4,496 3 0	Whole ...	......	Akshoy Kumar Bose and others.	......	10 7 6	......

Alipore, the 15th August 1911. (ILLEGIBLE), *for* Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Midnapore will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 26th September 1911 at 12 o'clock for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share.

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
818	Pargana Gagnapur, mahal Ghosepur.	1,208 1 8	Entire ...	......	Jiban Kristo Ghose ...	......	76 3 8	......
958	Pargana Kasijora, mahal Harenaranchuck.	2,397 10 3	Do. ...	......	Munshi Abdul Jalil ...	......	254 0 3	......
062	Pargana Kasijora Kismat, mahal Naskardighi.	810 2 6	Do. ...	......	Damodar Das Barman, Sebait Srisri Iswar Syamlal Jew.	......	7 14 6	......
1253	Pargana Kharagpur, mahal Gopinathpur— As. P. 10 8 / 5 4 } share.	510 3 0	Do. ...	......	Sremutya Champaklota Tatri Brahmone.	....	53 10 0	......
2409	Pargana Sahapur, mahal Dingal.	2,893 1 4	......	Residuary excluding separate account No. 1 8 annas share of the mahal will be sold. All other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale.	Jiban Kristo Ghose ...	1,446 8 8	......	151 1 6
2409	Pargana ditto, mahal ditto.	2,893 1 4	......	Separate account No. 1, 8 annas share of the mahal will be sold. All other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale.	Jiban Kristo Ghose...	1,446 8 5	......	150 10 0
2730	Pargana Kalyanpur, mauza Bandarbani, tenure No. 51.	903 12 0	Entire ...	......	Sitalmoni Dasi ...	......	1,886 1 10 January 1908 to March 1911.	Rent 1,886 1 10

Midnapore Collectorate, the 19th August 1911 S. A. MALIK, *for* Collector.

Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of land, no longer required by Government, situated along the Ranaghat-Murshidabad Branch of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, in the district of Nadia, will be put up to sale at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the 11th October 1911, corresponding with the 24th Aswin (Bengali), at Krishnagar in the Land Acquisition Deputy Collector's Office.

The purchasers of the several plots of land will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—The purchasers will have no power to make any excavations on the land nearer than 15 feet from the railway boundary, or to plough the land nearer than three feet from the same.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount must be paid down at once.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount must be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale shall be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the lot again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

4th.—The plots of land will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders.

5th.—The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt by the Collector of the orders of the Board confirming the sale.

Consecutive lot No.	Name of district.	Pargana and mauza.	Number of mile on which land is situate.	Situated on which side of the railway.	Approximate area of lot in bighas and in acres.		Land excluded from sale from each lot		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundary of lot.
					B. K. C.	A. R. P.	Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.		
1	Nadia ...	Pargana Plassy, mauza Debogram.	Between mile 41-42.	West of the Railway line.	64 14 4	21 1 22·80	......	......	......	The land is bounded on the— *North*—Road leading to Katwa. *South*—Land belonging to Jadu Ghose and others. *East*—Railway land. *West*—Berhampore road.
2	Do. ...	Pargana Bagwan, mauza Pachachandpur.	In old mile No. 41.	East of the Railway line.	15 15 7	5 0 34·215	......	......	......	Boundary— *North*—Rented land of Umed Sarup and Baru Molla. *South*—Land of Loharam Acharjee and Baru Molla. *East*—Rented land of Baru and Sarif Molla. *West*—Railway land.

Krishnagar, the 16th August 1911.

S. C. GHOSE, *for* Collector.

Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of land, no longer required by Government, situated at Parmanandapur, pargana Khargpur, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, in the district of Midnapore, will be put up to sale at 11 o'clock on Tuesday, the 26th September 1911, corresponding with the 10th Aswin 1319 Amli, at the Midnapore Collectorate—

The purchasers of the several plots of land will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—The purchasers will have no power to make any excavations on the land nearer than fifteen feet from the railway boundary, or to plough the lands nearer than three feet from the same.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount must be paid down at once.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount must be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the 15th day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale shall be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the lot again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

4th.—The plots of land will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders.

5th.—The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt by the Collectors of the orders of the Commissioner confirming the sales.

Consecutive lot number.	Name of district.	Pargana and mauza.	Number of mile on which land is situate.	Approximate area of lot in bighas and in acres.	Boundary of lot.
1	Midnapore ...	Pargana Khargpur, village Oyalipur changed to village Parmanandapur.	......	B. K. C. 69 18 5½	*North*—Lands of Rajani Samit and Chintamani Jana of Keshpal. *South*—Lands of Durga Das Chakravarti, Guru Prasad Ghosh and Kenaram Paria of Oyalipur. *East*—Bund (embankment). *West*—The Cossye river.
		Total area to be relinquished	...	69 18 5½	

Midnapore Collectorate, the 28th July 1911.

K. RAHA, *for* Collector.

Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of land, no longer required by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, situated along the Puri line of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway in the district of Puri, will be put up to sale at 2 o'clock on the 16th September 1911, corresponding with the 30th Singha, 1319 Amli, at the Delang Railway Station.

The purchasers of the several plots of land will be subject to the following conditions :—

1st.—The purchaser will have no power to make any excavations on the land nearer than 15 feet from the Railway fencing, or plough the land closer than 3 feet from its foundation.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount must be paid down at once.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount must be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale shall be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government and the lot again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

4th.—The plots of land will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders.

5th.—The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt by the Collector of the orders of the Commissioner confirming the sales.

Consecutive lot number.	Name of district.	Pargana and mauza.	Number of mile on which the land is situate.	Situated on which side of the railway.	Approximate area of lot in acres.	Land excluded from sale from each lot.		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundary of lot.
						Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.		
					Acres.				
1	Puri ...	Pargana Lembai mauza Delang.	8	North ...	3·14	......	......	From plot Nos. 1521 to 1257.	*North*—By portion of plot No. 1231 and Nos. 1471, 1252, 1260 and 1256. *South*—By portions of plots Nos. 1265, 1261, 1259 and 1257 (Railway land). *East*—By plots Nos. 924, 804 and a portion of No. 865 of mauza Ramchandrapur (Railway land to be sold). *West*—By portion of plot No. 1231 and Nos. 1230 and 1265.
2	Do. ...	Ditto ...	8	South ...	2·82	......	......	From plot Nos. 1524 to 1262.	*North*—By portions of plots Nos. 1524, 1762 and 1525 (Railway lands). *South*—By portions of plots Nos. 1295, 1333, 1334, 1335 and 1336. *East*—By plot No. 923 and portions of plot No. 872 of mauza Ramchandrapur (Railway land to be sold). *West*—By plot No. 1263 and portion of No. 1295.
3	Do. ...	Pargana Lembai, mauza Ramchandrapur.	8 & 9	North ...	4·90	......	......	From plot Nos. 924 to 897.	*North*—By plots Nos. 855, 856, 863, 861, 860, 859, 903, 902, 906 and 911. *South*—By portions of plots Nos. 865, 866, 869, 888, 889, 900, 899, 898, and 897 (Railway land). *East*—By portion of plot No. 2781 of mauza Birboi (Railway land to be sold). *West*—By portion of plot No. 1257 and No. 1521 of mauza Delang (Railway land to be sold).
4	Do. ...	Ditto ...	8 & 9	South ...	2·64	......	......	From plot Nos. 923 to 896.	*North*—By portions of plot Nos. 872, 885, 886, 890, 892, 896 and 867 (Railway land). *South*—By plot Nos. 873, 884, 583, 891, 893 and 895. *East*—By portion of plot Nos. 2781, 1901 and 2777 of mauza Birboi (Railway land to be sold). *West*—By portion of plot No. 1525 of mauza Delang (Railway land to be sold).
5	Do. ...	Birboi ...	9	North ...	6·41	......	......	From plot Nos. 2781 to 390.	*North*—By plot Nos. 1881, 1879, 1878, 385, 386, 388, 389, 403, 402, 407 and portion of No. 412. *South*—By portion of plot Nos. 2781, 1877, 1876, 1875, 392, 400, 399, 398, 410 and 15. *East*—By portion of plot Nos. 412, 413, and 411. *West*—By plot Nos. 925, 910 and portion of No. 897 of mauza Ramchandrapur (Railway land to be sold).
6	Do. ...	Pargana Lembai, mauza Birboi.	9	South ...	4·19	......	......	From 1901 to 2780.	*North*—By portions of plot Nos. 2781, 1882, 1883, 1887, 1890, 1889, 1870, 2510, 1869 and 18 (Railway lands). *South*—By plots Nos. 1902, 1903, 1896, 1892, 1893, 1944, 1945, 1946, 2778 and 2779. *East*—By plot Nos. 1867 and 1865. *West*—By portion of plot Nos. 897 and 922 of mauza Ramchandrapur (Railway land to be sold).

N. GHOSH, Land Acquisition Officer.

Puri Collectorate, the 21st July 1911.

Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of land, no longer required by Government, situated in a length of 12·35 miles of the distributaries in No. 4 subdivision of the Public Works Cossye Division, in the district of Midnapore, will be put up to sale at 11 o'clock on Tuesday, the 26th September 1911, corresponding with the 10th of Aswin 1319 Amli, at the Midnapore Collectorate.

The purchasers of the several plots of land will be subject to the following conditions :—

1st.—The purchasers will have no power to make any excavations on and nearer than 15 feet from the canal boundary or plough the lands nearer than 3 feet from the same.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount must be paid down at once.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceeds Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount must be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale shall be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the lot again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

4th.—The plots of land will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders.

5th.—The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt by the Collector of the orders of the Commissioner confirming the sale.

Consecutive lot number.	Name of district.	Pargana and mauza.	B. K. C.	Number of mile on which land is situate.	Approximate area of lot in bighas. B. K. C.	Boundary of lot.
1	Midnapore ...	Pargana Khargpur, mauza Radhakishore	2 7 8	Mile No. 1, Gowalara Sub-Branch, Distributary No. I.		
		,, Dhekiabazar, mauza Joteserya	0 15 4			
		,, Khargpur, mauza Maisa ...	0 4 2			
		,, ,, ,, Chak Sawrah...	1 12 1			
		,, Dhekiabazar, mauza Sankmandal	0 10 6			
			5 9 5	......	5 9 5	
2	Ditto ...	Pargana Khargpur, mauza Radhakishore	3 19 13	Mile No 2, Gowalara Sub-Branch, Distributary No. I.		
		,, ,, ,, Gowalara ...	3 11 15			
			7 11 12	......	7 11 12	
3	Ditto ...	Pargana Sabang, mauza Kalikakundu ...	11 8 14	Mile No. 4, Branch I, Distributary No. 4.		
		,, ,, ,, Dewarah ...	0 18 10			
		,, ,, ,, Baragerya Batitaki.	4 2 15			
		,, Khandar, mauza Chak Bahadur	4 14 7			
			21 4 14	......	21 4 14	
4	Ditto ...	Pargana Sabang, mauza Kalikakunda ...	1 4 1	Mile No. 5, Branch I, Distributary No. 4.		
		,, ,, ,, Dewarah	11 18 12			
		,, ,, ,, Baragerya Batitaki.	2 8 12			
		,, ,, ,, Khanbichak ...	0 19 15			
		,, ,, ,, Bar-Khelna ...	2 17 2			
			19 8 10	......	19 8 10	
5	Ditto ...	Pargana Sabang, mauza Khanbichak ...	3 7 13	Mile No. 6, Branch I, Distributary No. 4.		
		,, ,, ,, Chota-Khelna ...	10 1 8			
		,, ,, ,, Gutichak ...	2 6 15			
		,, ,, ,, Sitarampur ...	1 19 15			
		,, ,, ,, Tulsichak ...	1 18 5			
			19 14 8	......	19 14 8	
6	Ditto ...	Pargana Sabang, mauza Tulsichak Batitaki.	3 13 12			
		,, ,, ,, Handol Batitaki	2 2 10			
		,, ,, ,, Handol	4 18 12			
			10 15 2	......	10 15 2	
7	Ditto ...	Pargana Khargpur, mauza Kukradaha ...	0 17 1	Mile No. 133, Branch Kanchdiha, Distributary No. 2.		
		,, Dhekiabazar, ,, Samudrapur	7 13 2			
		,, ,, ,, Bar-Sankar	4 15 6			
		,, ,, ,, Chanswarpur.	11 11 4			
			24 16 13	......	24 16 13	
8	Ditto ...	Pargana Khandar, mauza Beldiha ...	6 12 0	Mile No. 4, Branch G 1, Distributary No. 1.		
		,, ,, ,, Tutranga ...	2 8 2			
			9 0 2	......	9 0 2	
	Ditto ...	Pargana Julkapur, mauza Gumai ...	1 8 6	Mile No. 6, Branch I, Distributary No. 4.		
		,, ,, ,, Julkapur ...	1 18 6			
		,, ,, ,, Bar-Jiban ...	4 4 7			
			7 11 3	......	7 1 8	
10	Ditto ...	Pargana Khandar, mauza Moglanichak ...	7 5 12	Mile No. 3, Branch I, Distributary No. 4.	7 5 12	
11	Ditto	Pargana Khandar, mauza Moglanichak	3 10 11	Mile No. 9, Branch I, Distributary No. 4.		
		,, ,, ,, ,,	0 15 1			
		,, ,, ,, Dhaneswarpur Batitaki.	1 1 11			
		,, ,, ,, Dhaneswarpur	0 13 9			
		,, Julkapur, ,, Natuna ...	8 2 10			
		,, ,, ,, Benyadighi ...	0 5 11			
			13 9 5	......	13 5	

Consecutive lot number.	Name of district.	Pargana and mauza.	B. K. C.	Number of mile on which land is situate.	Approximate area of lot in bighas. B. K. C.	Boundary of lot.
12	Midnapore ...	Pargana Julkapur, mauza Benyadighi ..	4 11 0			
		" " " Andulia ...	6 9 0			
		" " " Paikan ...	0 18 15			
		" " " Gumai ...	1 3 6			
		" " " Andulia Batitaki.	1 1 0			
			14 3 5	......	14 3 5	
13	Ditto ...	Pargana Dheklabazar, mauza Rambhadrapur.	2 3 5	Distributary No. 2A.		
		" " " Keshpur ...	8 4 15			
		" " " Radhakrishnapur.	3 13 2			
		" " " Maharajpur	3 18 6			
		" " " Mirzapur ...	4 18 11			
		" " " Chuksar ...	0 11 11			
			23 4 2	... ..	23 4 2	
14	Ditto ...	Pargana Shahapur, mauza Chak Asraf ...	2 10 5			
		" " " Chak Mann ...	0 12 1			
			3 2 6	......	3 2 6	
		Total land to be relinquished	... ...		186 17 3	

Midnapore Collectorate, the 28th July 1911. K. Raha, *for* Collector.

Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of land, no longer required by Government, situated along the last 2½ miles of the Branch Canal distributary No. I, in the district of Midnapore, will be put up to sale at 11 o'clock on Tuesday, the 26th September 1911, corresponding with the 10th of Aswin 1319 Amli, at Midnapore Collectorate.

The purchasers of the several plots of land will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—The purchasers will have no power to make any excavations on and nearer than fifteen feet from the canal boundary or plough the lands nearer than three feet from the same.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount must be paid down at once.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceeds Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount must be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale shall be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the lot again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

4th.—The plots of land will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders.

5th.—The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt by the Collector of the orders of the Commissioner confirming the sale.

Consecutive lot number.	Name of district.	Pargana and mauza.	Number of mile on which land is situate.	Approximate area of lot in bighas. B. K. C.	Boundary of lot.
1	Midnapore ...	Pargana Naraingarh, mauza Bagabhera.	17th and part of 18th mile.	8 9 3	*North and South*—Paddy land of Bhagabhera. *East*—Orissa Trunk Road. *West*—Bengal-Nagpur Railway land in Bagabhera.
2	Ditto ..	Pargana ditto, mauza ditto.	Part of 18th mile ...	1 11 3	*North and South*—Paddy land of Bagabhera. *East*—Bengal-Nagpur Railway land in Bagabhera. *West*—Channel land in Bahurupa.
3	Ditto ..	Pargana ditto, mauza Bahurupa.	Ditto ...	1 11 0	*North and South*—Paddy land of Bahurupa. *East*—Channel land of Padimpur Chak. *West*—Channel land of Bagabhera.
4	Ditto ..	Pargana ditto, mauza Chak Padima.	Ditto ...	5 17 7	*North and South*—Paddy land of Chak Padima. *East*—Channel land of Bahurupa. *West*—Channel land of Chak Tamakula.
5	Ditto ..	Pargana ditto, mauza Tamakula.	Ditto ...	7 0 12	*North and South*—Paddy land of Chak Tamakula. *East and West*—Channel land of Padima Chak.
6	Ditto ...	Pargana ditto, mauza Jalipadima Chak.	Part of 19th mile ...	12 1 3	*North and South*—Paddy land of Chak Padima. *East*—Channel land in Chak Tamakula. *West*—Channel land in Fulgerya.
	Ditto ...	Pargana ditto, mauza Fulgerya.	Ditto ...	8 16 10	*North*—Channel land of mauza Tala. *South*—Channel land of Jalipadima Chak. *East and West*—Paddy land in Fulgerya.
	Ditto ...	Pargana ditto, mauza Tala.	Part of 19th and 20th mile.	3 14 2	*North*—Paddy land of mauza Tala. *South*—Channel land of Fulgerya. *East and West*—Paddy land of Tala.
		Total area to be relinquished ...		49 3 8	

Midnapore Collectorate, the 28th July 1911. K. Raha, *for* Collector.

Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below. to the undermentioned estates, situated in the district of Midnapore, will be put up to sale at the Midnapore Collectorate on Tuesday, the 26th of September 1911, corresponding with the 9th of Ashwin 1318 B.S. The purchasers will be subject to the following conditions of sale :—

Conditions of Sale.

1st.—The estates to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price which will be fixed by the Collector at the time of sale. The purchasers of these estates will be considered as the proprietors of the estates, and the entire proprietary right of Government in such estates will be transferred to them, subject to the revenue fixed in perpetuity.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to the existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and by the laws in force; and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the schedule of assessment prepared by the Revenue authorities.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4th.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale is to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

No. on the district roll.	Name of estate and pargana.	Approximate area in acres.	Government revenue assessed.	REMARKS.
		A. R. P.	Rs. A. P.	
2983	Pargana Barada, estate Iswarpur Bar.	9 0 33	84 15 6	The revenue of this mahal has been fixed at Rs. 84-15-6 from Rs. 46-10 after deducting collection charges at the rate of Rs. 25 per cent.
2986	Pargana ditto, estate Srirampur...	7 2 25·5	29 2 8	The revenue of this mahal has been fixed at Rs 29-2-8 from Rs. 38-14-3 after deducting collection charges at the rate of Rs. 25 per cent.
2990	Pargana Chetua, estate Harirampur	6 2 33·1	33 13 11	The revenue of this mahal has been fixed at Rs. 33-13-11 from Rs 45-2-6 after deducting Rs. 25 per cent.
2996	Pargana Chandrakona, estate Syampur.	13 3 24·4	81 8 3	The revenue of this mahal has been fixed at Rs. 81-8-3 from Rs. 108-11 after deducting Rs. 25 per cent. as collection charges.
2997	Pargana ditto, estate Masakpur ..	4 2 25·7	22 12 6	The revenue of this mahal has been fixed at Rs. 22-12-6 from Rs. 30-6 after deducting Rs. 25 per cent. as collection charges.
3004	Pargana Baroda, estate Bhagdaha	6 0 30	23 10 9	The revenue of this mahal has been fixed at Rs. 23-10-9 from Rs. 31-9 after deducting Rs. 25 per cent. as collection charges.
3013	Pargana Chandrakona, estate Bhagirathpur.	20 2 21	100 8 11	The revenue of this mahal has been fixed at Rs. 100-8-11 from Rs. 134-1-3 after deducting Rs. 25 per cent. as collection charges.
3032	Pargana Chetua, estate Harirampur	6·27 0 0	37 1 6	The revenue of this mahal has been fixed at Rs. 37-1-6 from Rs. 49-7-3 after deducting Rs. 25 per cent. as collection charges.
3033	Pargana ditto, estate Pakurdona ...	4·37 0 0	26 8 6	The revenue of this mahal has been fixed at Rs. 26-8-6 from Rs. 35-5-9 after deducting Rs. 25 per cent as collection charges.
3051	Pargana Dhekia Basar, estate Munibgarh.	0 1 6·612	To be sold revenue-free.	To be sold revenue-free.

Midnapore Collectorate, the 3rd August 1911. G. RAINY, Collector.

List of unclaimed documents of the Calcutta Registry Office for the year 1908 liable to destruction under section 85 of Act XVI of 1908 after one month.

Serial No.	Name of Parties.		Nature of documents.	Number of documents in register.	Book.	Volume.	Page.	Date of—	
	Claimant.	Executant.						Completion of registration.	Refusal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Ramesvar Shaw	Ram Narayan Ram	Surrender of lease.	1684	I	36	236-237	2nd July 1908.	......
2	Manick Mullick ... ... Talebuddin Mia ... ... Gaheruddin Molla ... ... Rahimbax Khondkar ... ... Okazuddin Ahamad ... ... Aminuddin ... . Aminuddin Chowdry	Manick Mullick ... ... Talebuddin Mia ... ... Gaheruddin Molla .. .. Rahimbax Khondkar ... ... Okazuddin Ahamad ... .. Aminuddin ... . Aminuddin Chowdry	Agreement ...	9	II	...	...	......	13th June 1908.
3	Abdul Kader ... ... Maser Khan ... ... Abdul Hamid ... ... Eklajuddin .. .. Namuuddin Mia ... ... Moazum Kazi	Abdul Kader ... ... Maser Khan ... ... Abdul Hamid ... ... Eklajuddin ... . Namuuddin Mia ... ... Moazum Kazi	Ditto ...	10	II	...	...	......	Ditto.
4	Yeasin Khan ... ... Asgar Ali ... ... Mohamad Mahochen ... ... Jainuddin Chowdry ... ... Mir Kahasar Ali ... ... Lucku Mia ... ... Shaikh Mehedi ... ... Abrahim ... ... Hosein Ali Dewan ... ... Mohamad Ayenuddin .. ... Matiuddin Ahamamed Mredha ... Golam Rahaman ... ... Habibulla ... ... Kazi Mahamad Du Du	Yeasin Khan ... ... Asgar Ali ... ... Mohamad Mahochen ... ... Jainuddin Chowdry ... ... Mir Kahasar Ali ... ... Lucku Mia ... ... Shaikh Mehedi ... ... Abrahim ... ... Hosein Ali Dewan ... ... Mohamad Ayenuddin ... ... Matiuddin Ahamamed Mredha ... Golam Rahaman ... . Habibulla ... . Kazi Mahamad Du Du	Ditto ...	11	II	...	...	......	15th June 1908.
5	Khamankari Dasi	Srimati Prasad Dasi	Receipt ...	16	II	...	...	......	5th November 1908.
	Kristodhone Dey	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	......
	Haridhone Dey	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	......
	Srimati Ranibala Dasi	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	......
6	Piron Bibi	Shaikh Ramjan Ali	Sale ...	12	II	...	...	......	24th June 1908.

CALCUTTA,
The 8th August 1911.

KRIPA NATH DUTT,
District Registrar of Assurances.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF BENGAL

for the week ending 22nd August 1911.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,79,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office ... ... Rs. 81,97,621 2 4; Ditto ditto at Branches „ 1,20,06,426 1 5	2,02,04,047	8	9
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ..	16,39,50,115	15	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	9,73,002	11	6
Sundries	11,57,822	2	11
Rupees ...	22,41,84,988	1	8

ASSETS.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	2,37,36,520	0	0
Other authorised Investments	53,74,402	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	3,68,07,565	8	11
Accounts of Credit on ditto ditto ...	3,88,79,915	11	4
Bills discounted and purchased...	2,87,65,553	12	11
Balances with other Banks	45,17,197	7	7
Bullion	......		
Dead Stock	22,05,429	12	7
Stamps	12,687	15	5
Sundries	3,15,431	4	6
	14,06,13,708	9	3
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office* Rs. 3,02,10,531 8 7; Cash & Currency Notes at Branches† „ 5,33,60,752 15 10	8,35,71,284	8	5
Rupees ...	22,41,84,988	1	8

*Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs., value Rs.	3,48,375	0	0
† Do. do. do. „	4,72,095	0	0
„	8,20,470	0	0

Rate for Demand Loans, 3 per cent.

Percentage 44·86.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 24th August 1911.

J. B. SPICER, Offg. Chief Accountant.

By order of the Directors,

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
(1191—1)

In the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Monghyr.

T. M. EXECUTION CASE No. 837 OF 1908.

Sowki Lal Sahu and others, decree-holders, *versus* Jaimangal Sinha and others, judgment-debtors.

THE judgment-debtors' right, title and interest of the undermentioned properties will be sold in the abovementioned execution case by the Nazir of the Court at 12 A.M. on 11th September 1911 for the recovery of Rs. 19,319-9-6 with costs:—

No.	Name of village and pargana.	Tauzi No	Jama sadar.		Share.			
			Rs.	A.	A.	G.	C.	K.
1	Ganes Nawada, pargana Bisthazari, asli with dakhli, kamat share.	8223	2,245	13	8	5	0	0
2	Jamanpore, asli with dakhli...	8223	2,245	13	17	6	0	0
3	Amrath	8223	2,245	13	6	14	7	13
4	Raman Basua	8223	2,245	13	6	14	7	13
5	Boana Bodh	8223	2,245	13	6	14	7	13
6	Tetaria	8223	2,245	13	6	14	7	13
7	Jamhua	8223	2,245	13	6	14	7	13
8	Nani Nawada	8223	2,245	13	6	14	7	13
9	Khokhra	8223	2,245	13	6	14	7	13
10	Shyapur	8223	2,245	13	6	14	7	13
11	Bhagmana ... ... –	8223	2,245	13	6	14	7	13
12	Neori	8223	2,245	13	6	14	7	13
13	Bordokhar	8223	2,245	13	6	14	7	13
14	Arsarh	8223	2,245	13	6	14	7	13

HEM CHANDRA MUKHARJI, Subordinate Judge.

Monghyr, the 22nd August 1911 (1181—1)

NOTICE.

EXECUTION CASE No. 464 OF 1911.

In the Second Court of the Munsif, Alipore, 24-Parganas.

PRESENT:

Babu Hari Pado Mazumdar, Munsif, 2nd Court, Alipore.

Nabo Kishore Mandal and Gopi Kishore Mandal, decree-holders, *versus* Chandi Charan, Gopi Kristo and Autul Kristo Mandal, judgment-debtors.

THE property described below will be sold at public auction on the 11th September 1911 by the Nazir of the Court in the Court-house at Alipore for the realisation of Rs. 423-4-9 due to the decree-holders:—

Schedule of property.

One-sixth share of the judgment-debtors' property, Huda Joy Chandipur, pargana Azimabad, tauzi No. 392-3 of the Collectorate of 24-Parganas; revenue payable is Rs. 1,386-9.

HARI PADO MAZUMDAR,
Munsif, Second Court, Alipore.

Alipore, the 23rd August 1911. (1223—1)

NOTICE.

In the 1st Court of the Subordinate Judge of Shahabad.

MORTGAGE EXECUTION CASE No. 24 OF 1911.

Sheo Saran Pandey *alias* Phuder Pandey, decree-holder, *versus* Babu Kailash Behari and another, judgment-debtors.

WILL be sold at public auction on the 30th October 1911 at 12 A.M. in the sale-room at Arrah by the Nazir of the District Judge's Court for the realization of Rs 5,066-1 due to decree-holder, the following mortgaged properties of the judgment-debtors:—

Schedule of properties.

1. Eight annas share in mauza Sunderpore Kundia, appertaining to mahal Sunderpore Ganghar, tauzi No. 645, jama sadar Rs. 3,946-10-8.
2. Sixteen annas mauza Baonpali, pargana Arrah, tauzi No. 112 and jama sadar Rs. 178-11.
3. Eight annas of patti Arrah, appertaining to mahal Mirzapore, tauzi No. 411, formerly No. 240 and jama sadar Rs. 290.

ATUL CHANDRA GHOSH,
Subordinate Judge, 1st Court, Shahabad.

Arrah, the 25th August 1911. (1224—1)

SALE NOTIFICATION.

In the Court of the Subordinate Judge, 1st Court, Saran.

PRESENT:

Rai Prayag Nath Bahadur.

EXECUTION CASE No. 158 OF 1911.

Kishun Chand Sahoo, decree-holder, *versus* Radha Krishen Prasad and others, judgment-debtors.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned estate as per schedule given below bearing tauzi number and the extent of the judgment-debtors' share and other necessary informations given against the property belonging to the aforesaid judgment-debtors will be sold on the 13th November 1911 at 11 A.M. at Chapra by the Nazir of the District Judge's Court, Saran, for the realization of the decretal dues amounting to Rs. 4,603-2-2½:—

Mahal Tajpore, pargana Bal, tauzi No. 951.

Mauza Tajpore, pargana Bal (khata No 1 of Mossamat Mansa Kuer and in ijmali).

Extent of judgment-debtors' share Re. 0-6-6 in ijmali and khata No. 1 of Mossamat Mansa Kuer.

Government revenue Rs. 1,024-14-4.

Approximate value assessed by Court, Rs 10,000.

Estimated value given by the decree-holder, Rs. 2,000.

PRAYAG NATH,
Subordinate Judge, 1st Court, Saran.

Chapra, the 21st August 1911. (1180—1)

In the 2nd Court of the Sub-Judge, 24-Parganas.

PRESENT:

Babu Durga Das Basu, Rai Bahadur, M.A., B.L.

MORTGAGE SUIT No. 187 OF 1908.

Hasani Ibrahim Saliji, decree-holder, *versus* Krishna Bandhu Bhaduri and others, judgment-debtors.

WILL be sold at public auction on the 11th September next in the Court-house at Alipore, by the Nazir of the Court, for the realization of Rs. 57,370 and odd due to the decree-holder, the following properties of the judgment-debtors:—

Schedule of properties.

1. All that leasehold piece or parcel of rent-free land, hereditaments and premises No. 284-2, Upper Circular Road, containing by estimation 1 bigha and 15 cottahs in mauza Ultadinghi, division II, subdivision 14, holding No. 87, district 24-Parganas, with a lease for terms of 10 years and 2 months commencing from 2nd July 1906 between one Dino Nath Das and the judgment-debtors abovenamed.
2. The oil-mill built and constructed on the aforesaid piece of land with the one hundred oil "ghanies" or oil-presses and 31 nominal horse-power engine and singular and corrugated sheds, machines, implements, plants, utensils and things whatsoever in or upon the said premises or attached thereto and all the buildings, erections, boiler, houses, godowns and sheds with the plant and furniture thereof situate on the said premises and appertaining to the said oil-mill or to the business lately carried on by the said judgment-debtors under the name and style of K. B. Bhaduri and brothers.

DURGA DAS BASU, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 25th August 1911. (1204—1)

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of HURUCK CHAND BURMECHA and TOOLARAM BURMECHA, insolvents.

On the 1st day of August instant, it was ordered that Tuesday, the 5th day of September next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter and that unless cause be shown to the contrary on that day the said insolvents be discharged personally as well as to their after acquired property from all liabilities for debts, claims and demands of and against the said insolvents at the time of the filing of their petition for relief.

S. L. Pyne, Attorney. (1168—2)

Insolvency Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned dividends are lying unclaimed :—

Estate Kadermull and Onkermull, insolvents

Nos.	Names of creditors.	Amount of claim.	2nd dividend at Rs 8-12 per cent.
		Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.
6	Harjimull Hiralall	2,000 0 0	175 0 0
14	Anderson, Wright & Co.	820 7 0	71 12 7
24	Ruplal Johurmull	780 8 0	68 4 8
25	Hurmuk Roy Dabichand	914 0 0	79 15 7
29	Bhagwan Das Goenka	2,000 0 0	175 0 0
30	Gonesh Dass Jullcoram	1,207 0 0	105 0 0
31	Struthers & Co.	3,768 11 0	329 12 2

Esta'e John Regnuld Miller (John Miller & Co.), an insolvent.

			1st dividend at Rs. 10 per cent.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2	Heera Lall Agarwalla & Co. ...	3,220 0 9	322 0 1
6	G. C. Bose	654 4 8	65 6 10
10	Norman Brothers	2,162 0 0	216 3 2
17	Richardsons	23,925 13 0	2,392 9 4
23	Hong-Kong Bank	33,239 6 3	3,323 15 0
	Ditto	17,711 11 8	1,771 2 9
29	Samuel, Samuel & Co	4,128 10 9	412 13 11
33	Borchhard Wibelitz	1,343 0 6	134 4 10
34	Lewis Brown & Co.	4,389 10 0	438 15 5
35	Compagnie Francis des Indes ...	1,338 4 0	133 5 2
39	Westphale King and Ramsay ...	1,105 8 0	110 8 10
41	A. Cameron & Co., Ld.	896 13 3	89 10 11
44	Ataka & Co.	525 2 0	52 8 2
47	Wilhelm Neuber	847 8 0	84 12 0
51	New York and Cuba Mail S. Co.	655 0 0	65 8 0
52	Godlin & Co , Ld.	1,221 4 0	122 2 0
53	Canterbury Farmers Co., Oper. Assoc.	9,827 10 0	982 12 2
54	A. H. Turnbull & Co.	12,294 13 0	1,229 7 8
57	A Kilpatine & Co.	1,005 11 5	100 9 1
59	Gillmen & Co.	581 15 0	58 3 1
61	Collector of Income Tax	564 15 8	56 7 11
62	Seebpore Mills	875 0 0	87 8 0
63	Sanderson & Co.	827 10 0	82 12 2

Estate Tin Cowree Sadkhan, an insolvent

			1st dividend at Rs. 20 per cent.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Sarajini Dassee and Joy Chunder Poddar.	434 2 0	86 13 2
3	Doyal Chunder Sadkhan	1,421 8 9	284 4 11
12	Mohesh Chunder Sadkhan and Kader Nath Sadkhan.	275 10 3	55 2 1
15	Hurmook Chand Amrook Chand..	563 12 0	112 12 0
28	Bhogoban Chunder Sadkhan and Doyal Chunder Sadkhan.	289 0 0	57 12 10
38	Anunto Ram Luchmi Ram ...	2,265 15 3	453 3 1
43	Sreemutty Luckhimoney Dassee, Executrix of late Tarini Churn Sadkhan.	2,624 0 0	524 12 10

Estate Tulsi Dass Pal, an insolvent.

			1st dividend at Rs. 7-8 per cent.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Kristo Dass Laha	11,325 0 6	849 6 0
6	Chhandi Dass Pal	9,498 2 6	712 5 10

Estate Lukhi Narain Dutt, an insolvent.

			2nd dividend at Rs. 8-8 per cent.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Upendra Nath Mondle	10,000 0 0	850 0 0

Esta'e Durlabh Chundra Coondoo, an insolvent.

			1st dividend at Rs. 5 per cent.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
19	Obhoy Charan Law & Bros. ..	10,047 14 3	502 6 4
31	Hoare, Miller & Co.	10,399 9 3	519 15 8

C. E. GREY, Official Assignee.

Calcutta, 21st August 1911. (1171—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in Insolvency

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 178 OF 1911.

Re William Renfred Clifton, at present residing at No. 26, Dixon's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, late a Guard in the employ of the East Indian Railway at Asansole, at present unemployed, *ex-parte* the debtor.

ON the 1st day of August 1911, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 21st day of August 1911.

C. E. GREY, Official Assignee of Calcutta.
(1173—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 190 OF 1911.

Re Joseph Samuel Zemin, formerly residing at No. 11, Park Street, in the town of Calcutta, and at present residing at No. 111, Park Street, in Calcutta, aforesaid, and personally worked for gain as a Professor of English Literature in the said town of Calcutta, *ex-parte* the debtor.

ON the 10th day of August 1911, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

NOTE—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 26th day of August 1011.

C. E. GREY, Official Assignee of Calcutta.
(1221—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No 191 OF 1911.

Re (1) Issur Chandra Shaw, (2) Purna Chandra Shaw, (3) Sreematty Golap Sundari Dassi, and (4) Sreematty Khiroda Dassi, both widows of Peary Mohun Shaw, deceased, son of Hari Dass Shaw, deceased, till lately carrying on business in co-partnership with (1) Rai Mohun Shaw, (2) Madan Mohun Shaw, (3) Lalit Mohun Shaw, (4) Peary Mohun Shaw, (5) Ram Mohun Shaw, (6) Kailash Chandra Shaw, (7) Suresh Chandra Shaw, (8) Bhairub Chandra Shaw, (9) Khetter Mohun Shaw, (10) Lalit Mohun Shaw, son of Gopal Chandra Shaw, (11) Ponomali Shaw, (12) Sadhu Churn Shaw, (13) Lalit Mohun Shaw, son of Rakhal Chandra Shaw, deceased, (14) Gopi Mohun Shaw, (15) Bolye Shaw and (16) Durga Churn Shaw, already adjudicated insolvents as dealers in piece-goods and bankers at No. 13, Kalakur Street, in Calcutta, under the name and style of Hari Dass Gopal Kristo and also under the same name at Naraingunge, in the district of Dacca, and also carrying on business at No 23, Rutton Sircar's Garden Street, in Calcutta, under the name and style of Bhairub Chandra Khetter Mohun and also at Naraingunge, in the district of Dacca, under the same name and style.

Ex parte Bolaki Dass and others, the creditors.

ON the 19th day of August 1911, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 25th day of August 1911.

C. E. GREY, Official Assignee of Calcutta.
(1196—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 192 OF 1911.

Re Maude Hilda Harris, formerly of No. 86, Dhurrumtolla Street, in the town of Calcutta, but at present residing at No. 48, Middle Road, Entally, in the suburbs of Calcutta, aforesaid, formerly owner of buffaloes and carts, at present without any occupation, *ex parte* the debtor.

ON the 11th day of August 1911, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 21st day of August 1911.

C. E. GREY, Official Assignee of Calcutta.
(1176—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 193 OF 1911

Re Ram Lall Paul, residing at No. 188, Bow Bazar Street, in the town of Calcutta, without any employment, *ex parte* the debtor.

ON the 11th day of August 1911, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 21st day of August 1911.

C. E. GREY, Official Assignee of Calcutta.
(1175—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 194 OF 1911.

Re Kissory Mohun Ray (Shaha), lately and at present residing at No. 2, Gomes Lane, in the town of Calcutta, and carrying on business as a jute merchant, *ex parte* the debtor

ON the 14th day of August 1911, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 21st day of August 1911.

C. E. GREY, Official Assignee of Calcutta.
(1174—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 195 OF 1911.

Re Roop Narain Shaw, residing at No. 159, Machooa Bazar Street, in the town of Calcutta, carrying on business in rice and dall in the same place, *ex parte* the debtor.

ON the 15th day of August 1911, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 23rd day of August 1911.

C. E. GREY, Official Assignee of Calcutta.
(1188—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 198 OF 1911.

Re Satya Prasad Mitter, residing at No. 65, Pataldanga Street, in the town of Calcutta, Barrister-at-Law, *ex parte* the debtor.

ON the 16th day of August 1911, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 23rd day of August 1911.

C. E. GREY, Official Assignee of Calcutta.
(1187—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 199 OF 1911.

Re Harjiban Chatturbhuj, residing at No. 11, Armenian Street, in the town of Calcutta, and formerly carrying on business in co-partnership with Lahar Chand as dealer in piece-goods at No. 78, Suttaputty, in Calcutta aforesaid, under the name, style and firm of Lahar Chand Hurry Lall, but now a broker, *ex-parte* the debtor.

ON the 22nd day of August 1911, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 26th day of August 1911.

C. E. GREY, Official Assignee of Calcutta.
(1220—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 202 OF 1911.

Re Bhutnath Ghosal, residing at No. 2, Sreenath Roy's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, and being formerly and at present without any occupation, *ex parte* the debtor

ON the 23rd day of August 1911, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 26th day of August 1911.

C. E. GREY, Official Assignee of Calcutta.
(1219—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 204 OF 1911.

Re Peter Raphael D'Cunha, residing at No. 22, Bedford Lane in the town of Calcutta, an assistant in the B. I. S. N. Company's Stores, Salkea, Howrah, *ex parte* the debtor.

ON the 24th day of August 1911, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 26th day of August 1911.

C. E. GREY, Official Assignee of Calcutta.
(1218—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 205 OF 1911.

Re Felix Albert Francis Paul Desbruslais, formerly residing at No. 26, Weston's Street, in the town of Calcutta, and at present residing at No 68 Bentinck Street, in Calcutta, aforesaid, a Government pensioner, *ex-parte* the debtor.

ON the 26th day of August 1911, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 26th day of August 1911.

C. E. GREY, Official Assignee of Calcutta.
(1217—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

DISTRICT 24-PARGANAS.

In the Court of the District Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 14 OF 1911.

In the matter of Debiruddin Ahmed *alias* Debiruddin Sardar, son of Sonai Sardar, of Parsi Bazar, Balliaghatta, district 24-Parganas, applicant, debtor.

PURSUANT to a petition dated the 1st February 1911, and on reading the said petition and hearing the pleader for the said applicant, it was ordered on 5th June 1911 that the debtor be and the said debtor was hereby adjudged insolvent. The 4th September 1911 is fixed for the creditors to prove their debts.

Dated this the 16th day of August 1911.

T. W. RICHARDSON, District Judge.
(1146—1—1186)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

DISTRICT 24-PARGANAS.

In the Court of the District Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 62 OF 1911.

In the matter of Sashibhusan Maiti, son of Kailas Chandra Maiti, of Hasimnagar, thana Falta, district 24-Parganas, applicant, debtor.

PURSUANT to a petition dated the 22nd April 1911 of the abovenamed applicant, and on the application of the said applicant and on reading the said petition and hearing Babu Nrityagopal Banerji, B.L., Pleader for the applicant, it was ordered on 31st July 1911 that the debtor be and the said debtor was hereby adjudged insolvent. The 4th September 1911 is fixed for the creditors to prove their debts.

Dated this the 16th day of August 1911.

T. W. RICHARDSON, District Judge.
(1147—1—1187)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

DISTRICT 24-PARGANAS.

In the Court of the District Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 58 OF 1911.

In the matter of Kasi Khasi Ahamed, son of late Kasi Kowachel Hossain, of Ul: at, thana Baraset, district 24-Parganas, applicant, debtor.

PURSUANT to a petition dated the 4th May 1911, and on reading the said petition and hearing the pleader for the said applicant, it was ordered on 27th June 1911 that the debtor be and the said debtor was hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this the 11th day of August 1911.

T. W. RICHARDSON, District Judge.
(1127—1—1165)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

DISTRICT 24-PARGANAS.

In the Court of the District Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 63 OF 1911.

In the matter of Kailas Chandra Maiti, son of late Madhab Chandra Maiti, of Hasimnagar, thana Falta, district 24-Parganas applicant, debtor.

PURSUANT to a petition dated the 22nd April 1911 of the said applicant, and on the application of the said applicant and on reading the said petition and hearing Babu Nrityagopal Banerjee, pleader for the applicant, it was ordered on 31st July 1911 that the debtor be and the said debtor was hereby adjudged insolvent. The 4th September 1911 is fixed for the creditors to prove their debts.

Dated this the 16th day of August 1911.

T. W. RICHARDSON, District Judge.
(1148—1—1188)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

(*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*)

In the Court of the District Judge of Nadia.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 9 OF 1911.

In the matter of Kali Das Pal, son of Mati Lal Pal, by caste Teli, by profession unemployed, of Jibannagar, police-station Jibannagar, district Nadia.

PURSUANT to a petition dated 10th April 1911, and on reading the application for the said Kali Das Pal and hearing the pleader for him on 22nd August 1911, it is ordered that the debtor be and the same debtor was hereby adjudged insolvent.

S. C. MALLIK, District Judge.

Krishnagar, the 28th August 1911. (1234—1—1192)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

In the Court of the District Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 77 OF 1910.

In the matter of Krista Chandra Das, son of late Nabin Chandra Das, of Jalipara, Bagbazar, thana Chitpur, district 24-Parganas, applicant, debtor.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated the 21st September 1910, and on reading the said petition and hearing the pleader for the said applicant, it was ordered on 16th January 1911 that the debtor be and the said debtor was hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this the 11th day of August 1911.

T. W. RICHARDSON, District Judge.
(1124—1—1164)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

In the Court of the District Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 34 OF 1911.

In the matter of Hamijaddi Mondal, son of Idu Mondal, of Garandanga, thana Dum-Dum (24-Parganas), applicant, debtor.

PURSUANT to a petition dated the 21st March 1912, and on reading the said petition and hearing the pleader for the said applicant, it was ordered on 8th May, 1911 that the debtor be and the said debtor was hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this the 11th day of August 1911.

T. W. RICHARDSON, District Judge.
(1126—1—1166)

In the Court of the District Judge of Gaya.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 7 OF 1911.

Sheoratan Ram and Jauki Ram, petitioners.

WHEREAS Sheoratan Ram and Janki Ram, sons of Ramruch Ram, by caste Kasrawani, residents of mauza Nabinagar, pargana Kutumba, zila Gaya, by profession shop-keepers, have applied to this Court on the 12th day of July 1911 to be declared insolvents under Act III of 1907, Provincial Insolvency Act, this is to give notice that this Court has fixed the 1st day of September 1911 for hearing the aforesaid petition. Those who desire to be represented in this matter should attend this Court personally or by pleader.

The particulars of debts alleged to be due in the petition are as follows :—

Name of creditor.	Residence.	Nature of claim.	Amount due. Rs. A. P.
1. Musamat Marchhi, widow of Abbas Ali.	Nabinagor, pargana Kutumba, zilla Gaya.	Under decree dated 20th March 1911 passed by Munsif of Aurangabad.	207 6 0
2. Hari Ram, son of Sagam Lall.	Ditto ...	Under decree passed by Munsif of Aurangabad.	375 0 0
3. Bansi Lall, son of Gajadher Lall.	Ditto ...	Under bond ...	600 0 0
4. Jitan Ram ...	Puran godown, Gaya.	Under decree dated 3rd March 1911 passed by Munsif of Aurangabad.	267 10 6
5. Amir Ali ...	Nabinagor, pargana Kutumba, zilla Gaya.	Under decree dated the 21st May 1909.	257 0 0
6. Sheo Lal Ram	Sasaram, district Shahabad.	Under books of account.	550 0 0
7. Chamroo Ram, son of Behari Ram.	Ditto ...	Under bond ...	128 0 0
		Total ...	2,385 0 6

H. E. SPRY, Offg. District Judge.

Gaya, the 29th July 1911. (1066—1—1191)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to his creditors, that the insolvency petition of Nagendra Nath Biswas, of Howrah, thana and district Hooghly, has been admitted by this Court as No. 73 of 1911, and that the 15th September 1911 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

A. C. MUKHARJI,

Sub-Judge, in charge of the District Judge's Office.

Chinsurah, the 21st August 1911. (1185—1—1171)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 10 OF 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Abdur Mallik, of Mustafapur, thana Singhur, district Hooghly, was, on the 12th August 1911, adjudged an insolvent.

The 26th October has been fixed for framing a schedule of debts and creditors. Claimants should prove their claims on that date.

A. C. MUKHARJI, Sub-Judge.

Chinsurah, the 26th August 1911. (1207—1—1179)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 31 OF 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sabkatullah Mollah, of Sankrail, thana Domjur, district Hooghly, was, on the 12th August 1911, adjudged an insolvent.

The 27th October has been fixed for framing a schedule of debts and creditors, claimants should prove their claims on that date.

A. C. MUKHARJI, Sub-Judge.

Chinsurah, the 26th August 1911. (1206—1—1180)

In the Court of the District Judge of Jessore.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 2 of 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given to his creditors that Hridoy Nath Sircar, son of late Gobindo Chandro Sircar, of Madghopa, police-station Kotwali, Jessore, was, under clause 7, section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, adjudicated an insolvent on the 26th July last by an order of this Court.

H. C. LIDDELL, District Judge.

Jessore, the 9th August 1911. (1103—1—1169)

In the Court of the District Judge of Murshidabad.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 14 OF 1911

(ACT III OF 1907).

In the matter of Munshi Momin, son of Nakhu Momin, of Shekpura, police-station Suti, district Murshidabad.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudicated an insolvent on 4th instant by order of this Court.

S. K. GHOSE, Offg. District Judge.

Berhampore, the 21st August 1911. (1177—1—1170)

In the Court of the District Judge of Murshidabad.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 16 OF 1911

(ACT III OF 1907).

In the matter of Rash Behari Dutta, son of late Pran Nath Dutta, of Khajorparah, police-station Mirzapur, district Murshidabad.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudicated an insolvent on the 4th instant by order of the District Judge of Murshidabad.

S. K. GHOSE, Offg. District Judge.

Berhampore, the 21st August 1911.

(1178—1—1184)

In the Court of the District Judge of Muzaffarpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 1 OF 1909.

In the matter of Sarjug Prasad Ram, son of Gajadhar Sahu, resident of mauza Sisma Basatpur, district Champaran, petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for an order of discharge, and that his case been fixed for hearing on the 15th September 1911.

B. A. COLLINS, District Judge.

Muzaffarpur, the 22nd August 1911.

(1195—1—1168)

In the Court of the District Judge of Saran.

PRESENT :

T. C. Mukharji, Esq., District Judge of Saran.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 16 OF 1911.

In re Ram Saroop Singh, son of Ram Dhani Singh, alive, by caste Rajput, by occupation cultivator, of Kalayanpur Kalan, pargana Kasmer, district Saran, petitioner, *versus* Sital Singh and two others, creditors.

IT having been on the 15th August 1911 ordered that the matter of the petition of said Ram Saroop Singh to be heard on the 7th September 1911, when the said insolvent should appear to be examined before this Court, the fact is hereby notified for the information of all whom it may concern.

T. C. MUKHARJI, District Judge.

Saran Judge's Office, the 24th August 1911.

(1205—1—1190)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of Purnea at Darjeeling.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 9 OF 1911.

In the matter of Kunja Lall Sangbo, of Darjeeling, petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned that the insolvency petition of the abovenamed petitioner has been admitted, and that the 9th November 1911 has been fixed for the hearing at Darjeeling.

F. G. E. PIFFARD, *for* District Judge.

Darjeeling, the 23rd August 1911. (1027—1—1182)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of Purnea at Darjeeling

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 7 OF 1911.

In the matter of Mr. J. Kealman of Darjeeling, petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned that the insolvency petition of the abovenamed petitioner has been admitted, and that the 9th November 1911 has been fixed for the hearing at Darjeeling

F. G. E. PIFFARD, *for* District Judge.

Darjeeling, the 23rd August 1911. (1028—1—1183)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 82 OF 1911.

(1) Bulchand and Sovaram, partners of the firm of Nandaram Das Mathura Das, of Nos. 37-39, Ezra Street, Calcutta, applicant-creditors.

Akhoy Kumar Saha, of 74, Chitpur, Talla, district 24-Parganas, debtor.

To (2) Halib Pir Mahammad, (3) Muhammad Ebrahim Juffar. (4) Soleman Kassim, (5) Hazi Khanu Musho, (6) Hazi Tar Muhammad Ani, (7) Janu Hossain, (8) Kissori Lal and Mukund Lal, (9) Ram Das and Gobordhan Das, (10) Harshyamul Prosad, (11) Daulat Ram Rautmal, (12 Tezpal Jumnadas, (13) Baijunath Basudeb Prosad, (14) Juggul Kishore Puranmal, (15) Haraklakut Das Lachmi Narain, (16) C. C. Dutt, (18) Brojendra Kumar Saha Mandal and others of Calcutta, (17) Sibasundar Dasi of Pakutia, district Dacca, other creditors.

ON the 17th day of July 1911 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 4th day of September 1911, and that the said applicant and the debtor do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

T. W. RICHARDSON, District Judge.

Alipore, the 24th August 1911. (1032—1—1189)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 80 OF 1911.

Kader Bux Sarkar, son of Late Moinuddi Sarkar, of Narainpur, thana Habra, district 24-Parganas, applicant.

To (1) Srinath Ghosh and Purna Chandra Chakravarty, of Tala, Sarkar Bagan, (2) Ahmed Ali Mandal, (3) Haridas Biswas, (4) Manmatha Nath Rakhit, (5) Baburati Tarafdar, of Belgachia, (6) Ajhar Mandal and Ela Bux Mandal, (7) Nabin Mandal, of Patipukur, (8) Sultan Mandal, of Patdanga, (9) Haripada Chakravarty, of Dogachia, (10) Latib Akhujee, of Lakshipal, district 24-Parganas, creditors.

ON the 31st day of July 1911 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 4th day of September 1911, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

T. W. RICHARDSON, District Judge.

Alipore, the 7th August 1911. (1100—1—1162)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 91 OF 1911.

Sheikh Bacharaddi Mollah, son of Isab Mollah, deceased, of Jagu Babu's Bazar, Bhowanipur, district 24-Parganas, applicant,

To Banerji & Co., of Kidderpur, and others, creditors.

ON the 31st day of July 1911 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 4th day of September 1911, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

T. W. RICHARDSON, District Judge.

Alipore, the 5th August 1911. (1099—1—1163)

ANIL KRISHNA DEB, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the Calcutta High Court.
(1083—4—1093)

BHABATARAN LAHIRI, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta.
(1229—4—1173)

BHUPENDRA KUMAR GHOSH, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court.
(1089—4—1086)

BIMAL CHANDRA GHOSE intends to be enrolled as Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta.
(1189—4—1161)

BISWANATH SINHA, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta.
(1232—4—1177)

DHANUSHDHARI PRASAD SINHA, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (1074—4—1058)

GIRIJA PRASANNA SANYAL, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta.
(1230—4—1175)

JATINDRA MOHAN GHOSH, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta.
(1231—4—1176)

KALI DAS SARKAR, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta.
(1081—4—1059)

NRIPENDRA NATH ROY, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta.
(1200—4—1167)

RAJENDRA LAL ROY, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta.
(1227—4—1174)

RAMESH CHANDRA MITRA, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta.
(1228—4—1172)

RAMGATI SARCAR, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the Calcutta High Court.
(1082—4—1060)

SURENDRANATH DAS GUPTA, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta.
(1236—4—1193)

Notice.

WANTED two probationers for the office of the Magistrate and Collector, Monghyr. None need apply who has not passed the Matriculation Examination and who is over 22 years of age according to his Matriculation certificate and who cannot produce a certificate of good moral character from the school in which he was last educated or from a respectable officer of Government.

2. Candidates should be Beharis.

3. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 31st instant.

C. H. SWINDON, *for* Collector.

The 22nd August 1911.

Notice.

WANTED at once a Head Clerk and Accountant for the office of the District Engineer, Birbhum, on a salary of Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per mensem with an annual increment of Re 1 only. None need apply who does not hold a certificate that he has passed the examination prescribed in the Public Works Department Code, Volume I, paragraph 242, and Appendix 2 Preference will be given to those who are experienced in office works.

Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to 2nd September 1911.

R. B. MISRA,
Chairman, District Board, Birbhum.
(1129—3)

Wanted

AN Accountant for the District Engineer's office at Midnapore. Salary Rs. 60 rising by annual increments of Rs. 2 to Rs. 80. No one need apply who has not passed the Accountantship Examination and has not experience of work in a District Board's or District Engineer's Office. Candidates should state their age.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 31st August 1911.

The selected candidate will be required to join at once.

SHITAL PROSAD GHOSE, B.L.,
Vice-Chairman, District Board, Midnapore.

Midnapore, the 18th August 1911. (1137—2)

Wanted

A LOCAL Native Doctor for the Kuchiakol Charitable Dispensary on a monthly salary of Rs. 20. None need apply who has not passed the final examination from any Government Medical School. The applications will be received by the undersigned up to 7th September 1911.

BAMA CHARAN RAY, Vice-Chairman, District Board, Bankura.

The 25th August 1911. (1202—1)

Wanted

BY the District Board of Shahabad one Overseer on Rs. 80 per mensem rising on approved service to Rs. 100 by annual increments of Rs. 5, *plus* Rs. 30 per mensem for conveyance allowance and mileage according to section III, Chapter LII, of the Civil Service Regulations.

None need apply who is not qualified according to Bengal Government Notification No. 3334L.S.-G., dated 20th December 1901.

Applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, should be sent to the Chairman, District Board, Shahabad, Arrah, up to the 26th September 1911.

The successful candidate will be required to serve for one year on probation.

HEERA LALL CHATTERJI,
Offg. District Engineer, Shahabad.

Arrah, the 25th August 1911. (1203—4)

Wanted

TWO Surveyors for road survey under the District Board of Darbhanga on a consolidated pay of Rs. 5● per month. No one need apply who is not a qualified Overseer. Applications with copies of testimonials must reach the District Engineer, Darbhanga, on or before the 31st August 1911. The selected candidates shall have to join immediately after the Puja holidays.

E. G. BARTON, District Engineer.

Laheriasarai, the 21st August 1911. (1179—1)

Notice

IS hereby given to the public that by an extraordinary resolution passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the India Trading and Engineering Company, Limited, held at No. 12 Bowbazar Street, Calcutta, the Registered Office of the Company, on the 25th August 1911, in pursuance of the notice dated 16th August 1911 the Company has gone into voluntary liquidation and Mr. Ezra Arakie and Sassoon J. Cohen have been appointed joint Liquidators to wind up the affairs of the said Company. All debts due to the Company are to be paid to the said joint Liquidators.

By SASI SEKHAR BANERJEE,
Attorney for the joint Liquidators.

No. 8, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, the 25th August 1911. (1222—1—1186)

Notice.

Estate John Horrold Curtis, deceased.

PURSUANT to section 320 of Act X of 1865 and section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of John Horrold Curtis, late of Plasnewydd Usk, in the County of Monmouth, in England, deceased, who died at 82, Hereford Road, Bayswater, in the County of Middlesex, on the 11th day of February last, should, on or before the 25th day of September 1911, send in particulars of their claims to the undersigned as Solicitors for Stephen Gilbert Anderson, the Administrator in India of the property and effects of the deceased abovenamed, after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets of the estate of the deceased will be administered.

ORR, DIGNAM & CO.,
Attorneys for the abovenamed Stephen Gilbert Anderson,

32, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, the 23rd August 1911. (1190—1—1181)

Notice under Order I, Rule 8.

NOTICE is hereby given that Panchanan Jana and others have brought a title suit No. 360 of 1911 in the 2nd Court of Munsif at Tamluk against Judhisthira Charan Sau and others. They sue in their own right and also on behalf of other residents of the village Sultanpore and Bhowanichak, in pargana Aranganagore, within the jurisdiction of Nandigram police-station. Any resident of the said village willing to join the said parties may apply to the said Court on or before the 7th September 1911, otherwise the residents of the said village will be considered as consenting to the said plaintiffs bringing the suit for themselves and on behalf of other residents of the said villages.

ATUL CHANDRA GANGULY,
Munsif, 2nd Court, Tamluk.

Tamluk, the 26th August 1911. (1216—1)

Currency Notes.

THE following Currency Notes of the Calcutta Circle are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Notes wholly destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of claimant
W/121 of 1911-12	Xa/5 76367 ...	100	Babus Gobinda Chandra and Jadub Lal Saha Chowdhury, 60-1 Boloram Masumdar's Street, Calcutta.
	Ya/14 02719 ...	100	

M. A. HAFEEZ,
for Assistant Comptroller-General,
In charge Paper Currency.

Paper Currency Department, the 9th August 1911.

Currency Notes.

THE following Currency Notes of the Calcutta Circle are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Notes wholly destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of claimant.
		Rs.	
W/430 & 447 of 1910-11	VA/90 60917	100	Gudar Mallah, C/o Babu Ram Datt Rai, Mukhtear, Steamer Ghat, Ghazipur.
	VA/91 05998	100	

M. A. HAFEEZ,
for Assistant Comptroller-General,
in charge Paper Currency.

Paper Currency Department, the 19th August 1911.

Lost.

THE Government Promissory Notes Nos. 212229 and 212291 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 1,000, respectively, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Giribala Dassi, the proprietress, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—Giribala Dassi.

Residence—Care of Surendra Nath Chandra, Ahamadpur Post Office, district Birbhum. (1236—3—1194)

Notice to Creditors.

In the Goods of Alexander Vansittart Knyvett deceased.

PURSUANT to sections 320 of Act X of 1865 and 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866, all persons having claims against the estate of the abovenamed deceased, who died on the 10th day of June 1911 at 2, Dorset Square, Regents Park, London, and to whose estate Letters of Administration with copy of the Will annexed have been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal to Frederick Henry Eggar are hereby required to send full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them to me, the undersigned, as Solicitor to the said Frederick Henry Eggar on or before the 9th day of September 1911, after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets of the Estate will be distributed.

Dated this 9th day of August 1911.

A. VERE NICOLL,
Royal Insurance Buildings,
Dalhousie Square, Calcutta,
Solicitor to the said Frederick Henry Eggar.
(1101—3—1119)

POST OFFICE.

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MAILS FOR	Date and hour of closing at the General Post Office.	
United Kingdom and other places in Europe, America, East, West and South Africa (letters and packets). *N.B.*—The latest day for money-orders is Wednesday and for parcels 11 A.M. on Thursday.	Thursday	At 7-15 P.M.
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* Straits Settlements, China and Japan	31st Aug.	8-30 "
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* On other days correspondence for China, Japan and Australasian Colonies is despatched to Tuticorin, so that it may proceed by the first steamer from Colombo.

C. H. STUART,
Presidency Postmaster.

Dated Calcutta, the 28th August 1911.

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Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries in the year ending March 31, 1910, and the four preceding years, to which are appended the accounts of the Trade of Aden and of the French and Portuguese Possessions in India. Forty-fourth issue. Vol. II, 1909-10. Super Royal. Board. Rs. 3 or 4s. 6d. (Re. 1.)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter ending September 1910 compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1908 and 1909. No. 2 of 1910-11. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (4a.)

Note on the production of Coffee in India in the year 1909-10 (i.e., 1st July 1909 to 30th June 1910). Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India for the months of February, March and April 1911. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.

List of Joint Stock Companies, 1910. Foolscap. Paper cover. Rs. 2 or 3s. (2a.)

Accounts of the External Trade of British India for the month of February 1911. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in January. February, March and April 1911. Royal. 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.) each.

Agricultural Statistics of India for the years 1904-05 to 1908-09. Vol. II. 25th Issue. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the Calendar year 1910 compared with the years 1908 and 1909. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter and in the nine months ending December 1910 compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1908 and 1909. No. 3 of 1910-11. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (4a.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Classified List of Forest Officers of the Imperial and Provincial Services in the Bengal, Madras and Bombay Presidencies in July 1910. Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

The Indian Forest Records. The Sylviculture of Hardwickia binata (Anjan). by D O. Witt, Esq. Notes on Sandal (Germination and Growth of Seedlings), by Rao Sahib M. Rama Rao. Royal 8vo. Paper cover Rs. 3-4 or 5s. (4a.)

The Indian Forest Memoirs, Vol. I, Forest Zoology Series, Part III—A note on the Lac Insect (Tachardia Lacca): its Life History, Propagation and Collection, by E. P Stebbing, Esq. Paper cover. Super Royal 4to. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (8a.)

Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Andamans for 1909-10. Foolscap. Paper cover. As. 8 or 9d. (2a.)

Progress Report of the Imperial Forest Research Institute for 1909-10. Board. Foolscap. As. 7 or 8d. (2a.)

A Forest Flora of Chota Nagpur including Gangpur and the Santal Parganas, by H. H. Haines, Esq. Super Royal 16mo. Cloth. Rs. 9 or 13s. 6d. (5a.)

Imperial Forest College, Dehra Dun, Calendar, August 1910. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 10a. or 1s. (2a.)

Records of the Botanical Survey of India, Volume V, No. 1. Catalogue of non-herbaceous phanerogams cultivated in the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Part I (Numerical List), by Major A. T. Gage, I.M.S. Royal 8vo. Paper. Re. 1-6 or 2s. (2a.)

Forest Bulletin No. 1, 1911.—Note on Calorimetric Tests of some Indian woods by Puran Singh, F.C.S., etc. Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

List of Officers in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Government of India, and in the Departments under its administrative control, corrected to 1st January 1911. Royal 8vo. Board. 8a. or 9d. (3a.)

Classified List of Forest Officers of the Imperial and Provincial Services in the Bengal, Madras and Bombay Presidencies on 1st January 1911. Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Progress Report of the Imperial Forest College, Dehra Dun, for 1909-10. Foolscap. Paper cover. 14a. or 1s. 3d. (2a.)

Review of Forest Administration in British India for the year 1908-09 with a quinquennial Summary. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 6 or 9s. (6a.)

Annual Report of the Board of Scientific Advice for India for the year 1909-10. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Proceedings of the Fifth Conference of Registrars of Co-operative Credit Societies with appendices, January 1911. Foolscap. Paper cover. As. 10 or 1s. (4a.)

Memorandum on Teak plantations in Burma. Forest Bulletin No. 2. 1911. Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 10a. (2a.)

Note on the relative strength of Natural and Plantation grown teak in Burma. Forest Bulletin No. 3. 1911. Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

The Indian Forest Memoirs on some important insect Pests of the coniferæ of the Himalaya, with notes on some insects Predaceous and Parasitic upon them. Vol. II. Forest Zoology Series. Part I. Super Royal. Board. Rs. 4-10 or 7s. (6a.)

Forest Flora of the Sewalik and Jaunsar Forest Divisions of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, being a revised and enlarged edition of the Forest Flora of the School Circle. North-Western Provinces, with analyses. Royal 16mo. cloth. Re. 1-14 or 3s. (4a.)

Progress Report of the Forest Administration in Baluchistan for 1909-1910. Foolscap. Paper cover. Re. 1-8 or 2s. 3d. (1a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Diagrams and Tables for the Design of notches for Falls in Irrigation Channels by Capt. A. ff. Garrett. Foolscap. Cloth. 11a. 6p. or 1s. 2d. (2a. 6p.)

Classified and Distribution Return of Establishment corrected up to 31st December 1910. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

Bridging the River Ravi near site of boat bridge at Lahore. (H. C. Granville, Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department.) Technical Paper. No. 24. Foolscap. Paper cover. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

COMPTROLLER-GENERAL.

Appropriation Report on the Accounts of the Government of India for 1909-10. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 6 or 9s. (6a.)

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for the year 1909-10. Foolscap Board. Rs. 2 or 3s. (10a.)

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Papers set at the Examination for Admission to the Staff College, Quetta, held in November 1909 with Extracts from the Reports of the Examiners. Paper cover. Demy 8vo. Rs. 3 or 4s. 6d. (2a.)

The Quarterly Indian Army List for January 1, 1911. Paper cover. Royal 8vo. Rs. 2-12 or 4s. 3d. (6a.)

List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India, including those in the Gulf of Aden, as existing on the 30th June 1910. Board. Royal 8vo. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

Priced Vocabulary of Stores, Indian Addendum, 1911. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 2-10 or 4s. (6a.)

Papers set at the Examination for Admission to the Staff College, Quetta, held in October 1910. With extracts from the Reports of the Examiners. Demy 16mo. Paper cover. Rs. 3 or 4s. 6d. (2a.)

Army Regulations, India. Vol. XII (Military Works). 1910 Edition. Royal 8vo. Limp. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Manual of Physical Training for the Indian Army. 1911. Demy 16mo. Cloth. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Army Regulations, India. Vol. II—Regulations and Orders for the Army. 1911. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 12a. or 1s. 2d. (3a.)

Standing Orders, Supply and Transport Corps, 1911. 6a. or 7d. (2a.)

India Army Budget Estimate for 1911-12. Super Royal. Rs. 4-8 or 6s. 9d. (8a.)

Appendices to the India Army Budget Estimate for 1911-12. Foolscap, Limp. Rs. 2-8 or 3s. 9d. (7a.)

Handbook for 10-pr. jointed B.-L. Gun, Mule Equipment, 1910. Royal 8vo, Paper cover. Rs. 4 or 6s. (3a.)

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, BENGAL.

History of Services of Gazetted and other Officers serving under the Government of Bengal, corrected to 1st July 1910, Part I. Royal 8vo. Board. Rs. 2 or 3s. (8a.) Part II. Rs. 2 or 3s. (6a.) Complete, Rs. 4 or 6s. (14a.)

RAILWAY BOARD.

Annual Report on architectural work in India by J. Begg, Consulting Architect to the Government of India for 1909-10. Foolscap. Paper cover. Rs. 3 or 4s 6d. (3a.)

Classified List of the State Railway Establishment and Distribution Return of Establishment of Railways corrected up to 31st December 1910. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

Administration Report of the North-West Frontier Province for 1909-10. Foolscap. Limp cover Re. 1-5 or 2s. (3a.)

Report on the Administration of Land Revenue, Land Records and Agriculture, Estates under the Court of Wards, Government Litigation and Alienation of Land Act on the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1909-10. Foolscap. Paper cover. Rs. 2-9 or 3s. 5d. (2a. 6p.)

Records of Fort St. George, Despatches from England, 1670—1677. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2 or 3s. (4a.)

Report of the Chemical Examiner to Government, North-West Frontier Province, for the year 1910. Foolscap. Paper cover. 2a. 3p. or 2½d. (1a.)

Report on the Sanitary Administration of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1910. Foolscap. Paper cover. As. 5 or 5d. (1a.)

Report on the Administration of the Registration Department of the North-West Frontier Province for the years 1908, 1909, 1910. Foolscap. Paper cover. As. 6 or 6d. (1a.)

List of new books for sale at Thomason College, Roorkee which were not advertised before.

Roorkee Treatise and Civil Engineering—
- Section IX—Railways, 5th Edition. Revised by F. G. Royal Dawson, 1908. Rs. 4-4.
- Section V—Manual of Estimating, 7th Edition, 1908. (Reprint.) Rs. 3-12.

Thomason College Calendar for 1908. Rs. 5-2.

Examination question papers of the Thomason College, Civil Engineer Class and Upper Subordinate Class, Entrance Examination, and the 4th grade P. W. Accounts Examination from 1905—1909, published by the Newul Kishore Press, Lucknow. Re. 1-4.

List of new books and periodicals for sale at the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 57, Park Street, Calcutta.

SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Journal and Proceedings, Vol. 5. Nos. 2 to 11, at Rs. 2 each.
Memoirs, Vol. 2. No. 10, Serrhipedes Opercules de l'Indian Museum de Calcutta. Par Mr. M. A. Gruval, at Rs. 2.
Ditto, No. 11, Correlations of Areas of Matured Crops and the Rainfall. By Mr. S. M. Jacob, I.C.S., at Rs. 2-8.
Journal and Proceedings, Vol. V. Extra No. 1909. Grammar of the Kanawari Language at Rs. 3.
Ditto. Extra No. 2, 1909. Maithili Grammar, Part I, at Rs. 4.
Journal and Proceedings, Vol. VI, Nos. 1 to 10 at Rs. 2 each.
Ditto. Extra No. 1910. Divan-i-Babur Padishah, at Rs. 2.
Memoirs, Vol. 2, No. 10. Notes on some Monuments in Afghanistan. By Mr. H. H. Hayden, at Re. 1.
Memoirs, Vol. 2, No. 11. On the Correlations of Areas of Matured Crops and the Rainfall. By Mr. S. M. Jacob, I.C.S., at Rs. 2-8.
Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 1. Ramacarita. By Sandhyakara Nandi. Edited by Mahamahopadhyaya Haraprasad Shastri, M.A., at Rs. 2.
Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 2. An alchemical compilation of the Thirteenth Century A.D. By Mr. H. E. Stapleton, B.A., at Re. 1.
Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 3. The Journal of Major James Rennell. By Mr. T. H. D. LaTouche, at Rs. 4.
Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 4. Lisu (Yawyin) tribes of the Burma-China Frontier. By Messrs. A. Rose and J. Coggin Brown, at Rs. 3.
Memoirs, Vol. IV. No. I. Sanskrit-Tibetan-English Vocabulary. By Alexander Csoma de Koros. Edited by Drs. E. Denison-Ross and Satis Chandra Vidyabhusana, at Rs. 5.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Rasarnavan, Fasc. 2. By Dr. P. C. Roy, at Re. 1-4.
Grihya Sangraha. By M. M. Chandra Kanta Tarkalankar, at As. 10.
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Syainika Sastra. By Mahamahopadhyaya Haraprasad Shastri, at Re. 1.
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Nyayasarah. By M. M. Satish Chandra Vidyabhusana, at Rs. 2.
Six Buddhist Nyaya Tracts. By M. M. Haraprasad Shastri, at As. 10.
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Catapatha Brahmara. Vol. 7. Fasc. 4-5. By Acharya Satyavrata Samsrami, at As. 10 each.
Upamitibhavaprapanca Katha. Fasc. 2 and 13. By Prof. Dr. Hermann Jacobi at As. 10 each.
Tadhkira-Khushnaveshan. By Maulvi M. Hidayet Husain, Lecturer in Arabic and Persian, Presidency College, Calcutta, at Re. 1.
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Marhama-i-Dali L. Mu-Dila. Fasc. 1. By Dr. E. Denison-Ross, at Re. 1 each.
Persian and Turki Divans of Bayram Khan Khan Khannan. By Dr. E. Denison-Ross, at Re. 1.
Mabani-i-Lughat. By Dr. E. Denison-Ross, at Re. 1-8.

List of Publications issued by the Meteorological Department from 1st January 1911 to 30th June 1911.

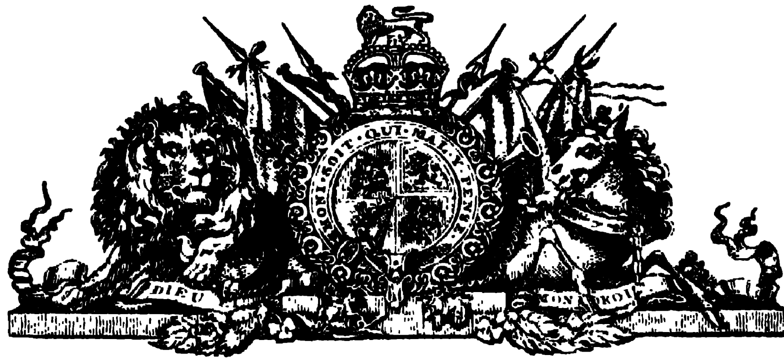
Monthly Weather Review for October to December 1910 and January and February 1911 (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

List of Publications issued by the Meteorological Department during the current Quarter.

Monthly Weather Review for March 1911. (Illustrated by 7 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1.
Monthly Weather Review for April 1911. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1.

List of New Books published by the Geological Survey of India during the weeks ending 22nd July and 5th August 1911.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica. New Series, Volume III, Memoir No. 4. Carl Diener, Ph. D. Re. 1-12.
Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica. New Series, Volume IV, Memoir No. 1. Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc. London, F. G. S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. Re. 1-4.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1911.

PART IVA.

Proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council, assembled under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861, 1892 and 1909.

THE Council met in the Durbar Hall in Belvedere on Tuesday, the 15th August, 1911, at 11 A.M.

Present:

The Hon'ble MR. F. W. DUKE, C.S.I., Acting Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding*.

The Hon'ble MR. F. A. SLACKE, C.S.I., *Vice-President*.

The Hon'ble RAI KISORI LAL GOSWAMI BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble MR. R. T. GREER, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble MR. D. J. MACPHERSON, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. E. W. COLLIN.

The Hon'ble MR. J. H. E. GARRETT.

The Hon'ble MR. T. BUTLER.

The Hon'ble MR. E. P. CHAPMAN.

The Hon'ble MR. J. G. CUMMING.

The Hon'ble MR. H. WHEELER, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. B. K. FINNIMORE.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. L. MADDOX.

The Hon'ble MR. B. C. MITRA.

The Hon'ble MR. G. W. KÜCHLER.

The Hon'ble MR. L. F. MORSHEAD.

The Hon'ble MR. C. H. BOMPAS.

The Hon'ble MR. F. L. HALLIDAY, M.V.O., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. C. E. A. W. OLDHAM.

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID MUHAMMAD, KHAN BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble MR. C. F. PAYNE.

The Hon'ble MR. H. J. HILARY.

The Hon'ble KUMAR SHIBA NANDAN PRASAD SINGH.

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU.

The Hon'ble RAI SITA NATH RAY BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble LT. COL. G. GRANT-GORDON, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble SIR BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB, K.C.I.E., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDI.

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI.

The Hon'ble MR. J. G. APCAR.

The Hon'ble MR. NORMAN MCLEOD.

The Hon'ble MR. F. H. STEWART.

The Hon'ble MR. W. J. BRADSHAW.

The Hon'ble MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF.

The Hon'ble MR. SAIYID WASI AHMAD.

The Hon'ble MAULVI SAIYID MUHAMMAD FAKHR-UD-DIN.

The Hon'ble BABU HRISHIKESH LAHA.

The Honble MR. K. B. DUTT.

The Hon'ble MAULVI SAIYID ZAHIR-UD-DIN.

The Hon'ble MR. T. R. FILGATE.

The Hon'ble RAI SHIBA SHANKAR SAHAY BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble MR. MADHU SUDAN DAS, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble RAI BAIKUNTHA NATH SEN BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble BABU MAHENDRA NATH RAY.

The Hon'ble BABU BRAJA KISHOR PRASAD.

The Hon'ble MR. DIP NARAYAN SINGH.

The Hon'ble BABU BAL KRISHNA SAHAY.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

1. The Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Macpherson and the Hon'ble Mr. Payne made the prescribed oath of their allegiance to the Crown.

2. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

THUMB IMPRESSIONS OF *PARDANASHIN* LADIES IN REGISTRATION PROCEEDINGS.

The Hon'ble RAI BAIKUNTHA NATH SEN BAHADUR asked:—

I.—Will the Government be pleased to state the reasons for insisting upon thumb impressions of *purdanashin* ladies who can write and regarding whose identity there cannot possibly be any doubt or suspicion? [1]

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied:—

"The matter, which is raised by the Hon'ble Member, was considered in 1894 and again in 1895. It was decided in those years that the exemption which is allowed to male executants, regarding whose identification there can be no doubt or room for suspicion, even when not personally known to the Registering Officer, should not be allowed in the case of *purdanashin* ladies. The reasons which impressed the Government of that day were that the personation of *purdanashin* ladies was extremely easy, and that special safeguards were necessary to protect their interests. Thumb impressions provide a test of practically scientific certainty, and during the long period that the system has been worked, no complaints have been made against it. The present Government considers that the reasons which prevailed 16 years ago still persist, and that it is its duty to maintain the protection of this class of executants against false statements of identification, and forgery of signatures."

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS IN BIHAR.

The Hon'ble MAULVI SAIYID MUHAMMAD FAKHR-UD-DIN asked:—

II.—(a) Is the Government aware of the representation submitted by the Bihar Landholders' Association, Bankipore, on the 5th April, 1911, relating to the grievances of the people of Bihar against the survey and settlement operations in Bihar?

(b) Has the Government taken any steps to make any inquiry into the matter? If so, with what result?

(c) Does the Government intend to take any steps to redress the grievances?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied:—

"(a) The answer to this question is in the affirmative.

(b) A report has been called for from the Director of Land Records and is awaited.

(c) Government cannot intimate what steps, if any, will be taken in the matter until it has received and considered the report of the Director of Land Records."

HOSTEL ACCOMMODATION IN THE PATNA COLLEGE.

The Hon'ble MAULVI SAIYID MUHAMMAD FAKHR UD-DIN asked:—

III.—(a) Is the Government aware that the present hostel accommodation within the Patna College is totally insufficient to accommodate all the intending boarders?

(b) Is the Government willing to extend the accommodation by the addition of new buildings?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied:—

"(a) Government is aware that the recently constructed hostel for Hindu students at Patna College is full, and that there is a demand for further accommodation.

(b) Proposals are at present under consideration for the construction of an additional hostel to accommodate over 40 students."

[1] This is a supplementary question which was put by the Hon'ble Member at the meeting of Council held on the 22nd July, 1911. Notice of the question was required by the Member in charge, and the question was put again and answered on the 16th August.

NEW BUILDING FOR THE PATNA COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

The Hon'ble MAULVI SAIYID MUHAMMAD FAKHR-UD-DIN asked :—

IV.—(a) Is the Government prepared to make a new suitable building for the Patna Collegiate School?

(b) If so, what site has been selected for the purpose, and when is the building likely to be constructed?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied :—

"(a) Government is aware that the present quarters for the Patna Collegiate School are not altogether satisfactory. They are held on a short lease which expires next year. The arrangement is only temporary, and it is the intention, as soon as funds are available, to construct buildings for the school.

(b) The site to be selected has not yet been finally determined, nor can it be said at this stage when the building is likely to be constructed."

PATNA COLLEGE.

The Hon'ble MAULVI SAIYID MUHAMMAD FAKHR-UD-DIN asked :—

V.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an article headed "Patna College" in the *Beharee*, issued from Bankipore on the 28th July, 1911?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state how far the statements contained in the said article are correct?

(c) If the statements are correct, will the Government be pleased to state the reasons for adopting such a course, and who is responsible for the same?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied :—

(a) "The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) *and* (c) The Professor of History at Patna College started a private class in History Honours in July, 1910, without the knowledge or authority of the Principal. The matter was only brought to the notice of the Principal in April, 1911, and he then asked the Director of Public Instruction to submit an application for affiliation to the Syndicate. The Director of Public Instruction, however, in view of the fact that a similar application had been recently rejected by the Syndicate, and that in the meantime the staff had not been appreciably strengthened, was unwilling to submit the application."

CREATION OF A NEW GRADE OR MUNSIFS.

The Hon'ble MAULVI SAIYID MUHAMMAD FAKHR-UD-DIN asked :—

VI.—Will the Government be pleased to state if the creation of a new grade of Munsifs, on a pay of Rs. 500 a month, is still under the consideration of the Government of India, or has the matter received any final and definite decision?

The Hon'ble MR. CHAPMAN replied :—

"The proposal to create a new grade of Munsifs on Rs. 500 was negatived by the Government of India in 1909. Since then the Government of India have not been addressed again by this Government on the subject."

MAINTENANCE GRANT TO COLLEGES.

The Hon'ble MAULVI SAIYID MUHAMMAD FAKHR-UD-DIN asked :—

VII.—Will the Government be pleased to state the amount of the maintenance grant allowed to each of the colleges in this province in the current year, as also the contributions from private sources in each of them?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied:—

"The amount of the maintenance grant has not yet been determined for all colleges. A statement which gives the information, as far as it is available, is laid on the table."

Statement referred to in the Answer by the Hon'ble Mr. Cumming to Question No. VII asked by the Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din.

STATEMENT OF MAINTENANCE GRANTS TO COLLEGES, 1911-1912.

Name of College.	Annual grant.	Receipts from private sources.		
		Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh ...	12,000	2,880	1,308	4,188
Scottish Churches College, Calcutta ...	22,000	53,400	74,088	1,27,488
St. Xavier's College, Calcutta ...	5,400	15,240	5,664	20,904
Wesleyan Mission College, Bankura ...	3,600	6,960	5,568	12,528
Bihar National College, Bankipore ...	4,800	8,951	5,192	14,143
Daulatpur Hindu Academy ...	3,000	3,240	3,060	6,300
L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur ...	3,000	1,708	3,340	5,048

NOTE.—The maintenance grants for the current year have not yet been determined in the case of all the colleges concerned, notably the Bangabasi, the Midnapore and the Tirhut Colleges. But so far as they are available, figures are provided with regard to those grants which have been sanctioned. In certain cases the grants were determined prior to the current year and sanctioned for a period of years. The sums entered in respect of fees and other contributions from private sources are the actuals for the year preceding that in which the grant now current was sanctioned.

TROUBLE IN THE PATNA COLLEGE.

The Hon'ble MAULVI SAIYID MUHAMMAD FAKHR-UD-DIN asked:—

VIII.—(*a*) Is it a fact that the Principal of the Patna College ordered his students to work with the ordinary hired coolies in pulling the roller for levelling the play-ground?

(*b*) Is it a fact that one of the students has been rusticated for a month on account of his refusal to work with the coolies, and that others have been threatened with similar punishment?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied:—

"(*a*) The answer is in the negative.

(*b*) The answer is in the negative."

PAYMENT OF LATRINE TAXES.

The Hon'ble BABU BRAJA KISHOR PRASAD asked:—

IX.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state if it is aware of the fact that, according to the provisions of the present Bengal Municipal Act (Ben. Act III of 1884), in many municipalities in the district of Bihar, latrine-rates are levied from many holdings which are merely huts having no latrines at all, the occupants of them being mostly poor people who cannot afford to have latrines in their houses?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state if it is aware of the fact that such levying of latrine-rates from such holdings works great hardship on the poor people?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state if it is aware that the local, official and non-official opinions, in the said municipalities, are against such levying of latrine-taxes?

(*d*) If the Government be not aware of the aforesaid facts, does it intend to make an inquiry into, and to call for the opinions of local authorities and Municipal Boards and other public bodies on, the subject?

(*e*) Will the Government be pleased to state if it intends to take any action in the matter and to amend the provisions of the Bengal Municipal Act (Ben. Act III of 1884) on the subject?

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER replied:—

"(a) Government is not in possession of any information as to the classes of holdings upon which rates under Part IX of the Municipal Act are levied in Bihar.

(b) A general inquiry was made in 1904 as to the sufficiency of the existing legal provisions permitting exemptions from this taxation, and some opinions were then expressed to the effect that they were inadequate.

(c) Government is not aware whether the general statement made is accurate or not.

(d) Government does not intend to make further inquiry.

(e) Proposals to amend the Municipal Act, so as to give power to exempt the very poor from taxation under Part IX, were submitted to the Government of India in 1905. They are pending the general amendment of the Act."

THE ELECTIVE PRINCIPLE IN THE CONSTITUTION OF LOCAL BOARDS.

The Hon'ble BABU BRAJA KISHOR PRASAD asked:—

X.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state what Associations or public bodies, or what persons, in the Tirhut Division, have been consulted by it on the subject of its inquiry as to whether the principle of election should be introduced in the constitution of Local Boards?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it intends to invite the opinions of other Associations and public bodies, and also of representatives of the people, besides the District Boards, on the subject of the said inquiry?

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER replied:—

"(a) The Commissioner of the division has been asked to report, in consultation with the district officers concerned and representatives of public opinion. The subject will also be discussed at the Commissioners' Conference at which non-official representatives are ordinarily present. The selection of the persons, to be consulted locally, rests with the Commissioner and district officers.

(b) Government has no intention of interfering with the discretion of the local officers as to the persons whom it may be suitable to consult."

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION BILL.

The Hon'ble BABU BRAJA KISHOR PRASAD asked:—

XI.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state what Associations or public bodies, if any, in the Tirhut Division have been asked by it to express their opinions on the Elementary Education Bill of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, which is pending in the Imperial Legislative Council?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state if it has called for the opinions of the Municipal and District Boards of the Tirhut Division on the said Bill?

(c) If not, will the Government be pleased to state its reasons?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING replied:—

"(a) The Tirhut Landholders' Association has been invited to express its opinion on the Elementary Education Bill.

(b) *and* (c) The opinions of the Municipalities and District Boards of the Tirhut Division were not called for direct. It was recognized that the Commissioners of divisions, who were asked to report, would consult these bodies within their respective divisions. It is not usual for Government to consult the Chairmen of Municipalities or District Boards direct."

LOCATION OF AN ADDITIONAL JUDGE OR A SUBORDINATE JUDGE AT MOTIHARI.

The Hon'ble BABU BRAJA KISHOR PRASAD asked :—

XII.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the respective numbers of civil suits, including miscellaneous cases of the value of above Rs. 1,000, and of suits of the value of above Rs. 100, which could be tried by a Court of Small Causes, and of civil appeals, arising from the district of Champaran, in each of the years from 1895 to 1910?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state the approximate average number of civil suits and civil appeals which a Subordinate Judge ordinarily tries during the course of a year?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state the circumstances and reasons that led it, in the year 1901, to locate the court of a Subordinate Judge at Motihari, in addition to the two courts of Munsifs which were already existent there?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to state the circumstances and reasons that led it, in the year 1903, to withdraw the said court of the Subordinate Judge from Motihari?

(e) Is the Government aware that, at Motihari, there is at present only one court, viz., a Munsif with the ordinary powers to try suits up to the value of Rs. 1,000 only which causes great inconvenience to the litigant public there?

(f) Will the Government be pleased to state if it has received a memorial or representation from the people of Champaran, praying for the location of the court of an Additional Judge, or a Subordinate Judge vested with the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge, and also empowered to hear civil appeals, at Motihari?

(g) Will the Government be pleased to state what action, if any, it has taken on the said memorial?

The Hon'ble MR. CHAPMAN replied:—

(a) "The District Judge has been requested to supply the figures asked for. When received, they will be furnished to the Hon'ble Member.

(b) The average number of civil suits and civil appeals disposed of by a Subordinate Judge in 1909 were 316 and 170, respectively.

(c) & (d) In 1901, a Subordinate Judge was, on the recommendation of the High Court, deputed, as a tentative measure, from Chapra to Motihari. He was sent back to Chapra on administrative grounds in 1903, as the file of each of the two Subordinate Judges at the latter place was heavier than that of the Subordinate Judge at Motihari.

(e) Two Munsifs are ordinarily posted at Motihari. One is now on deputation to Sitamarhi. The Government is not aware that great inconvenience to the litigant public has resulted. An inquiry is being made from the District Judge.

(f) & (g) Yes; a memorial has been received and has been forwarded to the District Judge, Muzaffarpur, for a report."

ALLEGED EXTORTION OF CONFESSIONS BY THE POLICE.

The Hon'ble BABU BRAJA KISHOR PRASAD asked :—

XIII.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an editorial paragraph appearing in the *Beharee* of the 9th June, 1911, under the heading "How the alleged confession was extorted"?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the confession of the accused in the Neora train-wrecking case was extorted by the police, and

if so, whether the *Beharee's* account of the circumstances and the manner in which it was extorted is correct?

(*c*) Considering the serious nature of the case and the clear and definite allegations made in the said paragraph as to the manner in which the confession was extorted, will the Government be pleased to state whether they intend to make any inquiry into the matter?

The Hon'ble MR. CUMMING, in the absence of the Hon'ble MR. STEVENSON-MOORE, replied:—

(*a*) "The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) *and* (*c*) Proceedings against Abdul Majid being still *sub judice*, Government is not prepared to make any statement in the matter."

THE CHOTA NAGPUR ENCUMBERED ESTATES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1911.

3. The Hon'ble Mr. Slacke presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876.

4. The Hon'ble Mr. Slacke moved that the Report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

5. The Hon'ble Mr. Slacke moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE BENGAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL, 1911.

6. The Hon'ble Mr. Greer moved that the Bill to transfer functions of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE BENGAL MINING SETTLEMENTS BILL, 1911.

7. The Hon'ble Mr. Cumming moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the sanitation of mining settlements in Bengal.

He said:—

"Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Bengal Mining Settlements Bill. A few words of explanation are due to Hon'ble Members before the question is put. First of all, the existing facts regarding the coal-mining areas in Bengal have to be stated; next, the problem to be solved; and then, the solution which commends itself to the Bengal Government.

"The facts are that a large coal industry has come into being and has rapidly developed, and that great numbers of labourers have settled in a limited area, while at the same time no comprehensive effort has been made to ensure the sanitation of the area, either in the direction of conservancy or of water-supply or of vaccination. Within the compact Jharia field, in the north of the Manbhum district, there are 193 mines, employing nearly 60,000 workers, with an annual output of five and three-quarter million tons of coal; and the Ranigunge field has nearly 40,000 workers and raises over four million tons. Inquiries have been made from time to time by medical and sanitary officers of Government, and the paramount necessity of bringing the mining tracts within sanitary control has been urged both by these officers and by the

Indian Mining Association. Outbreaks of plague, of cholera and small-pox have resulted in regrettable loss of life. This is bad for the people and bad for the industry. Amongst the owners of the coal mines there are some who, from enlightened self-interest, take measures for the sanitary protection of their own areas, but they have justification for the complaint that their neighbours do not take similar measures, and that there is no authority to compel them to do so. There is the further difficulty that there are some surface lands which are not under the control of coal-mine owners. Proposals to appoint union committees under the Local Self-Government Act, to extend the Municipal Act, and to proceed under the Epidemic Diseases Act have been made and have been examined; but all these expedients have been found impracticable. Besides, the Indian Mines Act gives no authority for dealing with surface sanitation in miners' villages; and an amendment of that Act was considered and rejected.

"What then is the problem? It is to devise a means of ensuring sanitation in the coal-fields of this province by the constitution of an authority which would have jurisdiction over land-owners as well as over coal-mine owners, which would take charge of the public health in all its aspects within these areas, and which would be able to meet the cost of its special services by means of a local levy from those who are directly interested. In other words, the problem is the creation of some central authority. It is a novel problem to some extent, and therefore its solution had to be found outside ordinary practice. As Bengal raised last year more than nine-tenths of the total output of coal for the whole of India, it is also a local problem.

"The Bengal Government have, in this matter, to express their indebtedness for the willing and helpful co-operation of the Indian Mining Association. The solution which the Bengal Government now put forward, with the approval of the Government of India, is that, for each mining district, a Mines Board of Health should be constituted, containing representatives of interests both above and below ground; that this Board should, after proper inquiry, select specific areas, to be called mining settlements, which require to be brought under sanitary control; that there should be a sanitary officer or officers under each Board, who would advise on the necessities of the place as regards water-supply, housing, conservancy and the prevention of epidemics; that the Board should have the power to direct owners of mines or of lands to carry into effect measures of which the Board approves, either of its own motion or after accepting suggestions from the sanitary officer; that, if any measure be not undertaken, the Board may, after a warning notice, itself undertake the work; and that the cost of the establishment and other expenses of the Board shall be charged to coal-mine owners and the receivers of royalties on coal in the same proportion in which they are liable under the Cess Act. These proposals have the merit of elasticity in view of the varying conditions of the area concerned, and also the merit of local control and of local assessment. I venture, Sir, to express a hope that if this Bill becomes law, the good example of enlightened owners will be contagious, and that, in the interests of the humble workers no less than in those of the coal-mining industry, preventable causes of disease may be removed, and the insanitary conditions which in the vicinity of some mines are a menace to public health may be a thing of the past.

"I now beg formally to move that leave be given for the introduction of the Bengal Mining Settlements Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

8. The Hon'ble Mr. Cumming introduced the Bill, and moved that it be read in Council.

The motion was put and agreed to, and the Secretary accordingly read the title of the Bill.

9. The Hon'ble Mr. Cumming moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Rai Kisori Lal Goswami Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Macpherson, the Hon'ble Mr. Garrett, the Hon'ble

Mr. Norman McLeod, the Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi and the Mover, with instructions to report after one month.

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT BILL, 1911.

10. The Hon'ble Mr. Bompas moved that the Preliminary Report and the further Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the improvement and expansion of Calcutta be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

Clause 14 (2a) [now 9 (*1*)][1] *in the Schedule to the Bill.*

The President said :—

"Gentlemen of the Council,—Before we proceed to the consideration of the clauses of the Bill, I wish to make a statement for the information of the Council, which, I think, it would be convenient for Members to have at this stage, although it will only be considered in Council towards the end of the debate. It is this : that having in view the great difference of opinion which exists with regard to the omission of the 15 per cent. additional compensation from the land acquisition clauses of the Bill, this Government thought it proper to consult the Government of India as to their attitude in respect of these clauses, and accordingly we very recently requested instructions from the Government of India as to whether the provisions of clause 14 (*2a*) [*now 9* (*1*)] of the Schedule, referred to in clause 61 C(*b*) [*now 71* (*b*)] of the main Bill, were to be taken as embodying fundamental matters of principle, any modifications of which could not be permitted without reconsideration of the measure of assistance which the Government of India were prepared to give to the Trust. The Government of India have, within the last day or two, replied that their answer was in the affirmative, that is to say, should this Council pass these clauses as proposed to be amended, *i.e.*, if the 15 per cent. additional compensation be added, then the Government of India, in considering the assent to the Bill, will reconsider the question of financial assistance which they will give. I think it only right to inform those interested in the amendments at the earliest stage possible, in order that they may have time to consider this question."

11. The Hon'ble Mr. Bompas moved that the clauses of the Bill be considered in the form recommended by the Select Committee.

The motion was put and agreed to.

Clause 1 (*3*).

The following motion was, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

[2] 11A. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the words "which extends only to the Calcutta Municipality", in lines 2 and 3 of clause 1 (*3*), be omitted.

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said :—

"I ask Your Honour's leave to withdraw this amendment, and wish to add, by way of explanation, that I ask for this leave because this amendment is more or less verbal. Having regard to the very lengthy business before us, I do not propose to press for verbal amendments except where they appear to be very urgent and necessary. I wish to make this explanation, so that it may not be considered that we have tabled these amendments without due consideration. In framing these amendments and the others, we have tried to improve the Bill from all possible points of view, in the

[1] The clauses and sub-clauses of the Bill having been re-numbered under the direction of the Council, the present number of each clause and sub-clause is inserted in brackets, wherever the new numbering differs from the old.

[2] From this point, the numbering of the entries in this list is irregular, the reason being that it was decided, for convenience of reference, to make no change that could be avoided in the numbering of the motions for the amendment of the Calcutta Improvement Bill as they appeared in the List of Business for the meetings of the 1st April, 1911, and following days.

best of the light that is in us, and if they, the amendments, do not commend themselves to the official Member in charge of the Bill, in spite of our pointedly drawing attention in time, the responsibility of rejecting them will be his. We shall have done what we deem our duty under the circumstances, and the rest is in their hands. If the official Members do not see their way of accepting the amendments, which are matters of drafting more than anything else, but which are none the less necessary, it will not be worth while to take up the time of the Council in arguing them or pressing for them. For these reasons, I ask for leave to withdraw this amendment, as an earnest indication of the manner in which I shall deal with my amendments."

12. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "within a distance of ten miles from Government House" be added at the end of clause 1 (*3*)

He said:—

"If we refer to clause 146 (*now 148*) of the Bill, which controls the procedure for this proposed extension, and if we read clause 145 (*now 147*) in conjunction with that clause, we find that, when any provision of this Act has been extended to any area under clause 1, sub-clause (3), the Local Government may, by notification published in the Calcutta Gazette, and in such other manner as it may consider necessary, extend, to such area, the whole of the Calcutta Municipal Act of 1899, if it thinks fit to do so, or any portion thereof, subject to such restrictions and modifications, if any, as may be specified in such notification. Clause 146 (*now 148*), no doubt, provides that, before finally publishing any notification under section 1, sub-section (*3*), or section 145, sub-section (*1*), [*now 147*(*1*)] the Local Government shall publish a draft of the same in the Calcutta Gazette, and it is obliging enough to enact that any ratepayer or inhabitant of the area affected by such draft, if he objects to it, may submit his objection, in writing, to the Local Government within six weeks from its publication. The Local Government is next enjoined to take such objection into consideration. Since the amalgamation of the suburbs with Calcutta proper under the Municipal Act, previous to the one now in force, such a large, comprehensive, and I was going to add, encyclopædic question has not come before the Legislature, and certainly not in this incidental way. Hon'ble Members will remember what strenuous opposition was offered to the amalgamation at that time. I do not mean to say that the whole of that objection was well founded and that the amalgamation has not partially justified itself, or that further amalgamation will not be necessary or desirable. But the amalgamation I refer to was resolved on after due consultation of public opinion and detailed and prolonged consideration in Council. But we are, under the new order of things, not to have any of the hitherto existing safeguards, such as they are, and the most extensive and widespread amalgamation would be possible on mere executive action, without any consideration of principles or details in Council. So far as public opinion, expressed on the publication of a draft notification by the Government, is concerned, that is no doubt provided for here for what it is worth. But it can hardly be worth much if all that can be done or said in Council fails.

Ben. Act III of 1899.

"In view of the necessities of the situation, I concede that it may be necessary that some such power should be taken, and I have accordingly indicated, in my amendment, due recognition of the necessity which some feel for such a power. I feel, however, at the same time, and feel strongly, that there ought to be, and must be, some limit with regard to a serious and important matter like this, and although it may be an exaggeration to believe that, by virtue of this clause, if it chooses so to exercise its power, the Government may, by mere notification, include within the purview of this Act a considerable outside area stretching away miles and miles from the metropolis. Though this may be an exaggerated state of things, its likelihood in a modified but no less objectionable form cannot be altogether ignored as an arrant impossibility. As the outside areas grow in importance, value and population by reason of the operation of the Improvement Act, there would be a decided object in extending the area, and such extension at each important step ought to be carefully and judicially considered by the Legislature on due consultation of public opinion.

"The Calcutta Municipality is interested in seeing, according to the opinions that have been collected together in this admirable précis of opinions, which the Legislative Department has prepared for our use, that when it has been recommended that the amalgamation—as I shall call it for present purpose—does take place, the outside municipalities concerned should be called upon to make equitable contribution towards the finances of the Trust. That is not only the observation of the acting Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality but also of the Special Committee of the Corporation, which says that, if the Act were extended outside Calcutta, the outside municipalities should bear a portion of the cost. This view may be quite sound, but the outside municipalities would have their views as well, which would have to be consulted and respected. Objection to this view was forcibly expressed by one of the speakers at the Town Hall meeting the other day, which resulted in the memorial that has been presented to the Government and which was circulated amongst the Members of this Council last night. Babu Jogendra Chandra Mukherjee, a distinguished Vakil and a late Member of this Council, who has been intimately associated with some of the outside municipalities, said as follows:—

'Under clause 56A (now clause 56) the Board can prepare schemes and plans relating to such outside areas and the Select Committee have worked out details in several other parts of the Bill contemplating the application of the proposed Act to those areas. But reading through the list of public bodies which have addressed Government on the subject, and whose criticisms have been taken into consideration by the Select Committee, I have not come across any reference to any communication whatever from any of the municipalities in the neighbourhood of Calcutta which will most certainly be affected by the provisions of the proposed Act. The only provision so far as I can see in the Bill which admits of an expression of opinion on the part of municipalities on the outskirts of Calcutta, or on the part of rate-payers living in those areas, is that they will get a notice before the actual extension of the Act itself in its entirety or of any portion thereof takes place with reference to those areas calling upon them to show cause why the provisions of the Act should not be extended to them. Now I ask you in all seriousness is this enough? Will the outside municipalities concerned get any opportunity of pointing out any defect in the provisions of the Act itself? Further if the area itself be not included in Calcutta by another provision which is contained in the proposed Act, you will have this curious position that large areas outside the town may be brought under the operation of this Act without there being any representatives at all from those areas on the Board constituted as a permanent body under the Act. There may be temporary members of the Board from such areas, but they will have place on the Board merely for a temporary purpose and for a short period only although the interference with the municipal administration of those areas will be of a more permanent and abiding character.

'I think, gentlemen, I am fairly entitled to presume that none of the municipalities, such as Howrah, Cossipore-Chitpur, Manicktala, Garden Reach, Tollygunge, etc., have been consulted as regards this Bill as they should have been, regard being had to the fact that the proposed Act will materially affect the areas under their charge.'

"As matters now stand, Sir, if land outside the Calcutta area were to be acquired before any portion of non-Calcutta areas were amalgamated and the provisions of this Act were extended to them, the owners of these lands would be entitled to certain indulgences and concessions with regard to extra compensation, which, for the moment, is denied to the Calcutta land-owners. They would be denied that right,—at least they ought to be, as I am inclined to read the clause in question,—the moment any amalgamation takes place. That is one of the striking results of these features of the extension, which should be taken into consideration. There may or may not be good reasons why, for the present, that drastic clause about non-payment of extra compensation is not being applied to non-Calcutta lands,—if I may so call them for the sake of convenience and brevity,—but the fact of the extension of the non-Calcutta provisions may withdraw that indulgence from non-Calcutta lands and would make distant municipalities liable for the contribution for which the Calcutta Corporation and their sub-committee press, probably with justice. These are some of the considerations that strike us, Sir, in considering the clause as it stands at present, and it has been thought, by those who agree with me with regard to the framing of this amendment that there ought to be some limit about the extension that may be insisted on under this section when passed. The notes of Objects and Reasons on the clause point out that, for the present, the provisions of the Bill will extend only to the limits of the Calcutta Municipality, but portions of it

[clauses 72, 73 (*now clauses 83, 84*) and 75 (*now omitted*)] will have effect in wider areas already determined, and portions will be applied in areas in the proximity of 'municipal Calcutta,' which will be determined in the future. But the principal provisions of the Bill, which have a much more serious aspect than these comparatively innocent clauses, will be capable of extension over an indefinite area any time and on any reasons that appeal to Government. If some such restriction as I advocate is not placed in the Statute, the position will be intolerable, and inordinate powers will be placed in their hands without any safeguards, no case for which has been foreshadowed in the Objects and Reasons or any of the speeches that we have heard in Council or any official papers that have been published. For this reason, I ask that this restriction of ten-mile limit be added to this clause, which would be amply sufficient for all reasonable present purposes and purposes of the immediate and near future."

The Hon'ble MR. SLACKE said:—

"Sir,—I am sorry I am unable to advise the Council to accept the Hon'ble Member's amendment, because it seems to me inopportune to place any arbitrary limit upon the Board, as we cannot at this stage foresee the scope of the operations of the Board."

The motion was then put and lost.

13. Motion No. 12 being lost, the Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "within a distance of fifteen miles from Government House" be added at the end of clause 1 (*3*).

He said:—

"The next amendment is more liberal than the previous one, and this, at all events, ought to meet all possible requirements. It seeks to place a limit of 15 miles from Government House. I am afraid the expression of opinion from the Hon'ble Vice-President of the Council, that fell in connection with the ten-mile limit, will be taken to have application to this amendment also, though it has a much larger scope. I do not wish to cover the same ground that has been covered in connection with the earlier amendment, for that would be needless waste of the time of the Council. Fifteen miles from Government House, either way, would be very respectable dimensions for any Trust to deal with and an indefinite expansion ought on no account to be contemplated or countenanced. There is an additional observation that strikes me, which I should like to place before this Council, in connection with the larger area. Having regard to the statement which you, Sir, made this morning, the question of financial responsibility ought to be one of great and anxious consideration to this Council, and it should be careful as to how it countenances indefinite expansion. The financial figures have been worked out on certain basis, principally confined to Calcutta as it now stands. This larger responsibility would make the situation still more indefinite, and probably risky and unworkable, if no territorial limit at all is insisted. For that reason, I think it is my duty to press this amendment with a decidedly larger limit than ten-mile, as that limit does not commend itself to the Council."

The Hon'ble MR. SLACKE said:—

"I will ask the Council, Sir, not to accept the amendment for the same reasons which I gave in the case of the previous amendment. In my opinion, it is absolutely unnecessary at present to impose any arbitrary limit upon the actions of the Trustees."

The motion was then put and lost.

Clause 3.

17. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "until dissolution as hereinafter provided" be inserted after the words "perpetual succession", in line 5 of clause 3.

He said :—

"I beg to draw the attention of the Council to clause 195 (*now 177*) of the Bill, which says that, when all schemes sanctioned under this Act have been executed or have been so far executed as to render the continued existence of the Board, in the opinion of the Local Government, unnecessary, the Board shall be dissolved from such date as may be specified. Having regard to these words, it strikes me that some qualifying words, like those I have proposed in my amendment, ought to be introduced after the words 'perpetual succession'. As far as I have been able to find out, there is no express provision for dissolution in the Bombay Act, from which the present words have been borrowed. No doubt it is an essential feature of all Corporations sole that that they should have what is called, in law, perpetual succession; but when a limitation, like that contemplated in clause 195 (*now 177*), has been deliberately provided for, a corresponding limitation seems to be necessary in giving the Corporation limited succession of the kind that is indicated in my amendment of clause 3. To provide for cases like these, what has been called 'continuous identity' has been recommended by Lord Halsbury in his Laws of England; that does away with the idea of perpetual succession, strictly speaking. It ought to be possible, therefore, and I think it is necessary, to provide for these restricting words that I seek to introduce; for the Corporation, which this Bill seeks to create, is one of limited duration, however indefinite, and cannot be said to have perpetual succession in its strict and unlimited sense, though it certainly has and ought to have what Lord Halsbury aptly calls 'continued identity'. For these reasons I recommend the addition of the restricting words after the words 'perpetual succession', for it ought not to be left to the tender mercies of future generations of lawyers as to what, according to the then obtaining rules of interpretation of statutes, 'perpetual succession' will mean, in spite of section 195 (now 177) which makes the dissolution of the Trust dependent upon the will of the Government of the day. The risk I wish to avoid is neither fanciful nor imaginary."

The Hon'ble MR. SLACKE said :—

"I would ask the Council, Sir, to allow the clause, as drafted, to remain as it is, because, in the opinion of the Legal Adviser to the Government, the Hon'ble Member's amendment is a purely verbal one and does not make any improvement whatever in the clause as drafted."

The motion was then put and lost.

18. The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur moved that the word "shall" be substituted for the word "may", in line 5 of clause 3.

He said :—

"Sir,—I beg to move that the word 'shall be substituted for the word 'may', in line 5 of clause 3. This is a formal amendment. The section of the Bill runs thus—

'and such Board shall be a body corporate and have perpetual succession and a common seal, and may by the said name sue and be sued.'

"In the same section the word 'shall' and the word 'may' have been used in two places, conveying the same meaning. Though 'may' sometimes is used in the mandatory sense, the use of the word 'shall' in the earlier part of this very section may lead to a legitimate interpretation that the word 'may' in this section has been purposely used in a permissive, and not obligatory, sense. As it is worded, therefore, it would be optional with any one to sue the Board in any name he may choose, whereas the obvious intention is that they must be sued in that name. I submit that the wording of the Bombay Act, in which the word 'shall' has been used in both the places, may be accepted."

The Hon'ble MR. SLACKE said :—

"I would ask the Council, Sir, to accept the Hon'ble Member's amendment, because it is really not a matter for discussion. We have 'shall' in the Bombay Act, and I think we may as well have 'shall' in this Bill also."

The motion was then put and agreed to.

Clause 4.

19. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that the word "thirteen" be substituted for the word "eleven" in line 1 of clause 4.

He said :—

"Before I go into my amendment, of which I have given notice Your Honour will allow me to express to Your Honour's Government the deep sense of my personal obligation for having kindly consented to let the consideration of the Bill to stand over for a few weeks. I am deeply grateful for this indulgence, and I express not only my own feeling, but also that of my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Golam Hossein Casim Ariff who also was away from India for a short while. It is, however, Sir, a matter of some concern to us to find that the time which has been fixed for the consideration of the Bill is rather inopportune for as Your Honour observes many of our non-official members who have not got the same pressure upon them as others may have, have been unable to be present on this occasion, and for one of us the temptations for a pageant at Dacca have been too strong to induce him to stay here to do his duty, and as for the others the coming ceremony of *Janmustami* has had something to do with their attendance on this occasion. In rising to move our amendments, I cannot escape the feeling that we are considerably handicapped on this occasion, for even if all of us who are present here to-day voted on our side on any particular amendment, there is little hope of such amendment being carried. We are in the position of leading a forlorn hope, but Your Honour and my colleagues will pardon us if we think it our duty to place before this Council our views on what we consider the essential features of the Bill. I am sure Your Honour knows that we, non-official members, are as anxious as our official colleagues that there should be some measure enabling some body to be constituted under the Act to carry out large schemes of improvement of the city of Calcutta. In that our position is identical with that of Government and the public of Calcutta have been anxiously awaiting for many years since it was suggested when first plague broke out, the advent of a comprehensive Improvement scheme. It is not a measure that we oppose, but we only wish to place before Your Honour's Government our view that in the details of that measure there is reasonable scope for difference of opinion, and that it will be better and safer if the measure is carried out with the co-operation of the people concerned. The Local Government Board in England in one of its recent circulars dated 3rd May, 1910, lays great emphasis on this principle of co-operation.

"In the Circular letter which they addressed to town councils and urban and rural district councils on the 31st December, 1909, the Board drew attention to the importance of co-operation on the part of the local authority with the owners and other persons interested in the law proposed to be included in a town planning scheme. The Board desire again to emphasise this point.

"Sir, our grievances have all along been that in seeking to attain an ideal efficiency, the Government of my country is sometimes apt to overlook the environments amidst which it is placed, and it is sometimes, I regret to say more often than otherwise, apt to go forward without taking along with them the people in whose interests it legislates. I would therefore respectfully appeal to my colleagues, official and non-official, that even if they find that there ideal may not at once be attained if they conceded to some extent to popular demands and popular requirements, but if they find that we are making a fair way towards the attainment of that ideal, I ask them to consider whether some concession to popular wishes should not be made. With these few words I come to the specific amendment which is now before us. We have in the Select Committee made a specific advance from the principle originally proposed which, I believe, was from 7 to 11, but there was one consideration which our official friends placed before the Select Committee, and which has to a great extent marred the beneficial effect of that increase, viz., if there was to be an increase of four, the Government which had already a majority should also have a corresponding increase, and that increase of four was split into two parts, two seats being given to Government and two being given to the

non-official or the non-Government element in the composition of the Trust. Well, Sir, I for one do not appreciate the view of Government that in all local matters there should be a directly preponderating voice of Government. In the control of the body which is charged with such matters, I do not certainly appreciate the view that our people should always be treated as children who have yet to learn work. As soon as we succeeded in the Select Committee in increasing the number to four, the benefit of that enhancement was greatly reduced by the attitude of the official members in claiming and securing two of the four for themselves. Well whatever may be the attitude that is a fact which we cannot get over, but I think I am entitled to say that the number that we have now got, namely, three out of eleven is not sufficient for the purposes of proper administration of the body which is going to be created and the proper consideration of the various matters with which it will be entrusted. If we are following the Bombay Act, let us follow it as it is. It was said on a recent occasion when the Bombay Police Act was taken as the model upon which the Calcutta Police Act was framed, that we have got a Bombay Act which is working well. Why should we not have in Calcutta a similar Act on the same lines. Well, Sir, if we are to be governed in India as I suppose we must be, by the argument of analogy let us have the argument pushed to its legitimate issues. If Bombay has got 14 members, Calcutta certainly with a bigger population and more varied interests and a larger superficial area is certainly entitled to 14. I know, Sir, that an eminent Viceroy on one occasion said that if the affairs of Calcutta were entrusted to a single individual, things should go on much better, and Calcutta would soon assume a different and improved aspect. That single individual was as my hon'ble friend to my right reminds me being the Viceroy himself. I have no doubt that many masterful spirits on the Civil Service also harbour a similar feeling. I am speaking in the presence of the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, for whom we all entertain the highest respect. I am quite sure he feels that if he had got control over the Rs. 75 lakhs a year unhampered by the discussion of troublesome colleagues, he would be able to do a great deal more than has been done. Well that may be a correct feeling, and though it may be considered that despotism or absolutism in some respect may be good, we under the British Government have been accustomed to deal with public bodies concerned when dealing with great public questions. Well if that is to be admitted, then I certainly think that the number 11 is far too small for a body that is going to be formed for the disposal of such large sums of money as are likely to come into its hands and the consideration of questions which will greatly affect a very large class of people for the present and for a long time to come, and it is necessary in your own interest that in that body all conflicting opinions should be well represented. At present I submit that that representation does not obtain and why, if we are at all to follow the model of Bombay why should we in this very important particular deviate from that model? There has been no suggestion in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, no justification put forward in the discussions which took place in the Select Committee for limiting the number to 11. I therefore appeal to Your Honour and to my official colleagues with some confidence that in order to associate with yourselves representatives of all the different interests in Calcutta and its immediate vicinity it is not only desirable but necessary and more than necessary and more than desirable I say it is just and fair that this body should at least be composed of 13 members."

Bom. Act IV of 1902.

Ben. Act III of 1910.

The HON'BLE RAI SITA NATH RAY BAHADUR said :—

"I beg to say, Sir, that my amendment is also to the same effect as moved by the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu. But before speaking on the amendment, I beg to say that a cry has been raised in some quarters that the Indian members of this Council are opposed to this measure. I beg to repudiate this allegation emphatically. Living as we do in the midst of congested and most insanitary and unhealthy areas which are the nurseries of all epidemic diseases, it is our earnest desire that prompt measures should be taken to remove all the insanitary areas, to remove congestion, and to provide streets and wide roads in the northern portion of the town. We are not

opposed to the principles of the Bill, but we are opposed to some of the drastic provisions of the Bill,—the provisions which seek to restrict our right of appeal to the High Court, the provisions which seek to reduce the amount of compensation, the provisions which would deprive us of the statutory allowance of 15 *per cent.*—these are the provisions which we are opposed to. I beg to assure Your Honour and the Council that we are not at all opposed to the principles of the Bill. We will hail the Bill with delight provided some modifications are made in the existing provisions.

"I thankfully admit that the Select Committee have been good enough at our instance to raise the number of Trustees from seven to eleven; but I cannot comprehend why our Board should be less comprehensive, should be less representative than that of Bombay which consists of fourteen members. Considering the vastness of interests at stake, the colossal amount of money involved and the magnitude of the task, it is of the utmost importance that the Board should be thoroughly representative and sufficiently comprehensive. The apprehension of the Hon'ble mover of the Bill that the formation of a comprehensive Board here would lead to the disclosure of their schemes and the consequent speculations is, I venture to assert, as unfounded as it is unreasonable. It is by implication a reflection on the representative men of Calcutta that a sufficient number of reliable men amongst them cannot be found here to constitute a Board as comprehensive as that of Bombay."

The HON'BLE MR. BOMPAS said:—

"Sir, I regret that the mover of this amendment finds that this is not an opportune time for the consideration of this Bill. He appears to be somewhat hard to please. The month of April was originally fixed for the consideration of the Bill and the debate was then adjourned to August to suit his convenience, and still he finds the moment inopportune. Certainly there was no sinister motive in fixing on this date, and I for my part feel no satisfaction in hearing from the Hon'ble Member that some of the non-official members are not present. On the contrary I wish that more non-official members were present, for I have every confidence that I can persuade some of them to oppose this amendment. There are several amendments to this clause 4 proposing to raise the number of members of the Trust, and I will not ask the members of this Council to listen to a somewhat barren discussion of the abstract question whether 11 or 13 is the proper number for a body of this kind. The amendments proposed by the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu and the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur are followed by consequential amendments, which state what interest these additional members are to represent, and what their qualifications are to be. In considering whether it is desirable to raise the number of members of the Trust from 11 to 13, it is impossible to do so satisfactorily without also considering what is the object to be attained in doing so as revealed by the subsequent and consequential amendments. There have been, in the course of the years that have passed since this Bill was brought under consideration, various opinions as to the number of members that should constitute the Trust. When the Bill was submitted to this Council it was intended that the Board shall consist of the Chairman of the Corporation, two Government nominees and three members elected—two by the Corporation and one by the Chamber of Commerce.

"In 1904, as members of this Council are aware, a Committee sat to consider the provisions of the draft Bill. That Committee was strongly in favour of a small executive body of six members, which would act secretly and act vigorously. It was also proposed that that body should be entirely composed of nominated members. The late Babu Nalin Behari Sarkar was strongly opposed to the elective system. The Chamber of Commerce was also in favour of six members. When the proposal was submitted to the Government of India and to the Secretary of State, they agreed that a body of six would be most effective. These opinions must carry some weight with every thinking man. A good deal can be said in favour of a small executive body. The Chamber of Commerce

still adheres to the opinion that the smaller number is preferable. There were, however, several opinions, received from public bodies, in favour of a larger body, and it was recognised that the Corporation of Calcutta which would make substantial contributions to the funds of the Trust and upon which will devolve the assets and liabilities of the Trust, should have a substantial voice in the administration of the Trust. To give the Corporation such a representation and to add one or two other elected members necessitated the raising of the number of members above six. But I do not suggest that the Trust, as constituted, is intended to be representative of all the classes and all the interests in Calcutta, and what is more, I will ask this Council to hold that a body of thirteen must be as inadequate to do that as a body of eleven.

"This Trust will have very large funds to administer. The Government is taking from the general tax-payers considerable annual sums as well as large lump grants, and the Government in doing so—as every Government must—is bound to see the money put into the hands of a body for whose administration it will be to a large extent responsible. That would certainly be the course that would be adopted in England. I do not know of any case in England in which public money raised from general taxation for a public improvement is entrusted to anybody but a body nominated by Government. Take the case of the Congested Districts Board in Ireland. It might have been thought that in a country like Ireland where class feeling runs so high, provision would have been made to represent different classes and conflicting interests—landlords and tenants, Catholics and Protestants. But this has not been done and was never suggested. In 1891, when the Congested Districts Board was first created, it consisted of two *ex-officio* members and five members appointed by the Crown. In 1909, it was reconstituted, and now consists of three *ex-officio* members, nine unpaid members appointed by the Crown for five years and two paid members on £ 2,000 a year each holding office during pleasure. In 1909, the Parliament allotted funds for the purpose of promoting industrial and agricultural development and also for the construction of main roads. Two Boards were constituted to carry out these operations and to these the funds were entrusted. These Boards were not representative. There are eight Development Commissioners appointed by the Crown for a period of ten years, while the Road Board consists entirely of persons appointed by the Treasury. These are illustrations of the working of the principle which I submit to this Council, to wit: that if Government takes money from the general tax payer it owes it to him to keep control over the agents who will spend the money and cannot divest itself of that responsibility.

"I do not regret the addition to the Board of some elected members. I look upon those members mainly as a guarantee to the public that the Board which will spend their money will not be actuated by motives which would not bear the light of the day. These elected members representing the public will see that nothing is done contrary to the public interest, and that the public money should be spent in such a way as will bear scrutiny. The particular amendment moved by the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu aims at raising the number of Trustees to thirteen, and the Hon'ble Member, as his subsequent amendment shows, desires that these two additional members, should represent the landholding classes of Calcutta. There are some more similar amendments. But this amendment is the first step in the move to add two representatives of the landholding classes to this Trust. Now the land-owning classes of Calcutta are vitally interested in this Bill. That is to say, they are a class that will be vitally affected by the operations of this Bill. But it does not follow that a person who is greatly interested in the decision of any matter should necessarily have a prevailing voice in deciding it. No one is so interested in the result of a criminal trial as the accused in the dock. But that is no reason why he should be allowed to decide as to his own guilt. There are interests which disqualify as well as interests which qualify. There are other classes which are as much interested as owners of property in the operations which it is proposed to undertake on the basis of this Bill. There is the enormous mass of labour which is attracted to Calcutta and which now suffers seriously in health by having to reside in congested

and over-populated quarters of the town owing generally to the lack of proper means of communication, and to the insanitary lines of which much of the town has been built. The claims of this class among others to consideration are as great as those of the property owners. A sum of fifty lakhs of rupees has been given to Bombay by the Government of India, and none of us grudges it being given to that city, although the sum was taken from the general revenue. But after all the population of Bombay or the population of Calcutta is less than a million. Many districts of Bengal have a population of double that number. But we know that there is no chance of a grant of a hundred lakhs being made, say, to the district of Burdwan, the population of which may be two millions. The resources of Government cannot possibly extend so far. But this fact must necessarily make those who live outside Calcutta and Bombay watch with a jealous eye the manner in which these large grants are spent. When we saw the allotment of this sum to Bombay, I for one did not feel the desire that it should be handed over to a committee of landowners to divide according to their mutual satisfaction. What I, and, I think, most of us, felt at once was that it was the duty of the Government of India to see that this large grant was spent with the utmost economy and the utmost efficiency. I submit that this scheme is not a matter of local interest only. The people of Calcutta will only provide three-eighths of the money to be spent, and those living outside Calcutta will provide five-eighths of the cost of the works that will be undertaken by the Trust, and they will have a preponderating interest in the administration. And I submit that it is the duty of the Government to protect their interests. It is the duty of the Government to see that the money shall be spent by an impartial body and a body free from the suspicion that must attach to a body composed mainly of those who have vested interests in existing conditions in Calcutta. With these words I would ask the Council to reject this amendment."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—

"Well, Sir, I am obliged to my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas for a very frank statement of his views. I have nothing to complain of. But when I stated that the sitting of this important session of this Council had by some coincidence been fixed at a time when some of the hon'ble members were unable to attend, I did not for a moment suggest or intend to suggest, and if there is any suggestion like that I expressly withdraw it, that there was any sinister motive which actuated the Government in fixing that time. There was no such thought passing through my mind. Why is it and how is it that that thought comes to my friend's mind? Did he at all by some psychological process think that things might be so taken as to give it an aspect which he was so anxious to combat? There was no evil in my mind, nor any suggestion of evil. My hon'ble friend says that the original idea was to entrust the working of this Trust to a body who would act secretly and vigorously. I will remind my friend from the history of his own country that the Star Chamber was a secret and vigorous body, but it had to go its way; and so many other secret and vigorous bodies like the cabinets of Louis XIV and Louis XVI. It is well known that secrecy in the matter of public work has ceased to be a doctrine and is no longer believed by any man or body in matters of administration concerning large masses of people. Secrecy may be very good in the Turkish and Russian Empires, but in no department, I hope, of the British Empire, and in the present framing of the Bill carrying on the proceedings of the Board in secrecy has been given up. There is to be the full light of day, and I may remind my friend that instances in the history of the world are not rare where bodies created by Government have misapplied the money that has been entrusted to them from time to time, and that it is only by the appointment of private individuals that misapplication of public funds has been put a stop to. But apart from that, Sir, my hon'ble friend has again made this astounding declaration that in England public funds are not entrusted to representative bodies for distribution but to secret or private Boards. It is a news to me, Sir. Does my hon'ble friend know what enormous sums the London County Council has spent for the improvement of London?"

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"I am afraid the hon'ble member has misunderstood me. What I said was that money given by Government from the national exchequer for a certain purpose is invariably spent under the control of the Government.

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—

"I accept my friend's explanation, but if he had only considered the situation in Ireland, where there were varied interests which could only be safeguarded by third persons, he would see that that example would not apply to the state of things in Calcutta. My friend has admitted that the presence of outsiders on the Board is after all to some extent desirable, and I am grateful to him for that admission. I do not wish that outsiders should be there to fatten their own interests, and I suppose that it is not the wish of any body here that different elements should be introduced into the composition of this Trust for the benefit of any particular interest. My object—if I had not been able to make it clear—is this: that all interests affected should be considered, not that those interested should have predominence; but if any class of people—be they the offending landlords of Calcutta or otherwise—are injuriously affected, they should have a hearing. That their case should be properly considered, I suppose, is a proposition which will commend itself to my hon'ble friend, who has exercised judicial functions for many years, and I am sure he will assent that persons whose interests are being affected should be given a fair hearing. In that view, I had suggested that the numbers should be increased. My hon'ble friend has gone further and attacked me, if I may say without disrespect, from behind. Well, Sir, the landlords, whether in Calcutta or outside Calcutta, seem to be a veritable bugbear to the official mind. They may have their fault; who of us, human as we are, are without our faults. Even the mighty members of the Civil Service will admit that they have had their faults in the past at least. But I say this that it is a mistake to suppose that the landlords' interests are such that they should be brushed aside, that they should have no voice in the Board which is going to adopt measures which will largely affect them, and in using the word "landlord" I take care to state what I mean. I do not mean to refer to the great territorial landlords in Europe who have usurped large parts of the city and who have built tenement residences for the poor and for the occupiers. It is not they who are in my mind, for, if any such class does exist in Calcutta, they are powerful enough and wealthy enough to protect their own interests. But I refer, Sir, to quite another class of landlords, just as in the Punjab the cultivators are called the zamindars because they own the land which they cultivate in some sense. So in Calcutta the occupiers of those dwellings that you see on the north of Bowbazar Street are the landlords of Calcutta who will be very seriously affected. It is difficult for Englishmen, brought up under a different state of things altogether and in a place where large tracts of land are held by individuals and where they make their own terms, to realise the real state of things which obtains in an oriental city like Calcutta which has grown under its present conditions for the last century, and I shall come to that point later on when we consider the question of additional compensation to be awarded to those who will be displaced by reason of the carrying out of these improvements. But if the wealthier landlords do not appeal to you, I say at once that I do not represent them in this Council. They are men who are able and worthy enough to protect their own interests, and some of them are in this Council. I represent the middle classes, the middle class householders, who have occupied ancestral houses in Calcutta ever since the days of British rule in India, ever since the time of Clive and Hastings, and is considering this Act from the very beginning to end I am concerned with the question as to how the rights of these people are to be dealt with, as to how large masses of them are to be removed from one place to another, as to how they are to be treated in connection with improvements which are to be carried out. It is because these matters have to be considered that I think the representative of this class ought

to be in your Board to place their voice before the Board. It will do you no harm, it will not weaken your composition, for under the constitution as it is Government has got (*a*), Government has got (*b*), Government has got (*c*), and all four of (*d*), so that it has got seven out of a body composed of 11 members. Then the Government has got in the representative of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce a gentleman who is always animated by European ideals and inspired by things which he sees in his own country, and who in a measure in the carrying out of large improvements will support Government in their laudable desire to effect improvements, and I am quite sure also that the middle class people will desire to associate themselves with you. They will only seek to do so, in order to prevent you from falling into a great error, to prevent you from ignoring their legitimate grievances, to prevent you from undertaking operations which may lead to disaster, and to prevent you from accentuating the discontent which a measure like this, if carried without due consideration, is bound to foment. Will you say that you will disregard all these? 'We shall go on in our way, discontent or no, misery or no, because we think that this should be done for your protection, for the greater efficiency of the improvements which we will undertake.' Does my friend say—would he venture to say: 'You landlords will have no representatives in this body, although you represent ⅞ths of the population, although you contribute towards the cost of this improvement scheme, and I shall do what is good for you.' But what of those whose houses will be taken without the payment of the 15 per cent. compensation because it is in insanitary neighbourhood, because it is occupied under circumstances for which it ought not to receive the full value for which it ought to be sold in the open market? What of those upon whom you will levy an enormous amount of burden for the privilege of retailing a portion of land about which when the matter comes on for consideration I will place the experience of England about the recoupment and the betterment processes? Do they not by the process of recoupment contribute towards the capital cost of the schemes that are going to be carried out? And what of that powerful body, the Corporation of Calcutta, which has got the ultimate responsibility, the entire financial responsibility of this Trust? Where in this body is the representative of this class of householders?

"First of all you have got a Government President; secondly you have the Chairman of the Corporation, a Government official and three other members of the Corporation. You will at once tell me 'Here I make a present of *three* to you,' but how three? I am tendering you this challenge. Let us consider who these three are. One of these will be elected by the 25 elected Commissioners. These elected members are again elected not only by the landholders or the residential owners of Calcutta, but by the occupiers also. So they are not in any true sense the representatives of the householders of Calcutta, that is the man who is to be elected by the 25 Commissioners. These 25 Commissioners are returned by the owners—by the property holders as well as by the tenants. You cannot, therefore, say that this is the man who represents the landlords of Calcutta. The other man is elected by whom—by the other 25 Commissioners—and who are these 25 Commissioners—15 Government nominees, of whom I believe twelve are Government officials, 4 representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, 4 of the Calcutta Trades Associations and 2 of the Port Trust. Of these 25, who do you say would represent the landholding classes? Then come to the whole body of 50. There again you have got a composite mixture of opposites, by what chemical process will you extract as representative of the landholding classes of Calcutta from this body. You have given a representation to the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce because they are interested in the jute industry. Are the householders not interested? Are they not interested at the present moment and are they not interested in the future of Calcutta? I ask you this in all fairness. Do you think that I seek to introduce this amendment in order to find room for these obnoxious individuals in the Board? Have you given them any where any direct representation? Have you considered their claims. These are matters for

your consideration. You have got the power, but you have not got the will. Popular opinion has been lightly set aside; do not for God's sake add to the discontent already existing."

A division was then taken, with the following result:—

Ayes 18.

The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu.
The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.S.I., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi.
The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Apcar.
The Hon'ble Mr. Golam Hossain Cassim Ariff.
The Hon'ble Mr. Saiyed Wasi Ahmad.
The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din.
The Hon'ble Babu Hrishi Kesh Laha.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. B. Dutt.
The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray.
The Hon'ble Babu Braja Kishor Prasad.
The Hon'ble Mr. Dip Narayan Singh.
The Hon'ble Babu Bal Krishna Sahay.

Noes 27.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke, C.S.I., *Vice-President.*
The Hon'ble Rai Kisori Lal Goswami Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. T. Greer, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Macpherson, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. W. Collin.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. E. Garrett.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Butler.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. P. Chapman.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Cumming.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. Wheeler, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. K. Finnimore.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. L. Maddox.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. C. Mitra.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. W. Küchler.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. F. Morshead.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Bompas.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. L. Halliday, M.V.O., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. A. W. Oldham.
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad, Khan Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. F. Payne.
The Hon'ble H. J. Hilary.
The Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. G. Grant Gordon, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Norman McLeod.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. Stewart.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. Bradshaw.
The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Zahir-ud-din.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. Filgate.

The following members were absent:—

The Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Prodyat Kumar Tagore, KT.

The Hon'ble Kumar Shiba Nandan Prasad Singh.

The Hon'ble Maharaj Kumar Gopal Saran Narayan Singh.

The Hon'ble Babu Kirtanand Sinha.

The Hon'ble Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo.

The Hon'ble Dr. Abdullah-al-Mamun Suhrawardy.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Sarfaraz Husain Khan.

The result of the division was ayes 18, noes 27, and the motion was therefore lost.

Motion No. 19 having been lost, an identical Motion (No. 20), of which the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur had given notice, was withdrawn.

21. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar moved that the word "twelve" be substituted for the word "eleven" in line 1 of clause 4.

He said:—

"I, on my part, have no idea of withholding the purpose of my amendment. I openly avow that my intention is to obtain another member for the Corporation, and I will go further to say that my observations on this amendment shall cover my amendment to clause 7, if only the Hon'ble Member will allow this amendment to pass. I regret that my hon'ble friend has begun to gird at the landlords already. If I may refer to a personal matter, I, on my part, have but the slightest interest as a landlord, and such as I have is not held on my own volition. The knowledge I have obtained of the position of landlords and my study of their prospects under this Bill when it becomes law, however, influence me to say that I would not become, by my choice, a landlord in Calcutta. My only feeling about landlords is that they should have fair treatment. But it seems to me that we are introducing a new code of morality—'not to do to others as they should do unto you.' The same feeling against landlords has found expression in England. Mr. Alfred Lyttleton, from his place in the House of Commons, in the discussion on the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, ascribed it to tenants who think that it is for themselves to fix the rent they should pay. And I do not seek admission by amendment for another member of the Corporation to reinforce the landlords or in order that he may scrutinize the expenditure of the Board. I want rather to bring to the aid of the Board co-operation with those who will be affected.

"I am glad that my hon'ble friend (Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu) has already brought to the notice of the Council the advantage of co-operation. Sir, no person who has endeavoured to study the special laws from which we are borrowing, and their practical working in England, can have failed to observe that co-operation is the key-note of their proceedings in that country, and that bureaucratic or departmental action would have been fatal to successful operation under those Acts. Co-operation is made a prominent feature in their Statutes and is emphasised by rules and regulations of the Local Government Board. Personal effort by individuals representing local authorities, to obtain co-operation with those who will be affected, is insisted upon, by workers and writers alike, as a necessity to try to remove, so much as is possible, hardship on owners of small properties. This entails great labour, but it is found, as is to be expected, to quote the words of a high authority who has devoted himself to the subject and written most usefully on it: 'So much more work is done when those concerned are pulling together, instead of different ways.' In England, co-operation is a living element, because the authorities to give effect to these special laws are local municipal bodies composed, throughout, of popularly elected councillors who are in intimate touch with the people whom they represent. The conditions here are to be different. But while I accept the Board *ad hoc*, it is not inconsistent with that attitude if I examine the composition of the Board and the effect of its working for the purpose for which it is being created.

"I have no desire to minimise the effect of the generous contribution, by the Government, of the special taxes that are promised. But mere provision of money, for a Board such as is contemplated, for the purpose of a law such as is before us, will not necessarily spell success, any more than the handing over of a cheque would equal the service that personal interest and a proper understanding of the wants of those whose poverty it is desired to relieve, can achieve. There is anxiety now; it may develop into discontent and dissatisfaction which will hamper the smooth working of the Act, unless the Board are capable of getting into touch with those whose rights are threatened, and winning their confidence and co-operation in the measures that are contemplated.

"I have desired, in my amendments, not to be out of proportion to the view now entertained by the Government, and yet to ask for so much representation as I think I very fairly may ask for the Corporation,—to which body, I

may add, as their representative in the Council, I have confined my attention. I have left it to others to move as in their discretion they might think fit on behalf of other interests. On my own part, I do not seek to advance the claim of any association or individual. Personally I am not concerned, because, with a Board that will be constituted as is contemplated, I believe that the Corporation will be best represented for the work of the Board by men of this country, and I shall not offer myself as a candidate. But, Sir, the more I have studied this subject, the more firm has my opinion grown that it would be a real help to the Board if the number of Trustees were increased, to give opportunity for a larger representation by those who, I think, would most usefully serve the Board and, therefore, the public: not as occupants of merely honorary offices, but workers who would give ungrudgingly of their time and labour: and among the workers on the Board, I believe none would be found more zealous than such as may be chosen from among the elected Commissioners of the Calcutta Corporation.

"The maintenance of secrecy for the schemes of the Board, as a reason for keeping the Board of Trustees numerically small, has been wisely abandoned as an impossible ideal. The principle that where there is taxation there should be representation, has been in a measure recognised. But the most important reason of all, for wider and popular representation on the part of those who will be affected, co-operation and the necessity for securing a representation that will help to that end,—has apparently been neglected.

"After the careful consideration I have been giving to the questions involved, I have been led to the conclusion that there is even greater need of popular representation for the work before the Board than for municipal administration, of course under the actual control of the Government such as exists in England. My appeal, however, is whittled down to a very humble dimension; but even that little, I am assured, will be an advantage to the public, if it is allowed. And we have an additional reason for consideration that gives a stronger claim than others have, in the provision that on the Corporation will fall the ultimate responsibility of the acts and expenditure of the Board."

The Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Behadur said:—"Sir, the amendment which stands in my name is exactly the same as that which stands in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar. I should only add a few more observations to what has already been said on this subject by the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu and the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar. The enlargement of the Board by one or two members forms the gist of the amendments. Government has shown its anxiety in having a fair and adequate representation of different interests. To quote the words of the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas, one class of people, namely, the land-owners and the owners of houses, who are not only vitally interested but would be vitally affected by the Bill, have got no representative on the Board, and the question therefore is ought not the Government to be consistent in having a representative from the land-holders in the Board. What I beg to submit, Sir, is that in order to maintain and preserve consistency some provision should be made by which the land-holders can have at least one representative."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bompas said:—"Sir, I must resist this amendment and the two similar amendments raising the number of members from 11 to 12. The mover of this amendment has very fairly made his proposal comprehensible to the Council by explaining the effect of the consequential amendments Respecting the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar's amendment, I may say that I have no intention of girding at the Corporation. He has charged me with girding at the landlords, but I think unjustly. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu in his reply spoke of the landlords as obnoxious individuals and called them by other hard names as if I had made use of those epithets. But I think that the members of the Council will bear me out when I say that it was not I who used language of that kind. The interest of the landlords in the working of the Trust is not of such nature that it would be wise to give them a preponderating voice in the Board. There is an interest which qualifies a man to serve in a Board, and we all

know that there are interests which would also disqualify a man serving in the Board. I do not deny that the landlords are interested in the scheme, but I think their very interest should disqualify them from having a preponderating voice in the working of the Board. If I had the eloquence of the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, and could take up the time of the Council, I could also draw a picture of the sorrows and trials of the tenants and of the labourers living in crowded and insanitary *bustees*. There are many classes who suffer. It is possible that the operations of the Trust will result in the lowering of rents in Calcutta. Why should not those whose interest lies in the lowering of rents have a preponderating influence on the Board?

"As regards the Corporation, I resist the amendment on the ground that, although the Corporation has such a large interest in the working of the Trust and provides a large portion of the funds, the representation that it has—it is represented by the Chairman and three elected members—is quite adequate and fair. It is misleading to say, 'Oh, I ask for one member, and it can't do any harm.' The Corporation is generously represented and I cannot assent to the increased representation which will upset that balance which now subsists. The argument against having one more landlord appears to me to be covered by what I said in dealing with the former amendment. That interest is an important one, but no one can deny that they are well represented. The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce will probably send a landlord as one of the Trustees. The Corporation of Calcutta will, I think, also send landlords. Undoubtedly there is a preponderance of landlords on the Corporation, and it is inconceivable to me how the interests of landlords and of the ratepayers should not be represented by the elected members from the Corporation.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar has insisted strongly on the necessity of co-operation between the Trust and the public. I do not think that the constitution of the Trust and the proportion of the representatives of the Corporation on that Trust has very much to do with such co-operation. That will depend very largely on the spirit in which the Trust acts and it is quite possible for a single Government officer and a purely nominated body to recognise the advantages of co-operation between the authorities and the public and to seek to secure such co-operation. Both he and the mover of the first amendment have quoted from the Circular issued by the Local Government Board. We all agree with the spirit that animates that Circular, but I must point out that it is not strictly in point, for it was issued in reference to town-planning schemes. Under the law which authorises the formation of such schemes, the local authorities have power to dictate the manner in which landlords shall develop their estates. Obviously no such scheme could possibly be framed except in consultation with the landlords.

"As regards facilities for co-operation I would ask the members of this Council to look at clause 17A (*now 19*) of this Bill.

"They will see that in that clause the Board has power to co-opt additional members for any particular purpose, and under clause 18 the Board has power to appoint outsiders to serve on committees. There is no similar provision in the Bombay Act, and I submit that these provisions afford every reasonable means of co-operation between the Trust and the public. In Bombay the Municipality supplies the bulk of the funds which are administered by the Trust. The Bombay Trust received no money grant from Government and the proceeds of no special taxation. But the Bombay Corporation has only four representatives on a Council of fourteen, while we propose to give the Calcutta Corporation three members out of eleven. The proportion is the same, although Calcutta bears nothing like the same proportion of expenditure as is done in Bombay. In view of these considerations I would again ask the Council to leave the clause as it stands."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—

"The Hon'ble Member has misunderstood me. I did not suggest that an extra member would do no harm, but, on the contrary, that he would be of great

help. The Hon'ble Member has very fairly attempted to meet me by reference to clause 17A (*now 19*). But his answer is not sufficient. Those who may be appointed will be appointed by favour of the Board. They will not be members of the Board; they will not have the same influence and the same opportunity for usefulness and rendering help. The Bombay Trust may not have received an annual subvention or grant of money, but they were given the use of property valued at over 50 lakhs. And as for landlords, I am innocent of landlordism in my proposal, in intention or purpose. If a landlord becomes a Trustee under cover of my amendment, it will be due to his merits in other respects rather than the fact that he happens to belong to that class. I will not take up further time of the Council in view of the voting disclosed in the last issue. But the Hon'ble Member in charge must pardon me if I say that he has not met me in my contention."

A division was then taken, with the following result:—

Ayes 18.

The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu.
The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.I.E., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi.
The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Apcar.
The Hon'ble Mr. Golam Hossain Cassim Ariff.
The Hon'ble Mr. Saiyid Wasi Ahmad.
The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din.
The Hon'ble Babu Hrishi Resh Laha.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. B. Dutt.
The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Sen Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray.
The Hon'ble Babu Braja Kishor Prasad.
The Hon'ble Mr. Dip Narayan Singh.
The Hon'ble Babu Bal Krishna Sahay.

Noes 27.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke, C.S.I., *Vice-President.*
The Hon'ble Rai Kisori Lal Goswami Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. T. Greer, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Macpherson, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr E. W. Collin.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. E. Garrett.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Butler.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. P. Chapman.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Cumming.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. Wheeler, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. K. Finnimore.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. L. Maddox.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. C. Mitra.
The Hon'ble Mr G. W. Küchler.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. F. Morshead.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Bompas.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. L. Halliday, M.V.O., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. A. W. Oldham.
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Khan Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr C. F. Payne.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. J. Hilary.
The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. G. Grant Gordon, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Norman McLeod.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. Stewart.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. Bradshaw.
The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Zahir-ud-din.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. Filgate.

The following members were absent:—

The Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore, KT.
The Hon'ble Kumar Shiba Nandan Prosad Singh.
The Hon'ble Maharaj-Kumar Gopal Saran Narayan Singh.
The Hon'ble Babu Kirtanand Sinha.
The Hon'ble Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo.
The Hon'ble Dr. Abdullah Al-Mamun Sahrawardy.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Sarfaraz Husain Khan.

The result of the division was Ayes 18, Noes 27, and the motion was therefore lost.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

22. The Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur to move that the word "twelve" be substituted for the word "eleven" in line 1 of clause 4.

23. If motion No. 20 be carried the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that the word "four" be substituted for the word "three" in clause 4 (c).

24. If motion No. 21 be carried, the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar to move that the word "four" be substituted for the word "three" in clause 4 (c).

25. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that after sub-clause (*d1*) [*now sub-clause* (*e*)] of clause 4, the following be inserted, namely:—

(*d2*) a member of the British Indian Association.

He said:—

"Sir,—It was an intelligent and an irresistible anticipation of events that made me hesitate fruitlessly to seek to disturb the figure 11 as it stands in the Bill. My amendment merely seeks a slight readjustment in the assignment of the seats, so that a representative of a body which is not purely commercial—such as the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the National Chamber of Commerce, must be taken to be—may come in, and I ask that, instead of the Government reserving to itself four out of the 11 members under sub-clause (*e*) [*now sub-clause* (*f*)] of clause 4, one should be given to this public body, and the Government should have at its disposal *three* instead of *four*. The principle of associating representatives of public bodies with the Trust did not find acceptance in the earlier stages of the consideration of the Bill, when, in the interests of secrecy, promptitude and continuity, the Government of India of 1907 did not see its way to recommend a larger body than six. But a change came over the Councils of the Government in 1908, when the Hon'ble Mr. John Morley, as he then was, while agreeing that the Board should not be a large body, thought that Trustees should be elected by the Municipal Corporation, and perhaps by other bodies. That was in 1908, and the only other body that was accepted as fit to return such a representative was the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. When the matter came up before the Select Committee, the Select Committee was good enough to add the National Chamber of Commerce as well, for which, I am sure, we are all thankful. But I am afraid, Sir, the representation of other public bodies, contemplated by the Hon'ble Mr. Morley, does not go far enough even with the concession that the Select Committee has made, and it is necessary that some public body that is not representative of any particular interest and limited, should have the opportunity of sending a representative to this Board. After careful consideration, I thought that the British Indian Association might fittingly have that concession. Sir, so much has already been said about landlordism and anti-landlordism that I shall not attempt to cover the same ground, at this stage of the debate. Although the British Indian Association is popularly believed to be, and is also called, a landlords' association, I can, without fear of contradiction or challenge, claim that it is no such thing. My Hon'ble friend, Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, and myself, whom the landlords proper would object to term as landlords, happen to be members of that association. I have been carefully going through the list of 160 members of the British Indian Association that constitute that body at the present moment, and the most exaggerated of imaginations would find it impossible to declare that body to be purely an association of landlords. In view of this, there can be no objection to my amendment on the part of those who would like to keep direct representation of landlords out of the Board, if possible. The British Indian Association, Sir, does consist, no doubt, of a fair and, I am prepared to say, even a large, body of landlords owning lands both in Calcutta and within the Province. But it also consists of merchants, of professional men, like my hon'ble friend and myself, who cannot aspire to rank as landlords in the larger, and as some would like to call, the proper, sense of that term. That being so, I thought that it woul be a body that could fittingly receive the honour of appointing a delegate to this Board. When a question like this came up before this Council in connection with the present Municipal Bill, it was urged, though not without much effect, that the British Indian Association should be one of the bodies allowed to return members to the Corporation. Sir Edward Baker,—with regard to whose absence from this Council at the consideration of this vastly important measure I desire to associate myself with what fell from Your Honour on the previous occasion,—was in charge of the Municipal Bill at the moment that this particular question came up. And in referring to the various bodies who were aspirants for the honour of representation on the Corporation, the Hon'ble Mr. Baker observed: 'I now turn to the amendment of the Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen, which is, on the whole, a moderate amendment. He proposes to reduce the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and the

Trades Association to three each; he would assign two seats to the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, two seats to the Muhammadan Association and two to the University.' The representative of the University has not thought fit on the present occasion, to put forward the claims of University representation, but does press the claims of the British Indian Association which were admitted on that occasion by the Hon'ble Mr. Baker, who proceeded to say: 'The first thing that occurs to one, on looking at these proposals, is that the one association in Calcutta which would have a prior claim to special representation, if we were giving any, is left out,—I mean the British Indian Association. The Hon'ble Member felt, I think (that was Babu Jatra Mohan Sen, who had not a word to say about the association) the weakness of his position in omitting that body, because he said that it would be for the Government to appoint representatives from that association. But if we are going to give in the body of the Act special representation to any additional association, I think there can be no question that the British Indian Association has the first claim.' I should have liked to remind Sir Edward Baker now of his observations on that occasion, if he was here, and, with no less confidence, I remind Your Honour and this Council of what fell from the responsible adviser of Government on that occasion. The principle that representatives of other public bodies should be associated in the Trust has been fully conceded by the Hon'ble Mr. John Morley, although he advocated that the Trust should not be large, and in not moving for a larger number, I have accepted what Lord Morley laid down and which has been carried out by the Select Committee; but I repeat that the essence of the concession made by Lord Morley, coupled with what the Hon'ble Mr. Baker said on the occasion to which I have referred, makes it abundantly clear that that principle has not been fully given effect to. The one association which could possibly be allowed to have any representative, if any, and which would have occurred to Sir Edward Baker, is the British Indian Association, which has been left out, and I believe that that association should be allowed a representative, which can easily be arranged if the Government, instead of reserving to itself the four seats mentioned in clause 4 (*e*), [*now 4* (*f*)] were to give up one, and make a present of it to the body that I name. Sir, the question of the representatives of landlords as such, in the sense of those who are responsible for correcting the insanitary evils that the Bill seeks to combat, has been referred to on more than one occasion in the course of this morning's debate, and the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has observed that in a trial it would be out of the question to allow the accused to participate in the trial, although he would be vitally affected and interested in the result of that trial. If, Sir, landlords are to rank as the accused in the present case, it is difficult to see why they are to be denied representation for that reason, when the Government and the Corporation, who would also be the co-accused in the case, should not be denied similar representation. Who is it that is responsible for the present state of things? Have the Government and the Corporation no share in the blame that is to be attached for the existing state of things? Let the report of the Beverley Commission answer, and in any event the peers of the accused ought to have a place on the bench at such a trial. There is no need to go into an elaborate analysis and apportionment of the blame that could be apportioned, if there was any need to do so; but the Buildings Commission, the recommendations of which are the real basis of what we are proceeding with to-day, made it quite clear that those who had been responsible for the insanitary administration before the Municipal Act came into force were as much responsible for the present state of things as those that came afterwards; and therefore, the Corporation, who had powers given to it and never exercised those powers, are, to an extent, responsible for the present state of things. I can recall to mind one instance in the neighbourhood of the Jellia Para Nebutollah Lanes *Bustees*, schemes for improvement of which had been before the Corporation for twenty years, and ever since I was a member of that Corporation: a workable scheme was sanctioned, a notification was issued, and lands were forbidden to be built upon. They proceeded so far, and then, somehow or other, the scheme was abandoned. If the scheme had been carried out, we should have had a fine road in the neighbourhood. The insanitary slums, which plague and other diseases visit first, infest the longest and leave the last, would have been a

thing of the past. But it has not been and was not to be because there was unaccountable vaccilation I am not impeaching the Corporation with regard to that, but I am only illustrating the correctness of my proposition that, if the landlords of Calcutta are to rank as the accused in this case and, therefore, to be denied representation, the Government and the Corporation occupy a similar position, though they may not be culprits to the same degree, perhaps, as the landlords, with regard to whom I for one moment accept the use of this obnoxious epithet. Therefore, there is nothing in an argument like this that the landlords' interest ought not to have any direct representation, because they are in the position of an accused, and, therefore, although vitally interested in the trial, they cannot be allowed to take part.

"Sir, the framers of this Bill have largely, no doubt, gone on the analogy of what is happening in England with regard to a very restricted area. The reason why more had not been done in London, with a population as large as that of Ireland, was because of the leasehold system that has been referred to with great effect by the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, and I will not detract from that eloquent pronouncement by any observations of my own; but we have nothing like that in this country, as here it is a case mostly of people living in their own houses, and that dignifies them into the position of landholders. That is a mistaken state of things which, I think, ought not to be allowed to colour our deliberations, which are very much more comprehensive than those relating to the little consequential Acts which British legislation of late has thought of. Ideas and opinions are very much in advance now in England of those that have always prevailed in this country and still prevail with regard to many matters and we should be careful as to how we introduce premature ultra socialistic ideas as to property here. However that may be, it is not the question of revision of leasehold estates so far as my amendment is concerned. I seek to plead for the representation of a cultured and enlightened public body, which, ever since public life began in this country, has admittedly been doing great service, and which is not a purely landlords' association—which admits to its membership those that cannot claim to be landlords; it contains members of the learned professions, merchants and other representative people, men of light and leading who can assist the Government in their deliberations. That is the work that the association has so long been doing, and that is the association on whose behalf I claim the acceptance of this amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. M. S. DAS said :—

"Your Honour,—I have not made a study of the interests of the different classes of the population who are either likely to benefit or to be affected prejudically by the Bill before the Council, and I did not, I confess, make a special study of the Bill. One thing I notice, that there is a provision in the Bill that people who come to Calcutta and go from Calcutta are to be subjected to a certain taxation. That provision affects us—outsiders. Sir, we all admit that the discussion that has taken place to-day makes it clear that sanitary improvements in Calcutta are necessary. We are all agreed there ; so there is no good likely to come from crimination or recrimination as to whether the Government or the Corporation or the people are responsible for the present insanitary condition which does exist, or, if they are all liable to blame, in what share the blame should be apportioned to each. The fact is that a common danger exists, and official and non-official, rich or poor, agree that this present condition should be removed. There was at first, in the early part of the discussion, some cloud hanging over it. It was not clear what was aimed at, but the storm of discussion, which has just preceded, has cleared up that cloud, and the question at issue is, whether the landholders should have any representation or not. The Hon'ble Mr. Bompas has used an illustration saying that the accused has a very great interest in the trial, but he is not allowed to give his opinion or decide the case. On the contrary, the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu has said that he does not claim a preponderance in the constitution of the Trust of the landlord class ; what he claims is that their representative should have a seat there. They should have a representative who will be able to bring before the Trustees how the working of the Trust affects the interests of that class. He takes actually what the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas would describe

as the position of the accused. The accused has not the right to decide his case, but his mouth is not gagged. Is it not his right to have somebody who can speak on his behalf? He has not only that right, but he has the right to put his version of the case in the Court and to get the services of the best possible lawyers available to speak on his behalf. It must be admitted that there will be men in the Trust who are foreigners, and I think there should be men of the country who would be in a position to bring before the Trust the actual feelings of the people; and I suppose no wise Government, in embarking on a measure like this which affects the interests of the people who are to be deprived of their ancestral homes and seats, should ignore popular feelings. The Hon'ble Mover of this amendment says that the British Indian Association is not an association composed entirely of landlords, but I was all along under the impression that it is composed of big and small landlords residing throughout Bengal, and most of them are very wealthy big zamindars. I am anxious to see that a popular grievance of that nature should be removed, and I do not think that the presence of one man is likely to upset the decisions or the arrangements of the Trust. The Hon'ble Member does not give any definite information as to whether a landholder is likely to be returned from the British Indian Association. In case this is guaranteed, that the Hon'ble Mover is sure that the land-holders, whose interests are chiefly affected, will be represented by an election by the British Indian Association—if this be the undertaking, I would certainly support the amendment."

The Hon'ble THE MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR OF BURDWAN said:—

"Your Honour,—I thought I would be spared making a speech at this stage of the Calcutta Improvement Bill. So far, though the debate has been animated, it has not been insanitary; but I am sorry that in this Council the Hon'ble Mr. Das has introduced an insanitary element. He has confessed that he knows nothing or has read very little of the Improvement Bill, and then he has further confessed his ignorance about an association regarding which he knows nothing and about which he is groping in the dark. The British Indian Association, of which I have the privilege and honour to be the President at the present moment, is situated in the heart of Calcutta, and I think it would be of the greatest help to the Hon'ble Mr. Das if he went to 18 British Indian Street, and studied the annals of that association. The reason that my hon'ble friend, Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari, has proposed that, instead of increasing the number of Trustees, a member of the British Indian Association may be appointed as a Trustee, is that the British Indian Association, as at present constituted, is certainly not purely a landholders' association. In the past it has been the father of all the associations—political and otherwise—of Bengal. In the present, while representing the interests of landholders, it has not failed in its duty to bring before the public matters of importance, which not only have affected the landholders, but the general public, and that has been the glory of the British Indian Association in the past. What its future will be, at the present moment, one cannot say, but it cannot be doubted that if we have a member, as advocated by my hon'ble friend, Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari, appointed through the British Indian Association, he will not only be able to represent the interests of the landholders in the province, but also of the poor landholders of Calcutta. We have come in for a bad time, because the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas happens to be in an unfortunate mood to-day towards the landholders of Calcutta. What I say is this, that of course I do not refute the argument that the members, who will be appointed by the Calcutta Corporation, will also indirectly represent the interests of the landholding classes of Calcutta; but what crime have the landholders of Calcutta done not to be directly represented? Moreover, by electing a man through the British Indian Association or allowing that association the privilege to have one of its members as a Trustee, you will not only give, what I may say, a practically direct representation to the Calcutta landowners, but you will also have a man who will be able to represent other interests as well, and that will take away the venom that the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas thinks the landlords are showing by voicing their interests. Of course I know what the fate of this amendment will be, but, as President of this ancient and honourable association, I deem it my duty to support my hon'ble friend, Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"This amendment, I may say, is a sort of flank attack. Other amendments, which aimed at raising the number of members on the Board, having failed, the Hon'ble Member now tries to deprive me of one of the nominated seats, and he says that one of the members of the Trust should be taken from the British Indian Association, and he says that it is not an Association of landlords. I am sorry that amendment No 27 will no longer be moved, as I might then have left it to the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to show that, at least in his opinion, the British Indian Association is an Association of landlords. If the British Indian Association is not an Association of landlords, not even of Calcutta landlords, the mover of this amendment does not give us any reason why that body, of all public bodies, should be represented. I suggest that we need stronger recommendation for nominating a member from that body in particular. It would be unwise to fetter the discretion of Government in the selection of the member nominated by it. The work of the Trust will be very important, and a great deal of it of a technical nature. It is very important that all the nominated members should be men of very first-rate qualifications for work of that nature. Those members, who are elected as representatives of other public bodies, may be elected with an eye to their general competence and their claims to represent the body which elects them. This makes it more important that Government should be absolutely at liberty to appoint, as its nominees, men selected solely as being the most competent persons in Calcutta to assist in carrying on the work of the Trust, and I would strongly oppose fettering the discretion of Government in any way.

"As regards the particular amendment before us, I beg to submit, although we have heard from the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan more about the exact nature of the British Indian Association, still I submit that no sufficient reason has been given for choosing that Association of all others, when it is not even a Calcutta Association, to be given the right to have one of its members appointed as a Trustee under this Bill."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said :—

"Sir,—If the movement represented by this amendment has been a flank movement, it has been certainly frank. There is no doubt that the amendment is actuated by a certain amount of that superstition which the Hon'ble Member in charge would so much like to discount—superstition which is the salt of this life and of the life hereafter, and for which some of us might be all the better. I frankly confess, Sir, that that superstition has to a certain extent actuated my choice of this reverend and revered body—a body—if for one moment I may be allowed to be remotely personal—to which Your Honour's Government and the Government of India and the Secretary of State—went when they thought of appointing the first Indian Member of the Executive Council of this Province. Sir, we have been told an astounding thing to-day, that, in considering the claims of the British Indian Association to send a representative to this Board, we must steer clear of the possible difficulty of an absolute lay man—coming in by reason only of his standing in that society or in society in general. Lest the dotards of the British Indian Association, in their softness and innocence, should send somebody who will know nothing of the work—the arduous work before the Board, let us not have anything to do with that body: that it what is comes to. It comes to that when you analyse that portion of the argument of the Hon'ble Member in charge. If what has been referred to by the Hon'ble Member in charge, with much *naivety*, and not position competence for the work proper is likely to be an incentive to choose a representative, what guarantee is there that the Corporation, three of whose present and past Chairmen I see here in this Council to-day, that the Corporation will not fail in its duty and make a choice that would be open to the observations that have fallen from the Hon'ble Member in charge. And I ask the same question about the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the National Chamber of Commerce. Sir, arguments like these must not be allowed to cloud the issues. The Hon'ble Mr. Das, who has been followed in the same argument by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, says:

'You want a landlord representative; you say the British Indian Association is not a landlords' association; *ergo*, the British Indian Association cannot be allowed to send a representative.' Where have I said that I want a landlord representative? I want men, men no doubt preferably aware of the state of things with regard to the so-called landlordism, men such as the British Indian Association would be able to send. Sir, if I may refer to an amendment that follows, and for this amendment of mine will be sure to follow the fate of those that have preceded; which I do not anticipate will ever come up for consideration of this Council, it says that the member of the British Indian Association who is to come on the Board is to be selected under the rules to be framed by the Government. It has not even asked that that association should determine for itself the class of people that they should send. Therefore, that argument has absolutely no application to the proposition that I venture to bring forward before this Council. Directly or otherwise, no one need under any of the different sub-sections of clause 4, be a landlord. As has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, the first two are out of the consideration so far as that goes. The third may be. During much of the time that I was a member of the Corporation,—it is impossible to get out of some personal matters now and again,—I was not the owner of a single chittack of land in Calcutta. It is possible for one to be a member of the Corporation without being the owner of a single chittack of land, as by paying the professional license or the carriage license, one can be a Commissioner, and it is no shame or humiliation to me to confess that, during the long years that I have spent on the Corporation, I could not even by courtesy be called a landlord. And yet I could have been a member of the Board, if my colleagues placed in me the same repose that they did when they sent me as their representative to the Imperial Library at the head of the poll. Sir, then I come to (*d*) the Chamber of Commerce. My hon'ble friend to the left has made a frank confession that if he was not the landlord he would be happier: that is a general feeling among Europeans here; they will not own land if they can possibly help it, and yet they are to have direct representation because certainly they represent commerce, and Indian commerce is also allowed to be represented. The Hon'ble Member in charge incidentally said that he took it that the member for the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce will be a landlord. Why should it be so? There are merchants in Calcutta doing very large business, who are not landlords and who live in tenanted houses. I have no doubt that if there is a proper representation, one of the four that will be at the disposal of Your Honour's Government may possibly be a landlord, but in putting the amendment; positively claiming it, I wanted to provide that there would be a possibility for a landlord being a member of the Board from the British Indian Association, which represents the landowning as well as other interests. It would be impossible to think of an association, although it has its members in the province, and is 'not even a Calcutta Association' according to the Hon'ble Mr. Bompass, and 'represents no body.' In spite of such disparaging opinion it is largely representative of all interests that we could possibly think of, and in saying so, it was not my own *obiter* that I was putting forward. I have the high authority of the Hon'ble Sir Edward Baker, which I have read to this Council, and to which, I think with advantage, reference could be made again in this connection. I would also refer to the Buildings Commission which advocated the claims of this body to such representative. If there was any association, said Mr. Baker, the prior claim was that of the British Indian Association, and he would give them and no others, and that is the body whose claims I advocate. The observations of the Hon'ble Mr. Das and the Hon'ble Member in charge have therefore no application. The Honble Member in charge has referred to the observation of the President of the British Indian Association, who promptly came to my rescue and who said more vigorously and effectively what could be said, than what I have been able to say. I cannot say, Sir, that I am leaving this amendment in the hands of this Council in a very hopeful mood, but I certainly leave with the sense that I am discharging a duty which, I think, I owe to the general ratepayers of Calcutta, who are fully represented by the British Indian Association outside the Corporation."

A division was then taken with the following result:—

Ayes 16.

The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Khan Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu.
The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.I.E., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi.
The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Apcar.
The Hon'ble Mr. Golam Hossein Cassim Ariff.
The Hon'ble Mr. Saiyid Wasi Ahmad.
The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din
The Hon'ble Babu Hrishikesh Laha.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. B Dutt
The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Babu Braja Kishor Prasad.
The Hon'ble Mr. Dip Narayan Singh.

Noes 26.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke, C.S.I., *Vice-President.*
The Hon'ble Mr. R. T. Greer, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Macpherson, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. W. Collin.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. E. Garrett.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Butler.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. P. Chapman.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Cumming.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. Wheeler, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. K. Finnimore.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. L. Maddox.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. C. Mitra.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. W. Küchler.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. F. Morshead.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Bompas.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. L. Halliday, M.V.O., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. A. W. Oldham.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. F. Payne.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. J. Hilary.
The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Grant-Gordon, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Norman McLeod.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. Stewart.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. Bradshaw.
The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Zahir-ud-din.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. Filgate.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das.

The following Members were absent:—

The Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore.
The Hon'ble Kumar Shiba Nandan Prasad Singh.
The Hon'ble Maharaj-Kumar Gopal Saran Narayan Singh.
The Hon'ble Babu Kirtanand Sinha.
The Hon'ble Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo.
The Hon'ble Dr. Abdullah-al-Mamun Suhrawardy.
The Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Sarfaraz Hussain Khan.

The following Members abstained from voting:—

The Hon'ble Rai Kisori Lal Goswami Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Babu Bal Krishna Sahay.

The result of the division was ayes 16, noes 26, and the motion was therefore lost.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

26. If Motion No. 22 be carried, the Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur to move that, after sub-clause (*d1*) [*now sub-clause* (*e*)] of clause 4, the following be inserted, namely:—

(*d2*) a member of the British Indian Association.

27. If Motion No. 20 be carried, the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that, after clause 4 (*d1*), [*now 4* (*e*)] the following be inserted, namely:—

(*d2*) a member of the British Indian Association or any other association of landholders.

28. If Motion No. 19 be carried, the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to move that, after sub-clause (*d1*) [*now sub-clause* (*e*)] of clause 4, the following be inserted, namely :—

(*d2*) two persons to be elected as representing the landholding classes of Calcutta.

29. The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur moved that, after sub-clause (*d1*) [*now sub-clause* (*e*)] of clause 4, the following be inserted, namely :—

(*d2*) a member elected from the landholder class of Calcutta.

He said :—

"Sir,—Regard being had to the attitude of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill with respect to the representation of the landholder class of Calcutta I move this amendment with considerable misgivings about its fate. Though this is so I still hope that my amendment will be favourably considered. The Council will see that my amendment with regard to the constitution of the Board is a most modest one. Although, under my amendment, the total number of Trustees is retained at 11, as decided by the Select Committee, I suggest that the number of the Government nominees be reduced from 'four' to 'three', and this one seat be given to the landholders of Calcutta by election, under rules framed by the Government. Notwithstanding the observation of the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas, I submit, there is no doubt that the landholders as such have no representation on the Board. Is it fair, is it just, that this class should go unrepresented? It is possible that Government may nominate one or more representative landlords under sub-clause (*e*) of clause 4, but I submit that the privilege of election from amongst their own class will be greatly valued by the landholders and ought to be conceded as a reasonable and moderate demand. If this is accepted, Government can easily make rules for the election of a member from the landholding class of Calcutta, based on the paying the qualification of owners' share of the rates."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"Sir,—I oppose this amendment for the same reasons that I have opposed the previous amendments. I have given important reasons for asking this Council not to diminish the number of four members who are nominated by Government, on account of the very special nature of the work of the Trust. I have said that I do not consider that the landlord class in Calcutta have any interest of such a nature in the working of this Bill that they should have a preponderating representation. I have claimed that their interests will be sufficiently represented by the three members elected by the Corporation and the one elected by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce. I take it that this landlord class is the class which was represented at the Town Hall meeting and which has submitted a memorial which was circulated to the Members of this Council last night. Can it be said that the class which has submitted that memorial is so heartily in favour of the machinery and of the working of the Bill that we should select them particularly to carry it out? They begin their memorial by saying that 'your memorialists are unable to discover any ground, either in necessity, utility, reason or equity, which could ever have justified the drafting of the Bill upon the lines of the Bombay Improvement Act of 1898.' That is to say, in their opinion, the Bill is unnecessary and useless, unreasonable and inequitable.

"If we had to entrust the working of this Act to any single individual, would it be reasonable to select a person who held such views as those about the Act which he was to administer? I see no more reason why we should go out of our way to entrust the working of the Act to a body on which persons holding these views have a preponderating voice."

The motion was then put and lost.

30. The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din moved that, after sub-clause (*d1*) [*now sub-clause* (*e*)] of clause 4, the following be inserted, namely :—

(*d2*) a representative of the Muhammadan community.

He said:—

"Your Honour,—After seeing the fate of the preceding amendments of clause 4, and after hearing the opinion of the Hon'ble Member in charge, I feel very little courage in putting forward my amendment. But, however, as I hold myself responsible to the Muhammadan public, I cannot but place my amendment before the Council. In moving this amendment I am not at all actuated by any feeling of caste or creed, though I must submit that, considering the important functions and responsible duties of the Board, it is highly desirable to have a due representation of all classes and communities on the Board. My chief reason for moving this amendment is that it is not at all improbable that, both in preparing the scheme of improvement and in carrying out the same, important questions relating to mosques, *wakf* properties, burial grounds, shrines or other sacred places of religious or semi-religious sanctity might arise, and a difficulty might be felt in the right decision of such questions. If a competent and well-qualified Muhammadan were to associate with the other members of the Board, the Board, with the advice of such a gentleman, will be in a better position to decide such questions. The Muhammadans of Calcutta are strongly of opinion that such questions relating to religious or semi-religious susceptibilities will necessarily arise, and without having a Muhammadan on the Board, their interest might not be safeguarded.

"As the sub-clauses of clause 4 stand at present, no Muhammadan can conceive with any amount of certainty of being on the Board. So far as the nomination of four persons by the Local Government is concerned, we do not know if the claim of any Muhammadan will be taken into consideration in such nominations. It is, therefore, better to frame the sub-clauses in such a way as to admit a Muhammadan in the Board.

"It has already been proposed to increase the number of Trustees from 11 to 12 or 13, but those amendments have been lost. However, the amendment which I wish to propose does not depend upon the increase of the numerical strength of the Board; though, I submit, the acceptance of the proposal to increase the number would have facilitated the inclusion of a Muhammadan in the list of Trustees, without affecting in the least any of the sub-clauses of clause 4 as they stand at present.

"However, as the representation of the Corporation, Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Bengal National Chamber of Commerce should not, under any circumstances, be affected by the amendment which I suggest, I would propose that the number of Government nominees, other than the President, should be reduced from four to three, and the deficit thus caused may be made up by the appointment of a representative of the Muhammadan community as a member of the Trust.

"A question may naturally arise as to how the representative of the Muhammadan community should be elected and secured on the Board. I believe there are many Associations of Muhammadans in Calcutta, but out of those, only a few, such as the Bengal Provincial Moslem League, the Muhammadan Literary Society, and the National Muhammadan Association, are recognised by Government. Though I am not personally aware of the comparative competency, usefulness and merits of those institutions, yet it can be said that the Bengal Provincial Moslem League has of late done good services to the Muhammadan public. However, the Government will be the best judge as to which of the Muhammadan Associations in Calcutta is justly entitled to receive the privilege of returning members to the Board, and as to what restrictions should be imposed as to the merits and qualifications of such a Muhammadan Trustee. It may be suggested that all such recognised Associations may get this privilege by rotation.

"Sir, I do not for a moment grudge the anxious desire of every class and community of Calcutta to have their representatives on the Board,—rather I appreciate their claims and demands,—and is it too much, Sir, if I stand here to demand the rights and claims of my own community?

"I am glad to find that I am not quite unsupported in my views. I note with great satisfaction that a similar amendment has been proposed by my friend, the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur.

"Sir, I am perfectly confident that Your Honour and this Council will give best consideration to the request and will approve of the amendment."

The Hon'ble RAI SITA NATH RAY BAHADUR said:—

"I beg to say that my amendment has not been properly put here. My amendment was to the effect that, of the four persons appointed by Government, one would be a non-official Muhammadan, and my reasons for this are that it would be a good thing to have a Muhammadan, as it would be useless for me to proceed in attempting to raise the number of Trustees. So my amendment is that, out of the four persons nominated by Government, one should be a non-official Muhammadan."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—

"I have much pleasure in supporting the amendment moved by my hon'ble friend, Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din. The Hon'ble Mr. Bompas will admit that, in this case at least, no question of landlord arises. The Muhammadan community of Calcutta are certainly vitally interested in the work of the Board, and it is fit and proper that they should have representation on that Board. I conceive that if no Muhammadan comes in under the other provisions, the Government will probably appoint a non-official Muhammadan under sub-clause *(e)* [*now sub-clause (f)*]: but it must be admitted that that would be doing little justice to the Muhammadan community. The Muhammadans would naturally want to have a man whom they would elect and in whom they would have confidence and who will bear their mandate. The effect of giving to the Muhammadan community powers to send their own representatives is well illustrated by their attitude in this Council and elsewhere, and we welcome independent Muhammadan gentlemen to all deliberative bodies where they can act according to their own judgment and according to the dictates of their own conscience. I think the case that my friend has made out is a very strong case, and the Government, I hope, will see its way to accept this suggestion by reducing the number of its own nominations from four to three."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"Sir,— Amendments 30 and 31, as they stand on the agenda, are identical. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur has explained that the amendment that he intends to move is different, and I assume that we are not now considering his suggestion. The amendment of the Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din cannot be accepted by me on the general ground that, as I mentioned before, it is very desirable that Government should retain an unfettered power in nominating its four members on the Trust in order that it may, as far as possible, secure four preeminently competent men resident in Calcutta to carry on the very important executive work of the Trust. Also I cannot see that, in a body of this size and constituted to perform these duties, it is necessary to insist on the members representing any or all of the numerous communities which make up the population of Calcutta. If the Muhammadan community is to be entitled to one seat on the Board, there is the claim which has been advanced by the Eurasian community, the housing of which community is one of the most important problems in Calcutta. The Marwari community is a very important community and will be much affected by the operations of the Trust, and similar claims will arise. I do admit that questions may come under the cognizance of the Trust, in which Muhammadans, as Muhammadans,

will be particularly interested, and I submit that clauses 17A (*now 19*) and 18 (*now 20*) of the Bill exactly meet that difficulty. These are clauses which have no corresponding provisions in the Bombay Act, which are novel and at the same time useful. Supposing a question arises regarding the way in which the acquisition of a Muhammadan mosque, burial ground or a *wakf* property is to be effected, the Board can always associate with itself some of the leading Muhammadans of Calcutta. It is open to the Board to appoint a Muhammadan committee under clause 18 (*now 20*) of the Bill, for sitting on which the members will draw allowances and which will be a legally appointed body to carry on work.

"I think that these provisions exactly meet the case and afford ample facilities for dealing with questions which affect particular communities in a manner satisfactory to those communities."

A division was then taken, with the following result:—

Ayes 15.

The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad, Khan Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu.
The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.I.E., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi.
The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Apcar.
The Hon'ble Mr. Golam Hossein Cassim Ariff.
The Hon'ble Mr. Saiyid Wasi Ahmad.
The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din.
The Hon'ble Babu Hrishikesh Laha.
The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Babu Braja Kishor Prasad.
The Hon'ble Mr. Dip Narayan Singh.

Noes 27.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke, C.S.I., *Vice-President.*
The Hon'ble Rai Kisori Lal Goswami Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. T. Greer, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Macpherson, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. W. Collin.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. E. Garrett.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Butler.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. P. Chapman.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Cumming.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. Wheeler, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. K. Finnimore.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. L. Maddox.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. C. Mitra.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. W. Küchler.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. F. Morshead.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Bompas.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. L. Halliday, M.V.O., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. A. W. Oldham.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. F. Payne.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. J. Hilary.
The Hon'ble Kumar Shiba Nandan Prasad Singh.
The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Grant-Gordon, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Norman McLeod.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. Stewart.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. Bradshaw.
The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Zahir-ud-din.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. Filgate.

The following Members were absent:—

The Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore, Kt.
The Hon'ble Maharaj-Kumar Gopal Saran Narayan Singh.
The Hon'ble Babu Kirtanand Sinha.
The Hon'ble Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo.
The Hon'ble Dr. Abdullah-al-Mamun Suhrawardy.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. B. Dutt.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Sarfaraz Husain Khan.

The Hon'ble Babu Bal Kishna Sahay abstained from voting.

The result of the division was ayes 15, noes 27, and the motion was therefore lost.

31. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur moved that, after sub-clause (*d1*) [*now sub-clause* (*e*)] of clause 4, the following be inserted, namely:—

(*d2*) a non-official Muhammadan.

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"Sir,—My objection to this amendment is the same as to the amendments that have been moved recently. It is inadvisable that Government should be fettered in the selection of the four persons whom it nominates to the Trust. I have already explained that this Bill contains ample provisions for the representation of Muhammadan interests in regard to any question in which those interests are particularly involved."

The motion was then put and lost.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

32. If Motion No. 25 be carried, the Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the word "three" be substituted for the word "four", in clause 4 (*e*) [*now* 4 (*f*)].

33. If Motion No. 29 be carried, the Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur to move that the word "three" be substituted for the word "four", in clause 4 (*e*) [*now* 4 (*f*)].

34. If Motion No. 30 be carried, the Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din to move that the word "three" be substituted for the word "four", in clause 4 (*e*) [*now* 4 (*f*)].

Clause 5.

35. If Motion No. 27 be carried, the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that the words "and the Member referred to in clause (*d2*) of section 4" be inserted after the words "The President", in line 1 of clause 5.

36. If Motions Nos. 19 and 28 be not carried, the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to move that the words "two of" be inserted before the words "the four persons", in line 1 of clause 5.

37. If Motion No. 32 be carried, the Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the word "three" be substituted for the word "four", in line 1 of clause 5.

38. If Motion No. 33 be carried, the Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur to move that the word "three" be substituted for the word "four", in line 1 of clause 5.

39. If Motion No. 34 be carried, the Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din to move that the word "three" be substituted for the word 'four", in line 1 of clause 5.

40. The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din moved that the words "one of whom shall be a Muhammadan" be inserted after the words "section 4", in line 2 of clause 5.

He said :—

"Your Honour,—When I have found myself unfortunate in respect of my first amendment, what hope can I now entertain in respect of this amendment? This is an amendment in the alternative form. This amendment is exactly the same as has just been pressed by the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur

and lost. Naturally my amendment will share the same fate. However, I am in duty bound to press this amendment. I have already discussed the utility and the desirability of having at least a competent Muhammadan member on the Board of Trustees, and I do not intend to take up the valuable time of Your Honour and this Council by repeating the same discussions. Suffice it to say that Muhammadans are anxious to safeguard their interest, and it is necessary to satisfy them by putting a Muhammadan on the Board. Though the right has been denied to the Muhammadan associations of returning members by means of popular election, though the nominees of Government can hardly be excluded from the category of officials, though such nominees will be more under the influence of Government than that of the people in general, yet I believe that, as a last resort, I should be content with a Government nominee who might be of some use to the Muhammadans in safeguarding their interest. Hence I propose that there ought to be a clear provision in the Act that, out of the four nominees to be appointed by Government, at least one should be a Muhammadan. With these observations I move the amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"I oppose this amendment.

"I do not think I need repeat all that I have said when asking the Council to reject amendment 31 by the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur."

The motion was then put and lost.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

41. If Motion No. 20 be carried, the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that the words "and one of such four persons shall be a non-official Muhammadan" be inserted at the end of clause 5.

42. If Motion No. 36 be carried, the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to move that, to clause 5, the following be added, namely :—

(2) Two of the four persons referred to in clause (e) of section 4 shall be landholders of Calcutta.

43. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that, to clause 5, the following be added, namely :—

(2) Two of the persons referred to in clause (e) of section 4 shall be persons who pay the owner's share of the consolidated rate and other municipal taxes in their own right, to the extent of not less than three hundred rupees a year.

He said :—

"Sir,—It may be said that here also there is a desire to hamper the selection of Government. So far as the qualification that I propose will have that effect, the choice may to some extent be no doubt restricted. But that restriction will not apply to the remaining two. It is of importance that, amongst those who are selected by Government, there should be some at all events who have some stake of the kind that this amendment contemplates. As we have heard, direct representation of the landowning interest is considered objectionable, and, as the failure of the previous amendment has given effect to that idea of things, it is of importance that the owner-ratepayers' point of view should be brought before the Board in some way or other. As on a previous occasion I indicated that it would be quite possible for all the three members selected by the Corporation to be non-ratepayers, although they may be tax-payers, the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has found new reasons, apparently since the adjournment, why the landowning classes should be kept out. The iniquity and bad draftsmanship of the memorial which they and they alone are

supposed to have adopted at the Town Hall meeting—although we have no evidence in support of that conjecture—further disqualifies them from having any representation. He practically urges that none but indifferent persons should have a place on the Board. If some persons have views and opinions like those mentioned in the memorial so strongly condemned by the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas, they would not be disqualified by that reason from sitting on the Trust. The experiences of the Universities Act show that those who were strongly against it in the Bill stage are loyally administering it in the Act shape. Moreover, the memorialists are fondly hoping that the Bill would be recast somewhat on the lines of their suggestions in this Council and thus rendered less harmful and objectionable. It ought not to be said that those who are capable of expressing opinions like these ought to be ruthlessly excluded from the Board. Similar observations would not, however, apply to Government nominees, in whose case we desire by this amendment that some stake of the kind that we propose ought to be insisted on. If they are otherwise qualified and if they do not happen to possess extremist views like those enunciated in that memorial, and if, at the same time, they know something of the real troubles and grievances and difficulties of the owner-ratepayers, it would be an advantage that the Government would welcome. In this amendment there is a very slight attempt, and not a flank attempt, to get in two, at all events, out of the 11 members, who will assuredly be *bonâ fide* ratepayers, and not merely tax-payers."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"Sir,—I must oppose this amendment on the same ground that I have opposed the previous one. The Government of India have entrusted to this Trust Rs. 50 lakhs down, and have promised to pay 1½ lakhs a year from the general revenues of the country—proceeds from taxes on railway passengers and an export tax on jute. Obviously, in doing so, Government incur a serious responsibility, as I have said before, in seeing that these funds are applied to the very best advantage, and it is very important that in securing that object Government should leave to the body of the Trustees an unfettered discretion. I do not say that the hon'ble mover of the amendment has said anything to convince us that persons who pay the owner's share are people for whom we should more particularly legislate and supply them with two seats out of 11. Why should we not say that the people who pay the tenant's share have a claim to two seats out of the 11? It is known that in the existing condition of Calcutta that their position is worse than that of the owners of property, and I have not yet heard to-day a voice uplifted on their behalf. I oppose this amendment."

The motion was then put and lost.

Clause 7 (1).

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

44. If motion No. 23 be carried, the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that the word "four" be substituted for the word "three", in line 1 of clause 7 (*1*).

45. If Motion No. 24 be carried, the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar to move that the word "four" be substituted for the word "three", in line 1 of clause 7 (*1*).

46. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that the word "two" be substituted for the word "one", in clause 7 (*1*) (*a*) [*now* 7 (*1*) (*b*).]

He said :—

"Sir,—I believe we are at one with the idea that, when the number was enhanced by four, one should be given to the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, and that another should be given to the Corporation, and then the

question was as to how this seat was to be filled up. There was no idea of any one of us at first of adjusting the different elements in the Corporation.

"It is a matter of adjustment of three seats in the Corporation. In this adjustment, a rough-and-ready way was come to. One was given to the nominated Commissioners, and one was given to the Corporation as a whole. I have nothing to find fault with this arrangement. But, then, if you take the whole group together, and take all the seats and analyse the elements which send up the three members from the different groups to the Corporation, you find that, of the additional four seats placed at the disposal of the Trust, *three* are being appropriated by Government. The understanding was that *two* should be appropriated, and why, I say, three are being appropriated is this, that the member who will be returned by the nominated Commissioners, these gentlemen being Government nominees and being a preponderating number in the 25 nominated Commissioners, this is practically in essence a Government nomination, and therefore, instead of Government having two, as it was understood, it is going to have three, and, I, therefore, hope that my suggestion would be accepted, because these gentlemen, who are Government nominees, have got their representation—I mean the Government nominees themselves so far as they are only representatives of Government, and Government itself has got representation on the Board. As regards the other gentlemen, the members of the trades and commerce, they have got a direct representation on the Board, and consequently it does not affect them, whereas it does affect the purely non-official representation in the constitution of the Trust, and that is why I press this amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"Sir,—I oppose this amendment. I do not propose to follow the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu in the subjects which he raised in moving it, because they seem to take him rather far afield, and to be more properly discussed in connection with some of the subsequent clauses in this Bill. The question before us is a simple one. It is recognised that the Corporation of Calcutta has a very large interest in the working of the Trust. It has a very large financial interest, and it is vitally interested in effecting the schemes of improvement of the town, and it has eventually to take over the responsibilities and, what is more important, the assets of the Trust. The question, therefore, is a simple one. How can the Corporation be best represented on the Improvement Trust? It is represented by its Chairman and, as the Bill has left the Select Committee, it is represented by three elected members. When this Bill was introduced in Council there were only two elected members from the Corporation, and as the Bill was introduced it was proposed that one member should be elected by the Ward Commissioners and one by the Commissioners appointed under sub-section (*2*) of section 8 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899. That seemed to be a reasonable means of obtaining a satisfactory representation of the Corporation. In the Select Committee it was decided that the representation of the Corporation should be increased, and an additional member was proposed. The question then arose, how that member should be elected. We had the benefit, on the Select Committee, of the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar who represents the Corporation in this Council. So far as my recollection goes, it was certainly his advice that the member elected should be elected by the Corporation as a whole."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—

"May I explain, Sir? I was out-voted and said that I would bring this question up before Council."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"I am very sorry that my recollection was at fault, and that I have done injustice to the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, but I think that I am not in fault in saying that this proposition was accepted without any serious discussion. I do not follow the mover of the amendment in his objection to the Corporation being represented by a Commissioner appointed under sub-section (*2*), section 8. I have the good fortune of being a member of the Corporation, and I have certainly failed to see any reason for believing that the members who sit on the Corporation, by virtue of this section, are any less devoted to their duties in the Corporation than the elected members. I claim that they are as

much members of the Corporation as the members elected under sub-clause (1), and I, for my part, have seen no sign that any of them is ashamed of the position that he occupies. In Select Committee we had merely to add one representative of the Corporation and it seemed most natural and simple that he should be elected by the Corporation as a whole.

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU, said:—

"Sir,—I hope in this instance I shall not meet with a strong opposition from the Hon'ble Member in charge, for it does not affect the Government at all. He seems to think that Government is entitled to have a completely upper hand over the deliberations and working of the Trust by a payment of Rs. 50 lakhs towards the improvement of a city. A Commission appointed by Government found that Government was largely responsible for the present state of affairs in Calcutta. I believe the Hon'ble Member, who is a new comer to Calcutta, is ignorant that up to 1888 there was no legislation by the Government of India or by the Government of Bengal which in any way sought to improve the sanitary condition of Calcutta buildings. It was in 1888 that the Municipal Act was passed, amalgamating the suburbs of Calcutta, and it was for the first time that sanitary ideas were introduced into the working of the municipality of Calcutta, and I believe it is nothing strange to him that sanitary ideas were in their infancy in England until a very recent time, and I believe no Government in Europe would say that because we make a contribution, however large it may be, towards the improvement of an area for whose state of things we are responsible, that you people who are now affected must have a subordinate part, and we must have an upper and preponderating part in the working of the institution which will carry out the reform. This is a claim which has been put forward for the first time by any responsible Government—a claim which, I must tell my friend, is absolutely unjustifiable and, if I may use a strong expression, preposterous, because, what is the extent of the contribution of the Government of India? My friend says there is the jute tax, there is the terminal tax. Well, the jute tax is protected by two members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and one by the National Chamber of Commerce, and I suppose that is a sufficient protection. How much does my friend expect that the terminal charges will bring into the funds of the Trust and what proportion will have to be borne by the rate-paying public of Calcutta. As regards those who have to come to Calcutta paying the terminal charges, I suppose my friend will admit that they enjoy much of the amenities which Calcutta provides for the comfort and convenience of those who live or spend some time in it. But apart from that consideration, we have never claimed that we should have a preponderating voice in the administration of this Trust. I do not see, nor I can understand, from where my friend brings forth that suggestion of preponderating influence in this Trust. We want some representation. Well, I am, on the other hand, disposed to think that, though the Government should have a preponderating, or may have a preponderating, influence, it ought not to have an overwhelming influence. My friend says that if need be the landlords or the Muhammadans or people like these may be consulted; but there is such a thing, I may tell my friend, even in India, as self-respect, and if we feel that we are merely advisers, hangers on on the outskirts, and not dwellers in the city, it is quite possible that there may be found men amongst us who, from no other motive but purely from self-respect, would decline to sit on the Board, and there may be men, even in India, who, from self-respect, will decline to associate themselves with the working of a committee like this. There was, on one occasion, I may tell my friend—he may know of it—that more than half the elected Commissioners of the Calcutta Corporation, out of self-respect, had to abstain from taking part in the municipality as it then was. Amongst them was my friend the late Rai N. N. Sen Bahadur who, alas, is no more. But, apart from that, I believe leaving to Government what is claimed for it by the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas its preponderating influence in this Trust, leaving all that, there will be no harm done if instead of *one* member being elected by the Ward Commissioners, *two* are elected by them. It will not affect the number, it will not affect the position of Government. You have given one vote to the nominated members, is it not unfair to the public of Calcutta? The elected members not only represent the so-called landlords of Calcutta, but they represent, what my friend says,

those who only pay the occupiers' taxes. The European wards of Calcutta send their representatives to the Corporation just as the Indian wards do, and what I say is this, that if you allow the nominated members only to elect one member, you take away with one hand what you give with the other, because you cannot get out of the position that the election by the nominated members is the nomination of Government, for these 25 members, as I said on a previous occasion, consist of 15 nominated members, 12 of whom, I understand, at the present moment are Government officials, and 10 other members—of whom eight represent the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the trades, and two the Port Commissioners. Consequently, that election is practically the nomination of Government. Is it necessary that this amount of preponderance should be reserved to Government, or would it not be more appropriate that the Government should have a working majority and not at the same time such an overwhelming majority as to make the presence of non-official members derogatory,—I will not say a mere farce but a matter of little use? Therefore, if out of the three men whom you have given to the Corporation, one is to be elected by the Corporation, where the Government men and others will vote equally, and two are given to the representative Commissioners and the elected Commissioners from the 25 wards, it does not affect the adjustment of power or the number, but at the same time it makes some concession to popular demands. Am I asking too much, or is the fact that I am asking too little? I hope, Sir, that my friend will see his way to accepting the suggestion that I have ventured to make."

A division was then taken, with the following result:—

Ayes 13.

The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu.

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.I.E., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi.

The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Apcar.

The Hon'ble Mr. Golam Hossein Cassim Ariff.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din.

The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Babu Braja Kishor Prasad.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dip Narayan Singh.

The Hon'ble Babu Bal Krishna Sahay.

Noes 31.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke, C.S.I., *Vice-President.*

The Hon'ble Rai Kisori Lal Goswami Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. T. Greer, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Macpherson, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. W. Collin.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. E. Garrett.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Butler.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. P. Chapman.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Cumming.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. Wheeler, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. K. Finnimore.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. L. Maddox.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. C. Mitra.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. W. Küchler.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. F. Morshead.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Bompas.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. L. Halliday, M.V.O., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. A. W. Oldham.

The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad, Khan Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. F. Payne.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. J. Hilary.

The Hon'ble Kumar Shiba Nandan Prasad Singh.

The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Grant-Gordon.

The Hon'ble Mr. Norman McLeod.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. Stewart.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. Bradshaw.

The Hon'ble Mr. Saiyid Wasi Ahmad.

The Hon'ble Babu Hrishikesh Laha.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Zahir-ud-din.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. Filgate.

The Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray.

The following Members were absent :—

The Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore, Kt.
The Hon'ble Maharaj-Kumar Gopal Saran Narayan Singh.
The Hon'ble Babu Kirtanand Sinha.
The Hon'ble Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo.
The Hon'ble Dr. Abdullah-al-Mamun Suhrawardy.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. B. Dutt.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Sarfaraz Hussain Khan.

The result of the division was ayes 13, noes 31, and the motion was therefore lost.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

47. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the word "two" be substituted for the word "one", in clause 7 *(1)* *(a)* [*now* 7 *(1)* *(b)*.]

48. The Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur to move that the word "two" be substituted for the word "one", in clause 7 *(1)* *(a)* [*now* 7 *(1)* *(b)*.]

49. If Motion No. 20 be carried, the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that the word "two" be substituted for the word "one", in clause 7 *(1)* *(a)* [*now* 7 *(1)* *(b)*.]

50. If Motion No. 21 be carried, the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar to move that the word "two" be substituted for the word "one", in clause 7 *(1)* *(a)* [*now* 7 *(1)* *(b)*.]

51. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar moved that clause 7 *(1)* *(a1)* be omitted, and that the word "two" be substituted for the word "one", in clause 7 *(1)* *(a)* [*now* 7 *(1)* *(b)*.]

He said :—

"Your Honour,—My amendment is in support of the representation that was made by the Corporation, so that I trust that Your Honour's Government and the members of this Council will at least pay some consideration to that representation. It is a matter, after all, of internal arrangement, if I may say so, and if the Corporation desire to be represented in the manner I indicate, I think that that ought to have weight. I am sorry myself, Sir, that the Hon'ble Member in charge referred to incidents in the Select Committee, because it may lead to disagreement, if not recrimination, if we refer in detail to occurrences in Committee, but I was outvoted, and my hon'ble friend on my left will remember that, when he found that he had acted on a misapprehension we tried to make things good, but the Hon'ble Member in charge would not allow the question to be reopened, and I at once said that I would bring the question up in Council. That was how the matter stood. But I think it is a question of some importance, and I do ask that when the Corporation, who were not able to come to an understanding as to the number of the Board, nevertheless in the representation they made recommended that the popular element should have a preponderating number given to them. I trust that it may be agreed to. Sir, I, perhaps, would not have had any need to move this amendment at all, if the Hon'ble Member in charge had conceded four members to the Corporation; and now, I do not seek to deprive the official members and the representatives of special constituencies, such as the Trades Association, Chamber of Commerce and Port Trust, of their member; but I submit that they should not vote in the election of a second member at the risk of ousting the direct representatives of the ratepayers. The officials will be sufficiently represented on the Board, and surely Government members of the Corporation are not wanted to reinforce that element on the Board. The representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, Trades Association and Port Trust, may be ratepayers, but they represent certain special interests which

have direct representation on the Board. They naturally have community of interest and will have mutual sympathy with and the support of the official members. I do not cavil at that, but I lay the greatest stress on the necessity of as many members on the Board as possible, who will be the direct representatives of ratepayers. We have not a sufficient number of them. Personally I am not in the least interested, but I clearly see it will be these members who will be in touch with the people of this country and poorer classes among them, and will be able to give much-needed assistance to the Board. On these grounds I submit my amendment for acceptance."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—

"Sir,—I had not understood Mr. Apcar's amendment until he explained it just now, and I am bound to confess that it is a better suggestion than the one I had made. He leaves the power of the nominated Commissioners just as it is, but, instead of giving them again a very large voice in the election of the popular representatives, he proposes that the two other representatives should be chosen by the elected Ward commissioners. I think that it is a very reasonable suggestion; it interferes with no one's powers or prerogatives as proposed in this Bill, and will, to some extent, satisfy the popular demand of having more than one representative on the Board."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"I oppose this amendment, but, in doing so, I should be much obliged if the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar will inform me to what he referred, when he said that his amendment was supported by the Corporation."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—

"I am supporting the representation of the Corporation. It will be found in the collection of opinions I have not got a copy, but if only I could see one, I will show it at once. I was a member of the Committee of the Corporation, and I know that their representation was as I have stated it. I am perfectly clear in my mind that there was a question about the number that should form the Board. We could not come to a conclusion on that point, and then the agreement arrived at was in the form I have stated. I am sorry that I did not come prepared with a copy of the opinions. I did not suspect that any question could be raised on this point. But I believe that my recollection is quite correct."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"Perhaps, it would clear matters if I say that the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar must be referring to something that occurred before the Select Committee decided to raise the number of the members of the Trust. When the Corporation considered the matter, it was of opinion that, if the Board had seven members, it would not sufficiently represent popular interests. But there was no question then as to how three representatives of the Corporation could best be elected. In the Select Committee, it was decided to recommend that the Corporation should have three elected members instead of two. I may say with confidence that, since that occurred in last February or March, the question has not been before the Corporation."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—

"What the Hon'ble Member in charge has said is perfectly correct. The matter had been before the Corporation before it was referred to the Select Committee. But the principle that was there recommended was, as I have stated it, that the popular element should have larger representation. I submit that, if you give two members to the Ward Commissioners, you give a representation to the ratepayers. It is at all events quite clear from the report kindly handed to me by the Hon'ble Member in charge that what has been recommended was agreed to in our Committee, and it was accepted by the Corporation that the popular element should have a preponderating

voice (paragraph 2 of the Corporation Special Committee's Report, page 3, papers No. 8). I understood that, and it seems quite clear, by the popular element, the Ward Commissioners or those whom they represent, were referred to; that is what I have submitted here, and I am supported in this by the Opinions to which I have been referred. Whether the Corporation made their recommendation before or after the Select Committee of this Council met is immaterial. Therefore, I think I may say that, so far as the Corporation are concerned, the desire they have expressed is that there should be larger representation given to popular interests; here there is not that representation given to popular interests. I say that what was really adopted in the Committee of the Corporation is that it should be the popular element, that is to say, the representatives of the tax-payers, in other words, the Ward Commissioners. This is the view, I submit, Sir, and I think what I have said is a reasonable view, and I think in all circumstances, inasmuch as it does not affect the Government, what the Corporation have submitted as their view ought to be accepted, and for this reason, I would ask the Council to accept my amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"I think, we understand now that, when the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said that it was the opinion of the Corporation, he referred to the opinion expressed during the discussion of the Corporation in September 1910, and, in opposing this amendment, I am not taking up the somewhat difficult position of opposing the considered opinion of the Corporation? The Corporation has made no recommendation in this matter at all, and I say now, as I said before, that the solution adopted by the Select Committee seems to be perfectly a reasonable one. We had, in the original Bill, one member to be elected by the Ward Commissioners, and one by the nominated Commissioners, and we have added a third to be elected by the Corporation sitting as a whole. We want a representative from the Corporation, and what reason there is for having a representative elected by the elected Commissioners, I fail to see; because it is not, as might be judged by the arguments of the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, that the nominated Commissioner was added in the Select Committee. What has been added on is one member elected by the Corporation."

A division was taken, with the following result:—

Ayes 12.	*Noes 21.*
The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu.	The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke, C.S.I., *Vice-President.*
The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur.	The Hon'ble Rai Kisori Lal Goswami Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.I.E., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.	The Hon'ble Mr. R. T. Greer, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi.	The Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Macpherson, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari.	The Hon'ble Mr. E. W. Collin.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Apcar.	The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. E. Garrett.
The Hon'ble Mr. Golam Hossein Cassim Ariff.	The Hon'ble Mr. T. Butler.
	The Hon'ble Mr. E. P. Chapman.
	The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Cumming.
	The Hon'ble Mr. H. Wheeler, C.I.E.
	The Hon'ble Mr. B. K. Finnimore
	The Hon'ble Mr. S. L. Maddox.
	The Hon'ble Mr. B. C. Mitra.
	The Hon'ble Mr. G. W. Küchler.
	The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Bompas.
	The Hon'ble Mr. F. L. Halliday, M.V.O., C.I.E.
	The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. A. W. Oldham.
	The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Khan Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din.

The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Babu Braja Kishor Prasad.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dip Narain Singh.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. F. Payne.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. J. Hilary.

The Hon'ble Kumar Shiba Nandan Prasad Singh.

The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. G. Grant-Gordon, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. Norman McLeod.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. Stewart.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. Bradshaw.

The Hon'ble Mr. Saiyid Wasi Ahmad.

The Hon'ble Babu Hrishikesh Laha.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Zahir-ud-din.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. Filgate.

The Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray.

The Hon'ble Babu Bal Krishna Sahay.

The following Members were absent:—

The Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. F. Morshead.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore, Kt.

The Hon'ble Maharaj-Kumar Gopal Saran Narayan Singh.

The Hon'ble Babu Kirtanand Sinha.

The Hon'ble Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo.

The Hon'ble Dr. Abdullah-al-Mamun Suhrawardy.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. B. Dutt.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Sarfaraz Hussain Khan.

The result of the division was ayes 12, noes 31, and the motion was therefore lost.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

52. If Motion No. 46 be carried, the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to move that clause 7 (*1*) (*b*) [*now* 7 (*1*) (*c*)] be omitted.

53. If Motion No. 47 be carried, the Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that clause 7 (*1*) (*b*) [*now* 7 (*1*) (*c*)] be omitted.

54. If Motion No. 48 be carried, the Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur to move that clause 7 (*1*) (*b*) [*now* 7 (*1*) (*c*)] be omitted.

Clause 7 (2a) [now 7 (3)].

55. If Motion No. 25 be carried, the Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that, after clause 7 (*2a*) [*now* 7 (*3*)], the following be inserted, namely:—

(*2b*) The member of the British Indian Association referred to in clause (*d1*) of section 4 shall be elected under rules to be made by the Local Government.

56. If Motion No. 28 be carried, the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to move that, after clause 7 (*2a*) [*now* 7 (*3*)], the following be inserted, namely:—

(*2b*) The two members referred to in clause (*d2*) of section 4, to be elected as representing the landholding classes of Calcutta, shall be elected under rules to be made by the Local Government under section 136.

57. If Motion No. 36 be carried, and if neither Motion No. 42 nor Motion No. 56 be carried, the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to move that, after clause 7 (*2a*) [*now* 7 (*3*)], the following be inserted, namely:—

(*2b*) Two of the persons referred to in clause (*e*) of section 4 shall be elected by the landholding classes of Calcutta under rules to be made by the Local Government under section 136.

58. If Motion No. 29 be carried, the Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur to move that, after clause 7 (*2a*) [*now 7* (*3*)], the following be inserted, namely:—

(*2b*) The Local Government shall make rules to regulate the election of the member from the landholder class of Calcutta referred to in clause (*d2*) of section 4.

59. If Motion No. 30 be carried, the Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din to move that, after clause 7 (*2a*) [*now 7* (*3*)], the following be inserted, namely:—

(*2b*) The representative of the Muhammadan community referred to in clause (*d2*) of section 4 shall be elected by a recognized association of Muhammadans specially authorized by the Local Government in that behalf.

Clause 7 (*3*) [*now 7* (*4*)].

60. If Motion No. 59 be carried, the Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din to move that the words "the Secretary to the Muhammadan association referred to in sub-section (*2b*)," be inserted after the words "Bengal National Chamber of Commerce", in line 3 of clause 7 (*3*) [*now 7* (*4*)].

Clause 9 (*1*).

61. The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur moved that, after the word "elected", in line 2 of clause 9 (*1*), the words "and for being" be inserted.

62. The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur moved that the words "to be" be substituted for the words "for being appointed or elected", in lines 1 and 2 of clause 9 (*1*).

He said:—

"With your permission, Sir, I would ask that Motions Nos. 61 and 62 be considered together.

"If my amendment, which is purely formal, be accepted, clause 9 will run thus:—

'A person shall be disqualified for being appointed or elected and for being a trustee if, etc.,' as in the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899 (Ben. Act III of 1899), section 39, or if the alternative amendment (Motion No. 62) is accepted, which, to my mind, is still better and concise, the clause will run thus:—

'A person shall be disqualified to be a trustee', as in section 14, clause (*1*) of the Bombay Improvement Act.

"The reason why I suggest this alteration is that the disqualifications referred to in this clause not only affect the appointment or election of a Trustee, but also affect his acting or continuing to act as a Trustee after he is so appointed or elected, as is recognised in clause 15B (*now 15*), sub-clause 2 (*1*) of the Bill. The wording I propose is, I venture to submit, more concise and to the point and brings our Act into a line with the wording of the Calcutta Municipal Act and of the Bombay Act."

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said:—

"These amendments are purely of a verbal nature, and they do not add anything to the Bill. The first is taken from the Calcutta Municipal Act, and the second from the Bombay Act, while, as a matter of fact, the Bill meets all the requirements of the case. A trustee is made, not born, and he can only be made by appointment or election. If these processes are both barred, he is sufficiently incapable of becoming a Trustee."

The amendments were then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

63. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "or bankrupt" be inserted after the word "insolvent", in clause 9 (*1*) (*b*).

He said :—

"Sir,—This amendment is not one strictly of drafting. I desire to have the words 'or bankrupt' inserted after the word 'insolvent' in clause 9(*1*)(*b*), for the simple reason that there may be a doubt as to whether the word 'insolvent', as understood under the Indian Act, really covers a bankrupt in England. Till of late there has been a distinction, under the English law, between traders and non-traders. That difference has been removed, and traders and non-traders may be indiscriminately bankrupts. It is conceivable that some one may be declared a bankrupt in England, under a variety of circumstances, most of which may be applied to this country, but not all. It would be a state of things under which, although he would not be an insolvent in the sense we understand here, he might be a bankrupt. For this reason, I desire to insert the word 'bankrupt' after the word 'insolvent', so that both the classes may be covered."

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said :—

"The point is not of great importance, and the Hon'ble Member apparently relies on section 14(*1*)(*a*) of the Bombay Act, which contains the expression 'bankrupt or insolvent.' It is a technical matter, but we are informed by the legal advisors of Government that the amendment will really add nothing to the Bill, and that the word 'bankrupt' is not a term which is ordinarily used in Indian legislation. If the Hon'ble Member will refer to the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, he will see that the word used there is 'insolvent' throughout. I think the amendment adds nothing."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said :—

"In that view of things I do not wish to press it, but I wanted to bring it to the notice of the Council."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

64. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the word "other", at the end of line 1 of clause 9 (*1*) (*e*), be omitted.

He said : —

"Sir,—This motion also is not so much a matter of drafting as of intention. It is possible for a director or secretary or manager may not to be salaried, although generally, in most companies, directors, secretaries, managers are salaried, in some cases they are not. Therefore, the omission of the word 'other' would make the section run thus: 'is a Director or a Secretary, Manager or salaried officer of any incorporated company', so that the salaried officers may be classed by themselves and the directors may not be left out either."

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said :—

"Here again the point is merely verbal, and the amendment perhaps proceeds on a misreading of the clause, which refers to (1) directors and (2) secretaries, managers or *other* salaried officers. If the Hon'ble Member omits the word 'other', then it might be said that the clause infers that 'secretaries' or 'managers' are not salaried officers. I think it is purely a matter of drafting."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SABADHIKARI said :—

"In that view of things, I do not wish to press it."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

65. The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur moved that the words "has any share or interest in any contract or employment with, by or" be substituted for the words "contracts with, or is employed by, the President", in clause 9 (*1*) (*e*).

The motion was put and agreed to.

Clause 9 (2).

66. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that the word "a" before the word "contract," in line 2 of clause 9 (2), be omitted.

The Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler said :—

"That also we accept."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

67. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to move that the words "any transaction with the Board in relation to" be inserted after the words "interest in," in line 4 of clause 9 (2).

68. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the word "other," in line 3 of the concluding paragraph of clause 9, be omitted.

69. The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur moved that the words "has any share or interest in any contract or employment with, by, or," be substituted for the words "contracts with, or is employed by, the President," in lines 3 and 4 of the concluding paragraph in clause 9.

The Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler said :—

"This is analogous to No. 65 and may also be accepted."

The motion was put and agreed to.

70. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that at the end of clause 9 the following be inserted, namely:—

or by reason only of his rendering occasional professional service to the Board.

He said—

"Sir, with regard to this, I beg to refer the Council to clause 9(*d*) under which a person shall be disqualified from being appointed or elected a Trustee if he has, directly or indirectly, by himself or by any partner, employer or employee, any share or interest in any contract or employment with, by, or on behalf of, the Board. With regard to highly technical matters, it is difficult to get expert advisers in this country, and if all should, by reason of having to render occasional service to the Board in their professional capacity, be incapacitated for all time, the Government and the Board may find it difficult with regard to highly technical experts. In that view of things I think that if a little relaxation like this should be provided, that no one who occasionally renders professional advice to the Board should be incapacitated or disqualified."

The Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler said :—

"As the Hon'ble Member explains, the object of the amendment is to protect the occasional practitioners, I presume the legal practitioners, practising before the Board, but I think it is unnecessary. It could only be held that such are debarred under clause 9(*d*) as having a share or interest in a contract or employment with, by or on behalf of, the Board. But the word used is 'has', and that implies that the employment must be existing at the time. It would not apply to occasional work done in the past. Also it is arguable that the employment must be of a fairly continuous character. As the clause stands, a Trustee could not appear on behalf of the Board, nor could any body of the nature of Standing Counsel to the Board be appointed as a Trustee, and I do not think any reasonable objection could be taken to that. The wording of the clause is exactly the same as that of section 39(*f*) of the Calcutta Act."

The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari said :—

"Sir, I confess, sir, that a lawyer was the farthest away from my mind, because my lawyer friends well know and will testify that as there are many in the field and the Board will have no difficulty in regard to them. But the greater difficulty will come in with regard to engineers and possibly medical

gentlemen also. It was really a matter of sanitary and engineering experts. In bringing this to the notice of the Council, I was trying to help the Board, because it must not be considered—as is unfortunately sometimes considered—that our object is only to be obstructive in whatever we bring up. We have pointed out whatever has struck us as incorrect. If the Hon'ble Member does not think it necessary, I do not press it."

The motion was then put and lost.

Clause 10.

71. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that after the word "office," in line 2 of clause 10, the following be inserted, namely:—

or do any other work for remuneration.

He said—

"Sir, we want a whole-time President and an absolutely *bonâ fide* President, and that is a reason, why I want to bring in the words '*or do any other work for remuneration.*' Without positively holding another salaried office, it ought not to be impossible for highly qualified gentlemen like the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas (who is likely to fill the office of the President of the Board) to earn money by a variety of ways that are known to cultured earners of money, not exactly by becoming University examiners, which is one way of making a little money—but even which has been objected to by Government in certain cases if indulged in without the leave of the Government. To leave no possibility of a highly paid officer devoting his time for purposes other than those of the Board, I think that these qualifying or restrictive words ought to be brought in.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bompas said:—

"Sir, I must oppose this amendment. The section as it stands in the Bill provides that the President should not hold any other salaried office and shall devote his whole time and attention to his duties under this Act. That is what the Hon'ble Mover really wants. He asks for a guarantee that the President should devote his whole time to the Board. I think the clause sufficiently provides for that. But the amendment goes too far. In the Calcutta Municipal Act the corresponding provision expressly provides that the Chairman may be a Port Commissioner; so in the same way it is conceivable that the President of the Trust may be a Port Commissioner drawing fees or a member of the General Committee of the Corporation. If the Chairman were a man of literary tastes, it is quite possible that he might publish a book, or occasionally write for the press without detriment to his duties. There is no reason to forbid this, and the amendment goes too far."

The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikary said:—

"Sir, none would welcome more than myself literary and, therefore, I take it, a cultured President of the Board. Sir, the exception for which this clause provides would amply safeguard requirements like these, if the Government sees fit to permit and if the President happens to have leisure enough for becoming a member of the General Committee of the Corporation, and if the Government thinks fit to allow him to do so. The Government will be the best judge of the situation."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bompas said—

"If the Hon'ble Member's amendment is accepted it would have no such power."

"The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari, said—"I do not see that at all, and would therefore press my amendment for what it is worth. Of course, even too much literature may not be good for the President of the Board and his literary bend may take him away from his work in the same way as the Chairman's attention may be diverted if he was too much of a Trustee of the Board or anything of that kind. I think that with regard to everything that carries either a salary or remuneration, the President ought to be under the orders of the Government, and the acceptance of my amendment

would not necessarily hamper the discretion of Government in allowing exceptions in such cases in which it ought to be allowed. I, therefore, ask that my amendment may be put to the vote.

The motion was then put and lost.

The following motion was, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

Clause 11.

72. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to move that after the words "may be entitled," in line 2 of sub-clause (*2*), the words, "under sub-section (*3*)" be inserted.

Clause 14(1) [*now 12(1)*.]

73. The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur moved that the words "on the recommendation or at the request of the Board," be substituted for the words, "after consultation with the Board," in clause 14(*1*) [*now 12(1)*].

He said—

"Sir, I beg to move that the words, 'on the recommendation or at the request of the Board,' be substituted for the words, 'after consultation with the Board,' in clause 14(*1*), [*now 12(1)*] which has reference to the leave to be granted to the President of the Board. The words, 'after consultation with the Board,' have been added by the Select Committee—I presume to meet the case that the Board should have effective voice in the matter of granting leave to the President. The expression used, however, is objectionable and does not go far enough. If it is intended that the Board will be consulted, but it will be optional with Government to accept the Board's advice or not, it should be distinctly stated. Further, if that is the intention, it is no concession at all and the words added by the Select Committee will be of no practical use.

"In the case of the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, it is the Corporation which grants leave with the sanction of the Government (see section 35 of the Calcutta Municipal Act). It is not clear why a different procedure is contemplated in the case of the Board. My submission is that if the power of granting leave to the President be not given to the Board as in the case of the Chairman of the Corporation, it should be given only on the recommendation or at the request of the Board."

The Hon'ble Mr. Slacke said :—

"I am afraid, Sir, I cannot advise the Council to accept this amendment. In the case of the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation leave can be granted him by Government subject to the rules which the Corporation may frame on the subject. Here the case is very different. The bulk of the finances of the Trust will be found by Government, and therefore it is not necessary that Government should require the permission of the Board before granting the President leave. For these reasons I oppose the amendment and ask the Council to reject it."

The motion was then put and lost.

74. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar moved that the words "or depute him to other duties," in clause 14 (1) [*now 12(1)*] be omitted.

He said :—

"The provision to which we take exception, evidently is intended for application to the members of the Civil Service. It is easy to see that the office of President will be a prize appointment among the rising juniors of that service, and I do not think that we shall be asking too much from one selected for that appointment to be prepared to serve, and feel bound to serve, for a period of not less than three years, which I think only too short for such a position—without breaking into his work to go elsewhere on what is termed deputation. His will be work that will require many more years of experience for efficient administration than three years, at the

end of which he will have only about begun to prove his usefulness. If the President has earned his leave by service in that office, or if he breaks down in health, no one would grudge him his holiday, to recuperate and return to his duties, with renewed vigour. But if he is going away, possibly to a work that will be more anxious and more tiring to his energies—and this may possibly happen—he will return to his own duties more jaded than before, and perhaps only to lead to an application for leave.

"The work of the President will be of a special character which will require special study and aptitude. Leave that has become due and ill-health will give occasion for a sufficiency of interruptions in the continuity of service which is so essential for efficient work, and I trust that the Government will be induced to yield to the representations that are being made on this issue.

The President said:—

"As four of the motions are identical, I think it would be better that the Hon'ble Members should speak now."

The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari said:—

"Sir, I do not wish to cover the same ground that has already been covered by my Hon'ble friend to the left. All that I desire to remind the Council about is the case of the Calcutta Corporation, where frequent changes in the office of the Chairman have been looked upon and pronounced to be seriously interfering with the work of the Corporation to the extent that was mentioned in connection with the Municipal Bill in 1899. For the reasons which the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar has suggested, I beg to associate myself with him in opposing this deputation of the President."

The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu said:—

"Sir, I beg to support my friends, and I wish to say that we, people of Calcutta, have felt—and in that I include my friends, the members for the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association—that too frequent interruptions have not been conducive to efficient work, and we want to safeguard our future President of the Board against the temptations of Government utilising his services for other work. We desire that he should, so long as he continues to be the President, devote his whole energy and attention to the work of the Board, and that Government may not feel tempted to take him away. If Government wishes to take him away, let it take him away for good. He comes there for a certain time and let him stay for a certain time. I do not think that Government will unnecessarily take him away, but we must protect ourselves against that contingency."

The Hon'ble Mr. Stewart said:—

"Your Honour, I beg to submit that, from my practical point of view, there is much to be said for the amendment which is now under discussion, especially in looking to the short tenure which is proposed to the President of the Trust I hope therefore that the amendment will commend itself to the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. Slacke said:—

"I regret that I cannot accept this amendment, since it seems to me that Government, as has already been admitted by the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, will never unnecessarily exercise the power which is proposed to be given under this clause. Moreover, the clause provides that the power in question should not be exercised without consultation with the Board. It seems to me unreasonable to imagine that if the Board strongly oppose, the Government will reject their opinion. In these circumstances I do not think there is any sufficient cause for apprehension, and would recommend that this amendment be rejected."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bompas said:—

"May I add a few words to what has been said by the Hon'ble, the Vice-President. I thoroughly sympathise with the desire expressed by the movers

of this amendment that there should be as much continuity in the service of the President as possible. The words 'depute him to other duties' were inserted by the Select Committee with the object of attaining greater continuity than was possible otherwise. If the Local Government has only power to grant the President of the Board leave, it cannot depute him to other duties. It is, however, conceivable that some temporary vacancy may occur and the President may be allowed to fill that vacancy for three months, and then come back and do the work as President of the Trust, whereas, if he cannot be deputed to any other post he must resign, and his successor must be appointed for a full period of three years. The President of the Trust who has done three years' work and is willing to do another year's work will be prevented from doing so. It may be desirable also to depute the President of the Trust to attend a Town Planning Conference or some special work of that kind which will harmonise with his work as President of the Trust. If this amendment is accepted, it will not be possible to do so. It was with these facts in view that we inserted the words, which are now objected so, while the Bill was in the Select Committee.

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—

"Sir, one is put in rather an invidious position by reason of the grounds given for maintaining the present position, because it is open to the question for whose benefit this provision is inserted? Does it not occur to the Member in charge that if the President may go on deputation that he does not intend to make his work on the Board his career, even during his short period of service in that office? And that if this power is to be reserved to him merely to enable him to create a lien on an appointment, the law is made to serve the interest of his service and not the public? It seems evident that if he is allowed to look out for other appointments his mind will be filled with thoughts how to secure his own advancement, and that clause 10 which requires him to devote his whole time and attention to the duties as President will be disregarded. I think, Sir, the weakness of the present proposal on the Bill has been disclosed. I do not, however, wish to take up your Honour's time, but it does seem to me that this temptation ought to be eliminated altogether from this Bill, so as to induce the President of the Board to understand that he is not to look to any other appointment at all during the period he is serving there. I do not think that it is consistent with proper regard for the public interests that he should be allowed to go on deputation to other duties."

A division was then taken, with the following result:—

Ayes 21.

The Hon'ble Kumar Shiba Nandan Prasad Singh.
The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu.
The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Grant Gordon
The Hon'ble Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.I.E., Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi
The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Apcar.
The Hon'ble Mr Norman McLeod.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. Stewart.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. Bradshaw.
The Hon'ble Mr. Golam Hossein Cassim Ariff.
The Hon'ble Mr. Saiyid Wasi Ahmad.
The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhir-ud-din
The Hon'ble Babu Hrishikesh Laha.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. Filgate.
The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray.
The Hon'ble Babu [illegible] Kishor Prasad.
The Hon'ble Mr. Dip Narayan Singh.

Noes 21.

The Hon'ble Babu Bal Krishna Sahay.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke, C.S.I., Vice-President.
The Hon'ble Rai Kisori Lal Goswami Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. T. Greer, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Macpherson, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. W. Collin.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. E. Garrett.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Butler.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. P. Chapman.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Cumming.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. Wheeler, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. K. Finnimore.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. L. Maddox.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. C. Mitra.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. W. Küchler.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Bompas.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. L. Halliday, M.V.O., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. A. W. Oldham.
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad, K.B.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. F. Payne.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. J. Hilary.
The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Zahir-ud-din.

The following members were absent :—

The Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. F. Morshead.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore, KT.
The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Maharaj Kumar Gopal Saran Narayan Singh.
The Hon'ble Babu Kirtanand Sinha.
The Hon'ble Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo.
The Hon'ble Abdullah-al-Mamun Suhrawardy.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. B. Dutt.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Dass, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Surfaraz Hussain Khan.

There being an equality of votes, the President gave his vote against the motion.

So the motion was lost.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

75. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the words "or depute him to other duties," in clause 14 (1) [*now 12(1)*] be omitted.

76. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to move that the words "or depute him to other duties," in clause 14 (1) [*now 12(1)*] be omitted.

77. The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur to move that the words "or depute him to other duties," in clause 14 (1) [*now 12(1)*] be omitted.

Clause 14 (2) [now 12(2)].

78. If Motion No. 75 be carried, the Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the words "(if any)," in clause 14(2) [*now 12(2)*] be omitted.

79. If Motion No. 75 be carried, the Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the words "or deputation," in clause 14(2) [*now 12(2)*] be omitted.

80. If Motion No. 74 be carried, the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar to move that the words "or deputation," in clause 14(2) [*now 12(2)*] be omitted.

81. If Motion No. 76 be carried, the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to move that the words "or deputation," in clause 14(2) [*now 12(2)*] be omitted.

82. If Motion No. 77 be carried, the Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur to move that the words "or deputation," in clause 14(2) [*now 12(2)*] be omitted.

83. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to move that the proviso to clause 14(2) [*now 12(2)*] be omitted.

Clause 15 (1) [now 13 (1)].

84. If Motion No. 74 be carried, the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar to move that the words "or deputed to other duties," in clause 15(1) [*now 13(1)*] be omitted.

85. If Motion No. 75 be carried, the Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the words "or deputed to other duties," in clause 15 (1) [*now 13(1)*] be omitted.

86. If Motion No. 76 be carried, the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to move that the words "or deputed to other duties," in clause 15(1) [*now 13(1)*] be omitted.

87. If Motion No. 77 be carried, the Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur to move that the words "or deputed to other duties," in clause 15(1) [*now 13(1)*] be omitted.

Clause 15(3) [now 13(3)].

88. The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur moved that the words "so far as may be," in line 3 of clause 15(3) [*now 13(3)*] be omitted.

He said :—

"The words here used 'so far as may be' are objectionable and ought to be omitted.

"It is curious that these words 'so far as may be' in the Bill do not govern the powers which may be exercised by an acting President; but only govern his liabilities, restrictions an d conditions.

"I confess I cannot understand the significance of these words. They are vague and may mean anything. Moreover, I beg to point out that these words are innovations in the Bill. They do not find a place either in the Calcutta Municipal Act, section 35, clause (6), or Bombay Improvement Act, section 22 (3), where the liabilities, restrictions and conditions of the acting Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation and of the Bombay Improvement Trust respectively are referred to and from which the language of the present section in the Bill is borrowed almost word for word. It is not clear as to why these new words are introduced in the present Bill. They are out of place and ought to be omitted. They will mean that the Legislature intended to reduce the liabilities of the acting President."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bompas said :—

"Perhaps I may say that I am prepared to accept the amendment."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The following motion was, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

89. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the words "so far as may be," in line 3 of clause 15(*3*) [*now 13* (*3*)] be transferred to the end of that clause.

Clause 15A (now 14).

90. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the word "three" be substituted for the word "six" in line 4 of clause 15A (*now 14*).

He said :—

"We have all been told that continuity is a great point of these Boards. The President is now to be deputed; he is to have all the leave that is entitled to and wants and the Trustees also are to be allowed no doubt under proper circumstances leave from the meetings of the Boards ; but six months seems to be too long a period, and therefore I beg to move that the word 'three,' be substituted. This ought to be sufficient for ordinary purposes."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bompas said :—

"I must oppose this amendment, partly because if it is accepted it will involve a great many subsequent consequential amendments which have not been provided for, and partly because six months' leave in the circumstances that exist in Calcutta seems to be a very natural period. A great many people, both European and Indian gentlemen, go on six months' leave to England. It was decided in the Select Committee that six months' leave should be granted to Trustees, and if any of them overstays his leave. he will forfeit his appointment. That seems to me a very reasonable solution of the difficulty, and I trust that the members of the Council will not go against the decision arrived at by the Select Committee."

The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari said :—

"Sir, so far as the subsequent arrangement is concerned, if it was acceptable I have given notice of a series of amendments for the purpose of meeting that. The Trustees hold office for no more than three years, I believe. Under a subsequent clause 16 (1), if any trustee be permitted by the Board to absent himself for any period exceeding three months, then the vacancy shall be filled within one month by a fresh appointment or election. Well, Sir, we had this provision later on, and it seems to me a matter of doubtful expediency to allow longer leave which is proposed to be done by clause 15 (*a*). I do believe, Sir, that the continuity is bound to be disturbed by these absences, and this is my reason for proposing this amendment."

The motion was then put and lost.

91. The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur moved that the word "consecutive" be inserted before the word "months," in line 4 of clause 15A (*now 14*).

"This is a verbal amendment. I suppose the intention is that leave may be granted for any period not exceeding six months at a time and that it will not be against this section if leave is granted in an aggregate for more than six months not at one time. If it is not made clear, the section may mean that the aggregate period of leave to the trustee during period of his tenure of office cannot exceed six months. The words 'consecutive months' have been used in clause 15B (*now 15*), clauses (*b*) and (*c*), and my suggestion is that in this section also we should use the words 'consecutive months' to make it clear."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bompas said :—

"I am advised that this amendment is unnecessary, and certainly it seems to me to be so. The months in a period of six months must be consecutive. I oppose this amendment."

The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shanker Sahai Bahadur said :—

"If 'six months' means 'six consecutive months' I fail to see why in the very next clause 15B (*now 15*), clause (*b*), the Hon'ble Member has used the expression 'six consecutive months,' and in clause 15B (*now 15*), sub-clause (*c*), he has used the expression 'three consecutive months.' I submit the insertion of the word 'consecutive' in one place and its omission from another place in the Bill will certainly lead to an interpretation that 'six months' *does not necessarily* mean 'six consecutive months'."

The motion was then put and lost.

Clause 15B(1) [*now 15(1)*.]

92. The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur moved that the words "remove any" be substituted for the words "declare that any Trustee shall cease to be a," in line 2 of clause 15B (*1*) [*now 15(1)*.]

He said :—

"This is a verbal amendment. The words I propose to use seems to be more clear and appropriate and have been used in the Bengal Municipal Act, section 19 and section 20, Bengal Local Self-Government Act, section 18. In fact, in the marginal note we have the word 'Removal' used. There is no reason why we should not adopt this simple word in the body of the Act also."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bompas said :—

"We are advised that this amendment, which the Hon'ble Member himself admits to be purely verbal, is unnecessary and also not desirable from a drafting point of view."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

93. The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur moved that clause 15B(1) (*a*) [*now 15(1) (a)*] be omitted.

He said :—

"I may be permitted to take up motions Nos. 93 and 94 together.

"Section 21A provides that a Trustee shall not take part in proceedings in which he is personally interested or has acted professionally on behalf of any person having such interest. Section 15 lays down as a penalty that if he does so take part in proceedings in which he is personally interested

he may be removed. It appears to me that the penalty is very hard, specially in those cases in which he might have acted owing to inadvertence, or in the *bonâ fide* belief that he was not so personally interested as to have debarred him from taking part in the proceedings. In many cases it will be found that he had satisfactory and reasonable explanation for his action. My submission is that the penalty as provided for in this section is too drastic and should be altogether removed.

"In any case, if it is retained, it should be provided that he may be removed only if he has acted in contravention of section 21A *without reasonable explanation.*

The Hon'ble Mr. Bompas said:—

"Sir, I must oppose this amendment. Clause 15B (*now 15*) of the Bill deals with the removal of the Trustees. Sub-clause (*2*) gives the reasons which make it compulsory for the Local Government to remove a Trustee and in sub-clause (*1*) are given the causes which make it optional with the Government to remove a Trustee. One of those causes to which the Hon'ble Member objects is that the Trustee has acted in contravention of clause 21A, that is to say, if he has taken any part in any proceedings in which he is personally interested without disclosing the fact. Now, the Improvement Trust is going to exercise very great powers. It will have great powers in interfering with private property. Therefore, it is desirable that the conduct of the Trust should be above suspicion. In England, in the corresponding section of the law, the punishment is more drastic. In England, if a trustee is personally interested and does not disclose the fact, he is fined £50 before the Magistrate. Clearly the Government would not exercise the power of dismissal without giving the trustee the opportunity to explain his conduct. That the Government would not do so seems to me entirely imaginary, considering the position of the men who are to be appointed or elected as trustees. In the interest of the public and in the interest of the confidence which the public will have in the Trust, I recommend that the amendment should be opposed."

The motion was then put and lost.

The following motions were, by the leave of the President, withdrawn:—

94. If motion No. 93 be not carried, the Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur to move that the words "without satisfactory explanation" be inserted after the word "has" in clause 15B (*1*) (*a*) [*now 15*(*1*) *a*).]

95. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the word "three" be substituted for the word "six" in line 2 of clause 15B (*1*) (*b*) [*now 15*(*1*) (*b*).]

96. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that clause 15B (*1*) (*c*) [*now 15*(*1*) (*c*)] be omitted.

97. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the word "whose" be substituted for the words "and if his," in lines 1 and 2 of clause 15B (*1*) (*d*) *now 15*(*1*) (*d*).]

98. The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur to move that after clause 15B (*1*) (*d*) [*now 15*(*1*) (*d*)], the following be inserted, namely:—

and thereupon the office of such Trustee shall become vacant.

Clause 15B (*2*) [*now 15*(*2*).]

99. The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur to move that the words "remove any" be substituted for the words "declare that a Trustee shall cease to be a," in line 2 of clause 15B (*2*), [*now 15*(*2*).]

100. The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur to move that the words "for appointment or election as a Trustee" in clause 15B (*2*) (*i*) [*now 15* (*2*) (*i*)] be omitted.

101. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that clause 15B (*2*) (*ii*) [*now 15* (*2*) (*i*)] be omitted.

102. The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur moved that clause 15B (*2*) (*ii*) [*now 15* (*2*) (*ii*)] be omitted.

He said:—

"This clause lays down that a trustee elected by a particular body shall cease to be a trustee if and when he is not a member of that body. This is not the provision in the Calcutta Municipal Act or even in the Rules for election of members to the Legislative Council.

If this section stands as drafted, constant changes may have to be made in the body of the trustees. I know that this is borrowed from the Bombay Act, but my submission is that it is desirable that it should be omitted."

The Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler said:—

"I submit that the clause should be retained. It is really one which has been inserted in the interests of the bodies who will elect certain representatives on the Trust, and all that is said is that, if any person has been elected to the Trust as representing a particular body, and ceases to be a member of that body, he thereby loses the qualification under which he sits on the Trust, and to retain him on the Trust after he ceases to be a member of the body which elected him is practically to disenfranchise them. This seems scarcely fair, and I think the clause should be retained."

The motion was then put and lost.

The following motion was, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

103. If motion No. 30 be carried the Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakir-ud-din to move that the words "or the representative of the Muhammadan community" be inserted after the words "The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce," in clause 15B (*2*) (*ii*) [*now 15* (*2*) (*ii*)].

Clause 15B (*3* [*now 15* (*3*)].

104 The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the word "is" be substituted for the words "has shown himself to be," in line 2 of clause 15B (*3*) [*now 15* (*3*)].

He said:—

"This is a matter of drafting, and if the Hon'ble Member in charge does not accept it, I will not press it."

The motion was not accepted, and was, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

The following motion was, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

105. The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur to move that the words "remove him" be substituted for the words "declare that the President shall cease to hold office as such," at the end of clause 15B (*3*) [*now 15* (*3*)].

106. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that the words "remove him from his office" be substituted for the words "by notification declare that the President shall cease to holdo ffice as such," at the end of clause 15B (*3*) [*now 15* (*3*)].

He said :—

"In this amendment, I seek to eliminate the laying down in the particular manner in which the removal of the President should take place. It is a matter for the Hon'ble Member in charge to consider. But I do not intend to press it."

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said :—

"It is to be hoped that the necessity of applying this clause will never arise. If unfortunately it does, the facts must be publicly known, and there is no objection to adhering to the procedure of a notification declaring the President to have ceased to hold office. The proposed amendment does not materially improve matters."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said :—

"In that view of things I withdraw this amendment."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

Clause 16.

107. The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur to move that the word "consecutive" be inserted before the word "months," in line 3 of clause 16.

108. If motions Nos. 92 and 99 be carried, the Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur to move that the words "is removed" be substituted for the words "ceases to hold the office of Trustee," in lines 5 and 6 of clause 16.

Clause 16 A (now clause 17).

109. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that the words "not being less than thirty days from the commencement of this Act," in lines 3 and 4 of clause 16A (1) [*now 17 (1)*], be omitted.

He said :—

"Is it not necessary to provide for this amendment ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Bompas said :—

"I accept this amendment, Sir."

The motion was put and agreed to.

110. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that after clause 16A (*2*) (*c*) [*now 17* (*2*) (*c*)] the following be inserted, namely :—

Provided that a Trustee appointed or elected in the place of an outgoing Trustee shall not hold office longer than the period at the expiration of which such outgoing Trustee would have had to vacate office.

He said :—

"Does the department concerned consider this necessary ? I only provided this to make it clear as to the term of the office of a trustee or his successor. If it is not considered necessary, I do not press for it."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bompas said :—

"The clause was introduced in the amended Bill to secure greater continuity of service. We do not want that the whole body of trustees should change office at once. I oppose it on principle."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

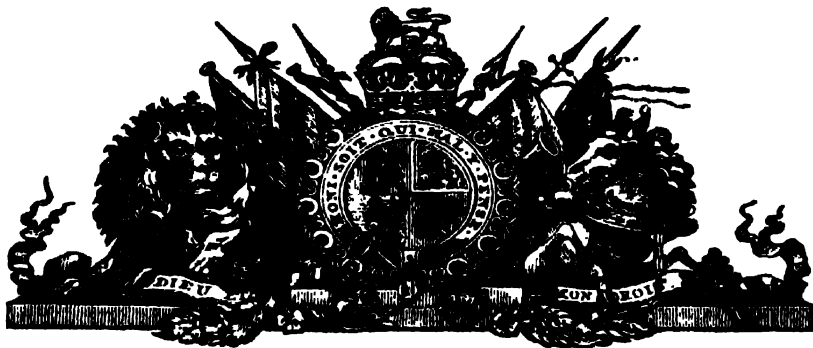
The Council was then adjourned to Wednesday, the 16th August, 1911, at 11 A.M.

F. G. WIGLEY,

Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Council.

CALCUTTA,

The 29th August 1911.



APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1911.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

The following Notices are published for general information.

T. BUTLER,
CALCUTTA, *the 23rd August 1911.* *Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—CELEBES, NORTH COAST.

Belonlioh bay—Reef in entrance.

No. 367 (*first publication*).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 913 of 1911), are republished :—

Position.—Sentigi point, bearing S. 57° W., distant 5½ cables, and Belonlioh point, S. 8° W.
Sentigi point, lat. 1° 20½′ N., long. 120° 54¾′ E.
Depth.—5 fathoms, coral bottom.
Variation.—2° E.
Charts affected.—No. 2662, Plan of Lingadang road and Belonlioh bay.
,, 3394, Tanjong Lutuno to Dondo point.
Publication.—Eastern Archipelago, Part II, 1904, page 397.
Authority.—Hague Notice, No. 1151 of 1911.

CHINA, EAST COAST—YANG TSE KIANG APPROACH.

Steep island—Fog-gun re-established for vessels approaching from the southward.

No. 368 (*first publication*).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 921 of 1911), are republished :—

Former Notice.—No. 843 of 1911. (*This office No. 348 of 1911.*)
Position.—Lat. 30° 12½′ N., long. 122° 35′ E.
Description of signal.—As given in the List of Lights.
Remarks.—A trial of the siren, recently established, shows it to be ineffective to the southward, though audible to the northward.
The fog-gun signal will therefore continue to be made for vessels approaching from the southward, but will be discontinued as regards vessels approaching from the northward.

Charts affected.—No. 1124, Southern approaches to Yang tse kiang.
„ 1199, Kue shan island to the Yang tse kiang.
„ 2412, Amoy to Nagasaki.
„ 1262, Hong Kong to Gulf of Liau-tung.
Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, No. 840.
China Sea Directory, Vol. III, page 352.
Authority.—Shanghai Notice, No. 510, 5th June 1911.

INDIA, WEST—BOMBAY COAST.

Jaigarh light-house—Amended position.

No. 369 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 922 of 1911), are republished:—

Position.—On south-western part of headland, at a distance of 3½ cables, S. 14° W. from position now shown on the charts.
Lat. 17° 17′ 40″ N., long. 73° 10′ 55″ E., on chart No. 739.

Variation.—1° E.

Charts affected.—No. 247, Jaigarh or Jyghur.
„ 739, Boria pagoda to Achra river.

Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, No. 250.
West Coast of India, Pilot, 1909, page 197.

Authority.—Marine Survey of India, 16th June 1911.

CHINA, EAST COAST—RIVER MIN.

Kinpai pass—Buoy established.

No. 370 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 924 of 1911), are republished:—

Former Notice.—No. 853 of 1911. (*This office No. 350 of 1911.*)

Position.—In depth of 15 feet, on southern edge of Middle ground, at a distance of 8 cables, S. 65° W., from White fort flagstaff.
White fort, lat. 26° 8¼′ N., long. 119° 35½′ E.

Description.—A red conical buoy.

Variation.—1° W.

Chart affected.—No. 2400, The bar and approaches to River Min, with plan.

Publication.—China Sea Directory, Vol. III, 1904, page 273.

Authority.—Shanghai Notice, No. 511, 5th June 1911.

CHINA SEA.

Singapore road—Existence of a wreck.

No. 371 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 930 of 1911), are republished:—

Position.—At a distance of about 7½ cables, South, from Tanjong Katong.
Tanjong Katong, 1° 17¾′ N., long. 103° 53¾′ E.

Description.—Wreck of the S.S. *Karang*, with two masts and funnel showing above water.

Remarks.—The wreck is marked by day with a red flag, and by night with two *red* lights, placed vertically.

Variation.—1° E.

Charts temporarily affected.—No. 1995, Singapore road.
„ 2403, Singapore strait.
„ 2404, Singapore main strait.

Publication.—China Sea Directory, Vol. I, 1906, page 246.

Authority.—Singapore Notice, No. 766, 12th June 1911.

LIU KIU ISLANDS—AMAMI O SIMA.

Sotsuko saki light—Temporarily discontinued.

No. 372 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 931 of 1911), are republished:—

Position.—Lat 28° 15′ N., long. 129° 8′ E.
Character.—A fixed white light.
Remarks.—The light is temporarily discontinued for repair to the lantern.
Charts temporarily affected.—No. 873, Amami group, with plan.
,, 2412, Amoy to Nagasaki.
Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI., 1911, No. 957.
Japan, Korea, &c., 1904, page 292.
Authority.—Tokyo Department of Communications Notice, No. 627, 17th June 1911.

JAPAN, SHIKOKU—BUNGO CHANNEL.

Oitsukami sima—Reef southward of.

No. 373 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 940 of 1911), are republished:—

Position.—Oitsukami sima summit (672 feet), bearing N. 16° W., distant 3 miles and 3½ cables, and Take sima summit, N. 50° E.

Lat. 33° 3′ 5″ N., long. 132° 20′ 45″ E., on chart No. 651.

Depth.—8 fathoms, with depths of from 30 to 50 fathoms around.

Variation.—4° W.

Charts affected.—No. 651, Bungo channel.

,, 1648, Osumi kaikyo to O shima.

Publication.—Japan, Korea, &c., 1904, page 315.

Authority.—Tokyo Notice, No. 1696, 31st May 1911.

JAPAN—YEZO ISLAND, WEST COAST.

Iwanai—Light established.

No. 374 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc, relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 942 of 1911), are republished:—

Position.—On outer end of new breakwater, at a distance of 5½ cables, N. 45° W., from the Observation spot.

Lat. 42° 59′ 34″ N., long. 140° 30′ 23″ E., on chart No. 2975.

Character.—A *fixed white* light.

Elevation.—45 feet.

Visibility.—8 miles.

Power.—Under 100 candles.

Structure.—Concrete tower, 36 feet in height.

Note.—The light is unwatched.

Remarks.—From the position of the lighthouse given above, the breakwater extends in a S. 13° W. direction to the shore.

The note "Breakwater under construction" has been erased from chart No. 2975.

Variation.—6° W.

Charts affected.—No. 2975, Plan of Iwanai anchorage.

,, 3438, O shima to Furubira wan.

,, 452, Yezo island.

Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, page 205.

Japan, Korea, &c., 1904, page 707.

Authority.—Tokyo Notice, No. 1693, 15th May 1911.

PERSIAN GULF—BANDAR ABBAS.

Buoy adrift.

No. 375 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notice to Mariners (No. 139M of 1911), are republished:—

Subject.—The buoy at Bandar Abbas having broken the chain, has drifted about 10 miles away.
Chart affected.—No. 2837-A, Persian Gulf, Eastern sheet.
Publication.—Persian Gulf Pilot, 1908, page 151.
Authority.—Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Bombay.

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA—RANGOON RIVER—HASTINGS TRACKS.

Depth of water on 19th July 1911.

No. 376 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notice to Mariners (No. 140M of 1911), are republished:—

			Feet.	Inches.
No. 1 Track.	Closed	Marks removed ...	...	...
No. 2 do.	,,	... Ditto ...	...	...
No. 3 do.	Inward	... Port Commissioners' Flagstaff open to southward of North Dome of Rest House.		
	Outward	... Marks ○○ in line ...	10	0
	Shoal water close to the southward.			
No. 4 do.	Inward	... Port Commissioners' Flagstaff and North Dome of Rest House in line.		
	Outward	... Marks ◇◇ in line ...	9	9
No. 5 do.	Inward	... Port Commissioners' Flagstaff midway between North Dome of Rest House and Time Ball.		
	Outward	... Marks ○○ in line ...	9	6
No. 6 do.	Inward	... Port Commissioners' Flagstaff and Time Ball in line.		
	Outward	... Marks ◇◇ in line ...	7	6

Reduced to "Zero" of King's Point Tide gauge.

Authority ... Deputy Conservator of the Port, Rangoon.

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA—RANGOON RIVER—KING'S BANK CHANNEL.

Depth of water on 19th July 1911.

No. 377 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notice to Mariners (No. 141M of 1911), are republished:—

	Upper Bar.	*Lower Bar.*
South Line	... 11 feet 6 inches	... 10 feet.
Central Line	... 12 feet	... 9 feet 9 inches.
North Line	... 10 feet 9 inches	... 10 feet 6 ,,

Authority ... Deputy Conservator of the Port, Rangoon.

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA—RANGOON RIVER.

Monkey Point, Dredged Cut Channel.

Depth of water on 19th July 1911.

No. 378 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notice to Mariners (No. 142M of 1911), are republished:—

North Line of Central Track	...	10 feet 8 inches.
Central Track ...	...	9 feet 3 inches.
South Line of Central Track	...	9 feet 6 inches.
Authority	...	Deputy Conservator of the Port, Rangoon.

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA—RANGOON RIVER.

Chokey Lumps, Eastern Channel.

Depth of water on 21st July 1911.

No. 379 (first publication.)—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notice to Mariners (No. 143M of 1911), are republished:—

			Ft.	In.
No. 1 Track	...	Red Beacon midway between North Beacon and Board Beacon	14	0
No. 2 „	...	Red Beacon and Board Beacon in one ...	9	9
No. 3 „	...	Red Beacon and two Black Ball Beacon in one	9	9

Authority.—Deputy Conservator of the Port, Rangoon.

The 16th August 1911.

CHINA, EAST COAST—YELLOW SEA.

Existence of shoal.

No. 354 (second publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 872 of 1911), are republished :—

Position.—Lat. 33° 26′ N., long. 121° 39′ E.
Depth.—3½ fathoms.
Note.—The position is approximate.
Charts affected.—No. 3480, Shantung promontory to Nagasaki.
„ 1262, Hongkong to Gulf of Liau-tung.
„ 1263, China sea.
Publication.—China Sea Directory, Vol. III, 1904, page 523.
Authority.—Berlin Notice, No. 1442 of 1911.

KOREA—WEST COAST.

Ping Yang inlet—Buoys established.

No. 355 (second publication)—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 878 of 1911), are republished :—

(*a*) *Position.*—At a distance of $4\frac{9}{10}$ miles, S. 59° W., from Sister island lighthouse.
Sister island lighthouse, lat. 38° 40¾′ N., long. 124° 58½′ E.
Description.—Conical buoy, painted in red and white horizontal stripes, with two triangles, points together, as topmark.

(*b*) *Position.*—At a distance of 1½ miles, N. 74° E., from Sister island lighthouse.
Description.—Conical buoy, painted black, with cylindrical topmark.

(*c*) *Position.*—At a distance of $7\frac{6}{10}$ cables, N. 60° E., from Chan to lighthouse.
Description.—Conical buoy, painted in red and black horizontal stripes, with spherical topmark.

Variation.—5° E.
Charts affected.—No. 1656, Ping Yang inlet.
„ 1257, Approaches to Ping Yang inlet.
Publication.—Japan, Korea, etc., 1904, page 41.
Authority.—Seoul Notice, No. 13 of 1911.

KOREAN ARCHIPELAGO—NAN HOW GROUP.

Port Hamilton—Buoy established.

No. 356 (second publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 879 of 1911), are republished :—

Position.—On the southern extremity of the shoal, extending from Shoal point, at a distance of $2\frac{6}{10}$ cables, N. 6° E., from the observation spot on Observatory island.
Lat. 34° 1½′ N., long. 127° 18¾′ E.
Description.—Conical buoy, painted red, with conical topmark.
Variation.—4° W.
Charts affected.—No. 1280, Port Hamilton.
„ 3365, Port Hamilton to Mackau group.
„ 3366, Fusan harbour to Port Hamilton.
Publication.—Japan, Korea, etc., 1904, page 97.
Authority—Seoul Notice, No. 14 of 1911.

JAPAN, NIPON—TSUGARU STRAIT.

Shiriya zaki—Fog-signal re-established.

No. 357 (second publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 881 of 1911), are republished :—

Former Notice.—No. 58 of 1911. (*This office No. 67 of 1911.*)
Position.—Lat. 41° 26′ N., long. 141° 27¾′ E.
Remarks.—The characteristics of the fog-signal are as given in the Admiralty List of Lights.
Charts affected.—No. 2441, Tsugaru strait.
„ 3409, Ishinomaki wan to Tsugaru kaikyo.
„ 452, Yezo island.
„ 2347, Nipon, Kiusiu, Shikoku, &c.
„ 2405, Kuril islands.
Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, No. 1083.
Japan, Korea, &c., 1904, page 693.
Authority.—Tokyo Department of Communications Notice, No. 586 of 1911.

AFRICA—EAST COAST.

Athelet, south anchorage—Existence and non-existence of shoals.

No. 358 (second publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 883 of 1911), are republished :—

1. Existence of shoal :

Position.—At a distance of 10¾ cables, S. 15° E., from the front leading beacon at Athelet.
Lat 2° 44½′ N., long. 46° 18¼′ E.
Depth.—1¾ fathoms
Remarks.—From the position given above the shoal extends for a distance of 2¼ cables, in a south direction, with depths of from 2 to 2¼ fathoms.

2. Non-existence of shoal :

Position.—At a distance of 13¼ cables, S. 7° E., from the front leading beacon at Athelet.
Description.—A shoal, depth 1¾ fathoms.
Variation.—2° W.
Chart affected.—No. 671, Plan of Athelet anchorages.
Publication.—Africa Pilot, Part III, 1905, page 523.
Authority.—Italian chart.

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—New Guinea.

Salwatti island—Existence of shoal and rocks.

No. 359 *(second publication)*.—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 887 of 1911), are republished:—

(*a*) ***Position.***—At a distance of 9 miles, S. 6° W., from Galewo island.
Lat. 1° 32′ S., long. 130° 54′ E.
Depth.—4½ fathoms.
Remarks.—The islands southward of Salwatti island are on a reef, which extends 4 miles to the southward, between the south-east point of Salwatti island and Cape Menonket. A danger line enclosing these islands, but leaving a channel 1½ miles wide between English point and the reef and 1 mile wide between Luga island and the reef, has been inserted on the charts.
(*b*) ***Position.***—At a distance of 5 cables, N. 20° E., from the north-east point of 3rd Passage island, Selé strait.
Description.—A drying rock.
(*c*) ***Position.***—At a distance of 1$\frac{1}{10}$ miles, N. 54° E., from the north-east point of Kasiem island, Selé strait.
Description.—A pinnacle rock.
Depth.—1¾ fathoms.
Variation.—3° E.
Charts affected.—No. 1416, Plan of Selé strait (*b*), (*c*). Remarks (*a*).
„ 942*b*, Eastern archipelago, eastern portion (*a*).
„ 1263, China sea (*a*).
„ 2759*a*, Australia, northern portion (*a*).
Publication.—Eastern Archipelago, Part I, 1902, pages 506, 508, 509; Revised Supplement, 1909.
Authority.—Hague Notice, No. 1119 of 1911.

NEW ZEALAND—North island.

Three Kings islands—Existence of rocks.

No. 360 *(second publication)*.—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 888 of 1911), are republished:—

Position.—Great island summit, lat. 34° 8′ S., long. 172° 8′ E.
(*a*) ***Position***—At a distance of 1½ cables, S. 55° W., from Crater head, and with Crater head in line with the highest part of North East island.
Depth.—1½ fathoms.
(*b*) ***Position.***—At a distance of one cable, N. 85° E., from the outer of the two rocks off the southern point of Great island.
Depth.—5 feet.
(*c*) ***Position.***—At a distance of 2½ cables, East, from the outer of the two rocks off the southern point of Great island.
Depth.—4 feet.
Caution.—The relative positions of the islands are said to be incorrectly charted.
Variation.—14° E.
Charts affected.—No. 1512, Three Kings islands.
„ 2525, Hokianga to Tutukaka.
Publication.—New Zealand Pilot, 1908, page 31.
Authority.—Wellington Notice, No. 59 of 1911.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Samar, west coast.

Katbalogan—Light altered.

No. 361 *(second publication)*.—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 900 of 1911), are republished:—

Position.—On north side of river.
Lat. 11° 47′ N., long. 124° 52½′ E.
Alteration.—The fixed white light has been replaced by a light having the undermentioned characteristics:—
Character.—A *fixed red* light.
Elevation.—100 feet.
Visibility.—12 miles.
Structure.—Concrete pillar, 24 feet in height, painted white.
Remarks.—The position and arc of visibility are unchanged.

Charts affected.—No. 1622, Katbalogan, Buri and Darajuay anchorages.
„ 2577, Philippine islands, between San Bernardino and Mindoro straits.
Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, No. 646.
Eastern Archipelago, Part I, 1902, page 360; Revised Supplement, 1909.
Authority.—U. S. A. Hyd. Office Notice, No. 1765 of 1911.

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA—RANGOON RIVER.

Chokey Lumps, Eastern Channel.

Depth of water on 7th July 1911.

No. 362 (second publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notice to Mariners (No. 135M of 1911), are republished :—

		Ft.	In.
No. 1 Track ...	Red Beacon midway between North Beacon and Board Beacon	14	0
No. 2 do. ...	Red Beacon and Board Beacon in one ...	11	0
No. 3 do. ...	Red Beacon and two Black Ball Beacon in one	10	0

Authority.—Deputy Conservator of the Port, Rangoon.

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA—RANGOON RIVER—KING'S BANK CHANNEL.

Depth of water on 12th July 1911.

No. 363 (second publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notice to Mariners (No. 136M of 1911), are republished :—

	Upper Bar.	*Lower Bar.*
South Line	11 feet 6 inches ...	10 feet 9 inches.
Central Line	11 feet 6 inches ...	8 feet 8 inches.
North Line	9 feet 9 inches ..	9 feet 3 inches.
Authority	Deputy Conservator of the Port, Rangoon.	

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA—RANGOON RIVER—HASTINGS TRACKS.

Depth of water on 12th July 1911.

No. 364 (second publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notice to Mariners (No. 137M of 1911), are republished :—

			Feet.	Inches.
No. 1 Track	Closed	... Marks removed ...	...	...
No. 2 do.	„	... Ditto ...	...	...
No. 3 do.	Inward	... Port Commissioners' Flagstaff open to southward of North Dome of Rest House.		
	Outward	... Marks ○○ in line ... Shoal water close to the southward.	9	0
No. 4 do.	Inward	... Port Commissioners' Flagstaff and North Dome of Rest House in line.		
	Outward	... Marks ◇◇ in line ...	9	0
No. 5 do.	Inward	... Port Commissioners' Flagstaff midway between North Dome of Rest House and Time Ball.		
	Outward	... Marks ○○ in line ...	8	0
No. 6 do.	Inward	... Port Commissioners' Flagstaff and Time Ball in line.		
	Outward	... Marks ◇◇ in line ...	7	9

Reduced to "Zero" of King's Point Tide gauge.

Authority ... Deputy Conservator of the Port, Rangoon.

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA, SANDOWAY RIVER ENTRANCE.

Zallataung island—Intended light.

No. 365 (second publication).—

Subject.—On or about the 1st October 1911, a small light (Wigham's patent) will be exhibited from the west end of Zallataung island to mark the anchorage off the mouth of the Sandoway river.
Position.—Lat. 18° 32′ 20″ N., long. 94° 13′ 45″ E.
Character.—Fixed red light (unattended).
Elevation.—40 feet above high water level.
Visibility.—6 miles.
Arc of illumination.—130°. From S. 61° E. through East to N. 11° W. (true bearings).
Remarks.—The light will be exhibited till the end of May 1912, and thereafter annually, from the beginning of October to the end of May.
Charts affected.—No. 829, Cocanada to Bassein river.
„ 832, Cheduba strait to Ramree harbour.
„ 823, Chedube strait to Koronge island.
Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, page 57.
Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1910, page 364.
Authority.—Principal Port Officer, Burma, Notice dated 4th August 1911.

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH.—SPENCER GULF.

Wallaroo bay—Light established.

No. 366 (second publication).—The President of the Marine Board, Port Adelaide, has given Notice (No. 13, dated 16th June 1911) that on and after the 24th idem a fixed light will be exhibited from an open iron tower erected on the outer end of the Wallaroo Jetty.

The light will show red from S. 28° E. to S. 62° E., and green from S. 62° E. to S. 76° E., red from S. 76° E. to N. 67° E. (all bearings from seawards).

The focal plane of the light will be 30 feet above H.W. springs, and the light will be visible in clear weather at a distance of about seven miles.

The green sector will show the deepest water into Wallaroo Jetty and clear of all dangers.

This affects Admiralty charts Nos. 2389b and 402.
List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, page 225.

The 10th August 1911.

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—NEW GUINEA, WEST COAST.

Kaju Mera bay—Existence of rocks.

No. 346 (third publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 841 of 1911), are republished :—

(*a*) *Position.*—At a distance of $3\frac{9}{10}$ miles, N. 29° W., from the east point of Kaju Mera island.
East point of Kaju Mera island, lat. 4° 0′ S., long. 134° 25′ E.
Description.—A rock 220 yards in diameter, surrounded by depths of from 17 to 20 fathoms.
Depth.—$1\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms.

(*b*) *Position.*—At a distance of 3 miles, N. 27° W., from the east point of Kaju Mera island.
Description.—A rock 110 yards in diameter, surrounded by depths of from 16 to 21 fathoms.
Depth.—5 fathoms.

(*c*) *Position.*—At a distance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, N. 19° W., from the east point of Kaju Mera island.
Description.—A rock 330 yards in diameter, which dries in the position given above, separated from the shore by a channel 330 yards wide, with a depth of 8 fathoms.

Variation.—3° E.
Charts affected.—No. 1416, Plan of Kaju Mera and Lakahia bays.
„ 942b, Eastern Archipelago, western portion.
Publication.—Eastern Archipelago, Part I, page 519.
Authority.—Hague Notice, No. 1061 of 1911.

CHINA, SOUTH-EAST COAST—HIE CHE CHIN BAY.

Chilang rock—Light established; Temporary light discontinued.

No. 347 (third publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 842 of 1911), are republished :—

Former Notice.—No. 616 of 1910. (*This office No. 212 of 1910.*)
Position.—On the summit of the rock.
Lat 22° 39′ N., long. 115° 34¼′ E.
Character.—A *group flashing white* light, showing three short flashes in quick succession *every twenty seconds.*
Elevation.— 160 feet.
Visibility.—19 miles, except where obscured by the land.
Order.—1st.
Remarks.—The temporary group-occulting light has been discontinued.
Charts affected.—No. 958, Hie che chin bay.
,, 1962, Hongkong to Brothers.
,, 2661*b*, China sea, northern portion.
,, 1262, Hongkong to Gulf of Liau-tung.
,, 1263, China sea.
Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, No. 815*a*.
China Sea Directory, Vol. III, 1906, page 140; Revised Supplement, 1910.
Authority.— Shanghai Special Notice No. 353 of 1911.

CHINA, EAST COAST—YANG TSE KIANG APPROACH.

Steep island—Fog-signal altered.

No. 348 (third publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 843 of 1911), are republished :—

Position.—Lat. 30° 12½′ N., long. 122° 35′ E.
Alteration.—The gun has been replaced by a siren giving two blasts *every one-and-a-half minutes*, thus :—

Blast,	silent interval,	blast,	silent interval,
6 secs.	3 secs.	3 secs.	78 secs.

Charts affected.—No. 1124, Southern approaches to Yang tse kiang.
,, 1199, Kue shan island to the Yang tse kiang.
,, 2412, Amoy to Nagasaki.
,, 1262, Hongkong to Gulf of Liau-tung.
Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, No. 840.
China Sea Directory, Vol. III, page 352.
Authority.—Shanghai Special Notice, No. 354 of 1911.

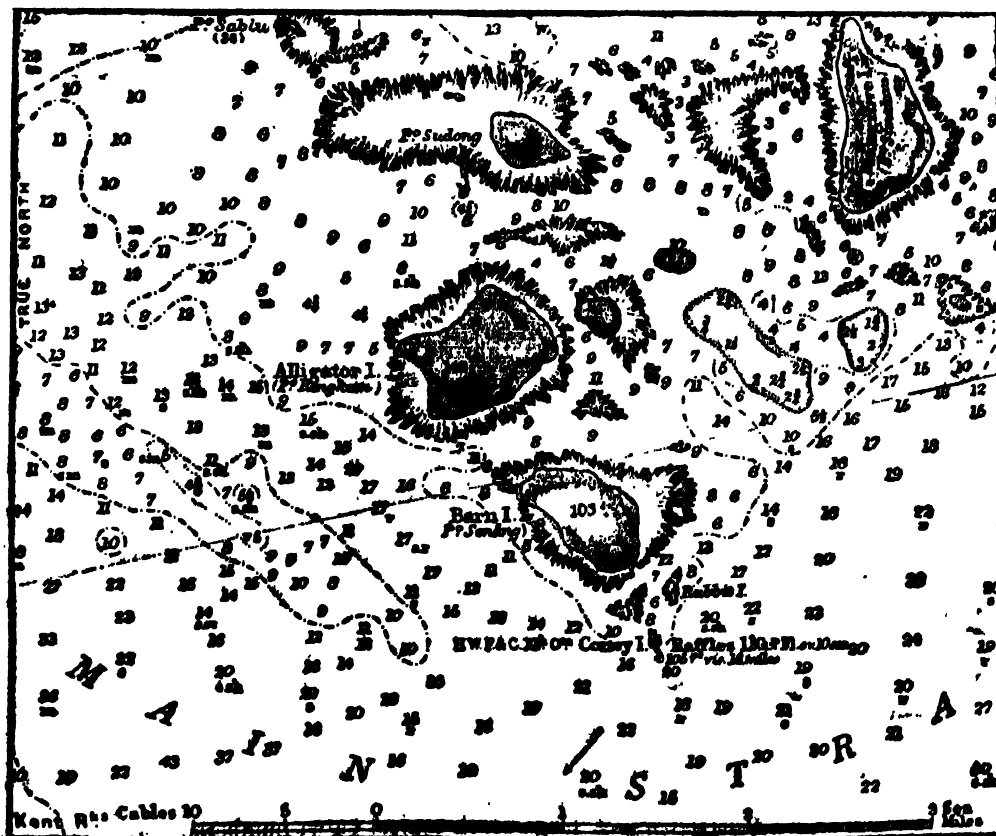
CHINA SEA—SINGAPORE STRAIT, WESTERN APPROACH.

Existence of shoals.

No. 349 (third publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 851 of 1911), are republished :—

Position.—Lat. 1° 13′ N., long. 103° 43′ E.
Description.—Several shoals, not hitherto shown on the charts, exist in the western approach to Singapore strait, as shown on the accompanying reproduction of portions of chart No. 2404.
Charts affected.—No. 2404, Singapore main strait.
,, 2403, Singapore strait.
,, 795, Cape Rachado to Singapore.
,, 2757, Banka strait to Singapore.
,, 3543, Approaches to Singapore.
Publication.—China Sea Directory, Vol. I, 1906, pages 220 to 224; Supplement, 1909.
Authority.—H. M. Surveying Vessel *Waterwitch*, 1911.


SELAT SEMBULAN
TRUE NORTH
Sultan Shoal
Cyrene Sh.
Cables 10


TRUE NORTH
Pº Sudong
Alligator I.
Barn I.
Kent Rks Cables 10

CHINA, EAST COAST—The River Min.

Depths altered.

No. 350 (third publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 853 of 1911), are republished:—

Position.—Lat. 26° 8′ N., long. 119° 35′ E.

Description.—A recent survey shows that the depths in the river Min, above Kinpai pass, have changed as shown on the accompanying reproduction of the plan of Kinpai pass on chart No. 2400.

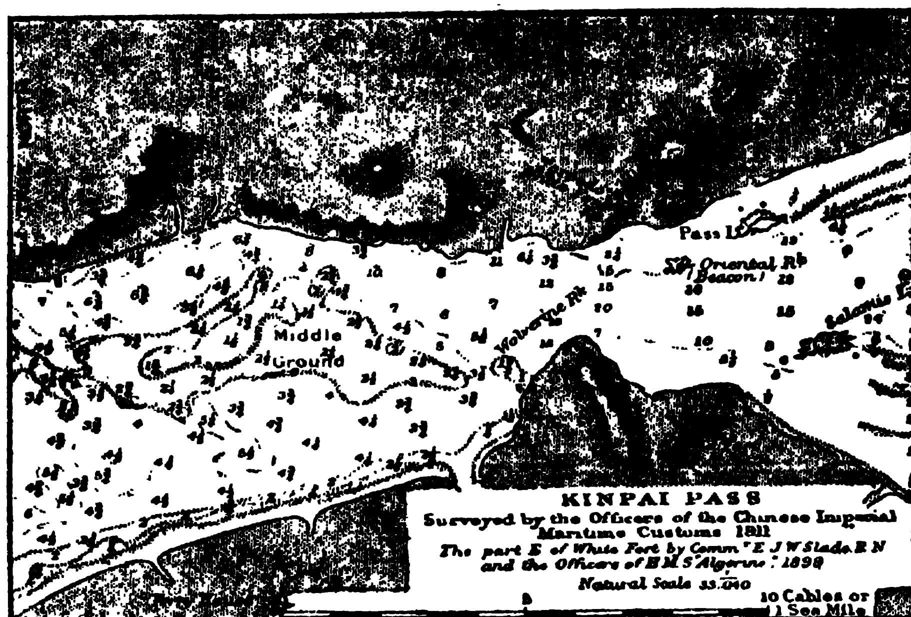


Chart affected.—No. 2400, The Bar and approaches to the River Min, with plan.

Publication.—China Sea Directory, Vol. III, 1904, page 273; Revised Supplement, 1910.

Authority.—Shanghai Notice, No. 509 of 1911.

PERSIAN GULF.

Shatt al Arab entrance—Light-vessel established; Buoyage amended; Existence of a shoal.

No. 351 (third publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 864 of 1911), are republished :—

1. Light-vessel established :

   Position.—At a distance of 2½ cables, S. 42° E., from the light-buoy. See 2*a*.
   Description.—A dhow, showing an unreliable *occulting white* light.

2. Buoys established :

   (*a*) *Position.*—In 39 feet, at a distance of 17$\frac{1}{10}$ miles, S. 54° E., from the telegraph station at Fao.
   Lat. 29° 49′ 13″ N., long. 48° 45′ 5″ E., on chart No. 1235.
   Description.—A light-buoy, showing a *fixed white* light visible 8 miles.

   (*b*) *Position.*—In 12 feet, at a distance of 2$\frac{1}{10}$ miles, N. 49° W., from the light-buoy.
   Description.—A large black can buoy with a flag, numbered "1."

   (*c*) *Position.*—In 12 feet, at a distance of 2$\frac{3}{10}$ miles, N. 46° W., from the light-buoy.
   Description.—A small black conical buoy, numbered "2."

   (*d*) *Position.*—In 11 feet, at a distance of 2$\frac{1}{10}$ miles, N. 47° W., from the light-buoy.
   Description.—A small black conical buoy, numbered "3."

   (*e*) *Position.*—In 12 feet, at a distance of 4 miles, N. 48° W., from the light-buoy.
   Description.—A large black conical buoy, numbered "4."

(*f*) *Position.*—In 10 feet, at a distance of $5\frac{4}{10}$ miles, N. 48° W., from the light-buoy.
Description.—A small black conical buoy, with Turkish flag, numbered "5."

(*g*) *Position.*—In 10 feet, at a distance of $7\frac{8}{10}$ miles, N. 45° W., from the light-buoy.
Description.—A large black can buoy, with Turkish flag, numbered "6."

(*h*) *Position.*—In 14 feet, at a distance of $7\frac{6}{10}$ miles, N. 45° W., from the light-buoy.
Description.—A black can buoy, numbered "7."

(*i*) *Position.*—In 12 feet, at a distance of $9\frac{4}{10}$ miles, N. 43° W., from the light-buoy.
Description.—A small black conical buoy, with Turkish flag, numbered "8."

(*j*) *Position.*—In 12 feet, at a distance of 11 miles, N. 46° W., from the light-buoy.
Description.—A large black can buoy, with Turkish flag, numbered "9."

(*k*) *Position.*—At a distance of $11\frac{1}{10}$ miles, N. 44° W., from the light-buoy.
Description.—A small red conical buoy, marked "Inner bar."

3. Buoy moved:

Alteration.—The outer buoy, formerly situated at a distance of $1\frac{7}{10}$ miles, N. 72° W., from the position of the light-buoy, has been moved, and is now moored in 12 feet, at a distance of $1\frac{8}{10}$ miles, N. 44° W., from the light-buoy, and marked "Old Bar buoy."
Description.—A black conical buoy, with staff and globe.

4. Buoys discontinued:

(*a*) *Position.*—At a distance of $4\frac{6}{10}$ miles, N. 65° W., from the light-buoy.
Description.—Lawrence buoy, marked "disappeared 1910" on chart No. 1235.

(*b*) *Position.*—At a distance of $4\frac{3}{10}$ miles, N. 55° W., from the light-buoy.
Description.—A black conical buoy.

(*c*) *Position.*—At a distance of $4\frac{2}{10}$ miles, N. 46° W., from the light-buoy.
Description.—A red cask buoy.

(*d*) *Position.*—At a distance of $7\frac{8}{10}$ miles, N. 47° W., from the light-buoy.
Description.—Black can buoy No. 1.

(*e*) *Position.*—At a distance of $9\frac{7}{10}$ miles, N. 47° W., from the light-buoy.
Description.—Black can buoy No. 2.

(*f*) *Position.*—At a distance of $11\frac{1}{10}$ miles, N. 47° W., from the light-buoy.
Description.—Inner bar buoy.

5. Existence of shoal:

Position.—South-east point of shoal. At a distance of $2\frac{4}{10}$ miles, N. 48° W., from the light-buoy. From this position the shoal extends a distance of 5 cables, in a N. 72° W. direction, with a width of 2½ cables. It has been named "Kola shoal." No. 2 buoy marks the south-eastern part and No. 3 buoy the northern part of the shoal.

Note.—The black buoys mark the western edge of the channel, the two red buoys the eastern edge of the inner and outer ends of the channel.
A new edition of chart No. 1235 will shortly be published.

Variation.—1° E.

Charts affected.—No. 1235, Mouth of the Euphrates.
„ 2837*b*, Persian Gulf.

Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, page 27.
Persian Gulf Pilot, 1908, pages 207, 208; Supplement, 1911.

Authority.—Commander-in-Chief, East Indies, 5th May 1911.

SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN.

Lord Howe island—Report of a derelict vessel.

No. 352 (third publication).—The Portmaster, Brisbane, has given Notice (No. 11 of 1911) that the schooner *Whangaroa*, timber laden, has been abandoned in the vicinity of Lord Howe island.

Mariners navigating in that locality are cautioned to keep a good lookout for the derelict vessel.

BAY OF BENGAL—Orissa coast.

False Point Anchorage—Depth of water at buoys.

No. 353-I (third publication)—

Particulars.—The following is the depth of water reduced at buoys in the False Point Anchorage:—

		Ft.	In.
Fairway buoy	... ...	12	7½
Outer Spit	... ...	18	6
Inner Spit	... ...	18	4
Reddie Flat	... ...	18	6
Inner Ridge	... ...	13	7
Anchorage	... ...	25	0
Boat Channel	... ...	4	.

Chart affected.—No. 755, False Point Anchorage, etc.

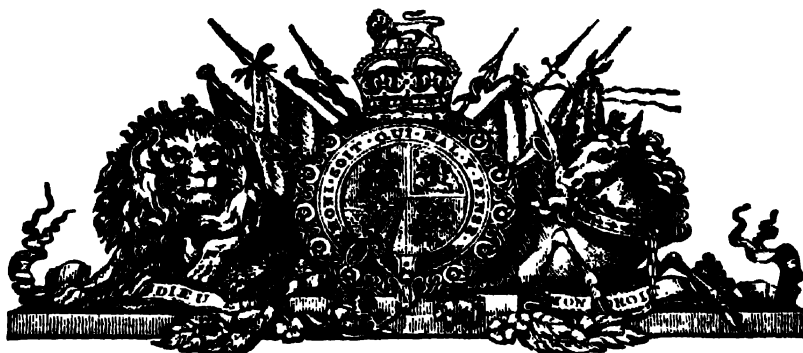
Publication.—Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1910, page 273.

Authority.—Port Officer of Cuttack and Balasore Ports, Chandballi, letter dated 3rd August 1911.

C. B. Henley, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Deputy Port Officer of Calcutta.

REGISTERED No. C207.]

No. 35 of 1911



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1911.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of five rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta or seven rupees and eight annas if sent by post.*]

CONTENTS.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BENGAL SMOKE-NUISANCES COMMISSION FOR THE YEAR 1910-11.

No. 2060 Marine.

Government of Bengal.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 23rd August 1911.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Letter No. 152, dated 3rd August 1911, from the President, Bengal Smoke-Nuisances Commission.

Read also—

The annual report of the Bengal Smoke-Nuisances Commission for the year 1910-11.

The Commission held 12 meetings during the year. The Chief and Assistant Inspectors of Smoke-Nuisances made observations of smoke emissions in 3,962 cases, as against 3,938 in the preceding year, and, in the course of their inspection of factories, over 200 furnaces and stoking appliances were tested for the prevention of smoke.

2. The improvement in the abatement of smoke nuisances continued during the year. During the last three years, the average emission of smoke has been kept below the prescribed limits. The Commission are of opinion that a further improvement is possible in this direction by greater care in the management of furnaces. A proposal received from the Commission for the reduction of the present limits of smoke emission is now under the consideration of the Government.

3. There was an increase in the number of complaints received from the public, and this is an indication of growing confidence in the work of the Commission. On the other hand, the number of statutory warnings issued decreased appreciably, being only 31 as against 43 in the preceding year. The majority of them were for the raising of chimneys. In six cases only had prosecution to be resorted to for inattention.

4. There were in all 47 prosecutions, as against 51 in the previous year, for infringement of the law, in all of which convictions were obtained. This shews that proper care and forethought had been exercised before prosecutions were instituted.

5. The substitution of gas and electric power for steam continues steadily, 140 new electric motors and 74 gas appliances having been introduced during the year. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council notices with satisfaction that the public confidence in the work of the Commission is increasing.

6. A proposal for the enlargement of the scope of the Act, to enable the Commission to deal more effectively with the emission of smoke from coke-making by open fires and from furnaces other than those used for domestic or religious purposes, is under the consideration of the Government.

7. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council are due to the President and the members, and specially to the non-official members, of the Commission for their efficient administration of the Act during the year under review.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry; the President, Smoke-Nuisances Commission; the Commissioners, Presidency and Burdwan Divisions; the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta; the Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce; the Secretary, Calcutta Trades Association; and the Honorary Secretary, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.

Ordered, also, that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council,

T. BUTLER,

Secretary.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 28th August 1911.

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at Sadar station.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. This week.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. Previous week.	Character of the weather, and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
1	BURDWAN ...	1·09	10¾	10½	Rainfall at Kalna 1·68 and at Raniganj 1·67 inches. Weather hot. Transplantation retarded for want of further rain. More rain needed. Condition of sugarcane good. Steeping of jute going on. No cattle-disease. Stocks of food-grains, fodder and drinking water sufficient. Common rice selling at 10½ seers per rupee at Kalna and at 10¾ seers at Asansol.
2	BIRBHUM ...	0·87	12	12	Rainfall at Rampurhat 2·38 inches. Weather hot and cloudy at intervals. Transplantation still continuing. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Common rice selling at 12 seers a rupee at Rampurhat.
3	BANKURA ...	2·02	12¼	11⅛	Rainfall at Vishnupur 2·38 inches. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of winter paddy nearly completed. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 11 seers a rupee at Vishnupur.
4	MIDNAPORE ...	3·26	10¼	10¼	Rainfall at Contai 1·38, at Tamluk 1·70 and at Ghatal 0·65 inches. Weather hot and cloudy. Transplantation of winter rice going on slowly. More rain urgently wanted. Fresh sowing going on in places where seedlings have withered away. Condition of autumn rice bad. Prospects of maize reported fair from Contai and Salboni. Condition of jute reported fair from Contai, Tamluk, Ghatal, Pingla, Keshpur, Salboni and bad from Naragram. Condition of *bhadoi* til reported fair from Contai and Salboni and bad from Keshpur. No cattle-disease reported except from Keshpur. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 12 seers a rupee at Contai, at 10 seers at Tamluk and at 10½ seers at Ghatal.
5	HOOGHLY ...	4·02	9½	9½	Rainfall at Serampore 0·21 and at Arambagh 3·56 inches. Weather seasonable. Sky cloudy. Heavy rainfall on 21st August facilitated transplantation of winter paddy throughout the district except at Serampore, where rainfall was nominal. More rain wanted. Condition of jute fair. Cutting of jute commenced at Serampore. No cattle-disease. Common rice selling at 10⅛ seers a rupee at Serampore and at 11 seers at Arambagh. Fodder and water sufficient.
6	HOWRAH ...	1·01	10	10⅛	Rainfall at Ulubaria 0·07 inch. Weather seasonable. Sky overcast with clouds. More rain wanted. Transplantation in progress. Prospects of jute average; that of sugarcane fair. Stocks of food-grains, fodder and water sufficient.
7	24-PARGANAS	1·62	10	10	Rainfall at Barasat 1·46, at Barrackpore 1·54, at Basirhat 0·45 and at Diamond Harbour 2·66 inches. More rain wanted everywhere. Transplantation of *aman* paddy progressing. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of jute hopeful. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice selling at 9 seers a rupee at Barasat, at 9½ seers at Barrackpore, at 10¼ seers at Basirhat and at $11\frac{1}{16}$ seers at Diamond Harbour.

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at Sadar station.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. This week.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. Previous week.	Character of the weather, and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
8	NADIA .	0·48	$10\frac{1}{8}$	$10\frac{5}{8}$	Rainfall at Kushtia 1·71, at Ranaghat 2·31, at Chuadanga 1·69 and at Meherpur 1·26 inches. Transplantation of *aman* paddy completed. Harvesting of *aus* paddy and jute continuing. Steeping of jute commenced in Chuadanga. Prospects good. Stocks of food-grains, fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Common rice selling at $9\frac{3}{4}$ seers a rupee at Kushtia, at 11 seers at Ranaghat, at 10 seers at Chuadanga and at $12\frac{5}{16}$ seers at Meherpur.
9	MURSHIDABAD	1·29	$10\frac{1}{2}$	11	Rainfall at Lalbag 1·87, at Jangipur 1·42 and at Kandi 2·40 inches. Prospects fair. State of standing crops reported to be bad through excessive rain in Daulatabad. Jute good except in Sadar. Cattle-disease reported in thana Mirzapur in Jangipur. Common rice selling at $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers a rupee at Lalbag, at $11\frac{1}{2}$ seers at Jangipur and at 12 seers at Kandi.
10	JESSORE ..	0·46	$11\frac{5}{16}$	11	Rainfall at Jhenida 1·78, at Magura 1·81, at Narail 1·93 and at Bangaon 1·44 inches. Weather seasonable. Condition of jute and other standing crops good. Harvesting of jute and *bhadoi* paddy going on. Stocks of food-grains, fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Condition of agricultural stock good. Common rice selling at 12 seers a rupee at Jhenida and Magura, at $11\frac{1}{16}$ seers at Narail and at $11\frac{1}{4}$ seers at Bangaon.
11	KHULNA ...	1·38	11	11	Rainfall at Bagerhat 3·60, and at Satkhira 0·49 inch. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of jute and *aus* paddy progressing. Transplantation of *aman* paddy continues, but more rain wanted for its transplantation and steeping of jute. Condition of standing crops fair. Food-stocks, fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Common rice selling at 11 seers a rupee at Bagerhat and at $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers at Satkhira.
12	PATNA ..	1·12	13 22*	13 22*	Rainfall at Barh 2·19, at Bihar 2·81 and at Dinapore 5·22 inches. Weather hot and cloudy. Transplantation of paddy in progress. Condition of standing crops good. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Manair, Nawbatpore, Bickram and Paliganj. Common rice selling at $11\frac{3}{4}$ seers a rupee at Barh, at $12\frac{1}{2}$ seers at Bihar and at $11\frac{1}{4}$ seers at Dinapore.
13	GAYA . .	7·22	$12\frac{5}{16}$ $19\frac{7}{16}$*	$12\frac{5}{16}$ $19\frac{7}{16}$*	Rainfall at Jahanabad 3·79, at Nawadah 2·77 and at Aurangabad 5·50 inches. Weather cloudy. Sugar-cane and other standing crops doing well. Transplantation of paddy going on. Common rice selling at 13 seers a rupee at Jahanabad, at $13\frac{3}{4}$ seers at Nawadah and at 14 seers at Aurangabad. Fodder and water for cattle plentiful. No cattle-disease.

* The figures indicate the price of maize, in seers, per rupee.

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at Sadar station.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
14	SHAHABAD ..	4·42	13	18	Rainfall at Buxar 4·62, at Bhabua 11·13 and at Sasaram 6·16 inches. Weather hot and cloudy. Food-stocks, fodder and water sufficient. Agricultural stock in normal condition. Standing crops doing well. Transplantation of paddy going on briskly. Common rice selling at 12 seers a rupee at Buxar and Sasaram and at 11½ seers at Bhabua.
15	SARAN ...	2·99	12¾ 17*	12½ 18½*	Rainfall at Siwan 1·49 and at Gopalganj 2·31 inches. Weather raining. Transplantation of paddy nearly finished at Gopalganj and proceeding elsewhere. *Bhadoi* crops ripening. Standing crops doing well. Prices of staple food-grains stationary. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 12 seers a rupee at Siwan and at 11 seers at Gopalganj.
16	CHAMPARAN ...	0·46	12½ 18*	12½ 17½*	Rainfall at Bettiah 2·05 inches. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of paddy still progressing. General prospects of standing crops good. *Aghani* paddy, jute and sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Bettiah. Common rice selling at 12½ seers a rupee at Bettiah.
17	MUZAFFARPUR	2·66	12 19*	12 19*	Rainfall at Hajipur 3·69 and at Sitamarhi 2·42 inches. Harvesting of *marua* and *makai* commenced in places. Transplantation of paddy going on. Some damage to *makai* reported in parts of Hajipur owing to excessive rain. Condition of jute good. A break in the rains wanted. Stocks of food-grains, fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Common rice and *makai* selling at 12 and 18 seers a rupee, respectively, at Hajipur and at 12 and 20 seers a rupee, respectively, at Sitamarhi.
18	DARBHANGA ...	1·50	13 3/16 19 11/16*	18 3/16 18 11/16*	Rainfall at Samastipur 5·44 and at Madhubani 3·88 inches. Weather hot and cloudy. Transplantation of *aghani dhan* in progress. Prospects of standing crops good. Stocks of food-grains, fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Bahera police-station. Common rice selling at 11½ seers a rupee at Samastipur and at 11 5/16 seers at Madhubani. *Makai* selling at 19 11/16 seers a rupee in Darbhanga bazar.
19	MONGHYR ...	1·99	13⅛	13⅛	Rainfall at Begusarai 3·39 and at Jamui 5·27 inches. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of paddy continuing. Sugarcane doing well. Prices of staple food-grains practically stationary. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 12 seers a rupee at Begusarai and at 11¾ seers at Jamui.

* The figures indicate the price of maize, in seers, per rupee.

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at Sadar station.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
20	BHAGALPUR ...	1·77	$11\frac{5}{8}$	$11\frac{5}{8}$	Rainfall at Banka 1·05, and at Madhipura 1·45 inches. Figures for Supaul not received. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of winter rice coming to a close. Condition of jute excellent. Harvesting of *marua* nearly finished. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Nathnagar, Shahkund, Sultanganj in the Sadar subdivision and from thanas Madhipura and Bangaon in the Madhipura subdivision Common rice selling at $12\frac{1}{2}$ seers a rupee at Banka and at 14 seers at Madhipura and Supaul.
21	PURNEA ...	0·75	12	12	Rainfall at Araria 2·42 and at Kishanganj 2·21 inches. Weather hot and cloudy. Harvesting of *bhadoi* paddy and jute in progress. More rain wanted for transplantation of paddy on high lands. Condition of standing crops and jute good. Cattle-disease reported from Kishanganj and Korah thanas. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 12 seers a rupee at Araria and at 14 seers at Kishanganj.
22	DARJEELING ...	8·09	9	9	Rainfall at Kurseong 5·47 and at Siliguri 4·37 inches. Weather seasonable. Hills—Maize and potatoes ripening and being taken out in some places. *Bhadoi* and *haimantic* paddy and *bara marua* growing. Terai—Sugarcane and *bhadoi* paddy thriving. Harvesting of *bhadoi* crops commenced. Cutting of jute in progress. Prospects of jute poor and of *bhadoi* crops fair. Common rice selling at 9 seers a rupee at Kurseong and at 12 seers at Siliguri.
23	SONTHAL PARGANAS.	1·05	$13\frac{3}{4}$ 20*	13 20*	Rainfall at Deoghur 2·45, at Godda 0·34, at Jamtara 3·08, at Pakour 1·18 and at Rajmahal 2·79 inches. Transplantation of paddy seedlings almost over. Prospects of standing crops favourable. Prospects of maize good and that of jute fair. Prices of staple food-grains normal. Food-stocks, fodder and water sufficient.
24	CUTTACK ...	0·41	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{1}{8}$	Rainfall at Jajpur 0·09, at Kendrapara 0 91 and at Banki 1·38 inches. Weather seasonable. Condition of jute fair. The crop being cut in places. More rain wanted. Puddling and transplanting of *saradh* paddy going on in unirrigated areas. *Beali* paddy and *mandua* in ear and attaining maturity in places. Red *arhar*, early cotton, sugarcane, *til*, turmeric and *nawbiri* growing. No cattle-disease reported. The high flood in the Mahanadi and Katjuri rivers has subsided, after causing some damage to unprotected villages close to the rivers and to some villages in the protected area where the embankment gave way. *Takavi* loans will be required in the affected areas. Common rice selling at $14\frac{1}{16}$ seers a rupee at Jajpur and Kendrapara, and at $11\frac{13}{16}$ seers at Banki.
25	BALASORE ...	0·45	12	13	Rainfall at Bhadrak 0·83 inch. Weather cloudy. Prospects bad. More rain urgently wanted everywhere. Harvesting of *beali* paddy and jute commenced in places. Puddling, transplanting of *saradh* paddy continuing at a few places by bailing out water from and by raising and cutting bunds in rivers, channels, etc. *Til* in flower. Sugarcane, *bhadoi* crops and vegetables doing well. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Common rice selling at 14 seers a rupee at Bhadrak. Prices rising at Sadar and stationary at Bhadrak.

* The figures indicate the price of maize, in seers, per rupee.

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at Sadar station.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
26	ANGUL ...	0·36	15	16¾	Rainfall at Phulbani 1·21 inches. Weather hot and cloudy. More rain needed for puddling and transplanting winter paddy. Sowing of *biri* and *rasi* in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported. Common rice selling at 9 seers a rupee in the Khondmals.
27	PURI ...	2·59	10½	10¼	Rainfall at Khurda 0·45 inch. More rain wanted in parts of the Khurda subdivision. Transplantation of paddy still going on. Flood has subsided. No serious damage yet reported. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice selling at 13½ seers a rupee at Khurda.
28	SAMBALPUR ...	1·48	13¾	14	Rainfall at Bargarh 2·46 inches. Weather cloudy. Transplantation, thinning and weeding operations in progress. Sowing of *urid*, *kulthi*, *til* and *biri* continuing. Harvesting of *gulji* crop commenced in Bargarh. Condition of sugarcane good. Stocks of food-grains and fodder sufficient. Rinderpest, foot-and-mouth disease reported. Common rice selling at 16¾ seers a rupee at Bargarh.
29	HAZARIBAGH...	4·43	11 20*	11½ 22*	Rainfall at Giridih 4·73 inches. Weather cloudy and showery. Rainfall irregular, Barhi reporting over 20 inches. Transplantation nearly completed. Prospects of rice good. Fodder, water and food-stocks sufficient. Cattle-disease in three villages. Common rice selling at 11 seers a rupee at Giridih.
30	RANCHI ...	2·99	12	12	Rainfall at Gumla 3·12 inches. Weather cloudy. Transplantation of paddy almost completed. Sowings of *urid*, *sirguji* and *kulthi* in progress. State of standing crops good. Cattle-disease reported from thana Kuru. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 14 seers a rupee at Gumla.
31	PALAMAU ...	3·15	12 15/16	12 5/16	Standing crops doing well. Transplantation of paddy nearly finished. A few cases of cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
32	MANBHUM ...	1·18	10	11	Rainfall at Dhanbaid 1·28 inches. Weather seasonable. State of standing crops good. Sowing of *til* completed. A fair outturn of maize is expected. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Gobindpur thana. Prices of staple food-grains stationary. Stocks of food-grains adequate. Common rice selling at 10 seers a rupee at Dhanbaid.
33	SINGHBHUM ...	0·67	11	11½	Weather cloudy. Transplanting operations still going on. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 18½ and 9 seers a rupee at Seraikella and Kharsawan, respectively.

* The figures indicate the price of maize, in seers, per rupee.

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at Sadar station.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
34	COOCH BEHAR	0·86	11	$11\frac{1}{16}$	Weather hot and rainy. Harvesting of *bitri* paddy, transplantation of *haimantik* seedlings and steeping of jute continuing. Present condition of jute fair. Fodder and water sufficient.
35	FEUDATORY STATES, ORISSA.*	......	......	......	Name of State. — Rainfall in inches. Athgarh ... 4·46 Athmallik ... 7·80 Baramba ... 2·58 Bamra ... 7·86 Baud ... 6·66 Bonai ... 3·75 Daspalla ... 0·83 Dhenkanal ... 0·78 Gangpur ... 7·64 Hindol ... 0·79 Kalahandi ... 9·88 Keonjhar ... 3·17 Khandpara ... 2·82 Mayurbhanj ... 1·63 Narsinghpur ... 1·47 Nayagarh ... 3·46 Nilgiri ... 2·02 Patna ... 13·92 Pal Lahara ... 2·80 Rairakhol ... 8·09 Ranpur ... 2·71 Sonpur ... 12·06 Talcher ... 1·08 Tigiria ... Scanty rain fell during the week. Weather seasonable. *Bihura* (reploughing) and transplantation of paddy going on briskly. Weeding commenced in some of the States. Sugarcane growing well. Condition of the standing crops good. Owing to the high flood of Mahanadi the riverside crop under flood-water in Athgarh, Athmallik, Baud, Baramba, Khandpara and Narsingpur is likely to be damaged to some extent. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Athmallik, Bonai, Dhenkanal, Kalahandi, Talcher and Pal Lahara. During the week price of common rice risen in one State, fallen in one State and stationary in the remaining States. Price of common rice varies from 9 seers in Rairakhol and 10 seers in Athmallik and Bamra to 18 seers in Talcher and 20 seers in Keonjhar.

* The report is for the week ending the 19th August 1911.

GENERAL SUMMARY.—Rain fell in all districts. The fall was heavy in Darjeeling, the greater part of Shahabad and Gaya, some parts of Patna, Darbhanga and Monghyr. It was moderate in Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Palamau, some parts of Midnapore, Khulna, Muzaffarpur, the Sonthal Parganas and the greater part of Hooghly. It was light in the remaining districts. Transplantation of winter paddy continues. The recent rainfall has facilitated the operation in most parts of Hooghly, but more rain is still wanted in the remaining part of this district as well as in Balasore, Cuttack, Angul, Midnapore, Howrah, the 24-Parganas, and parts of Burdwan, Khulna, Puri and Purnea. Standing crops are on the whole doing well. Some damage has been done by floods in Cuttack. The price of common rice has risen in Howrah, Nadia, Murshidabad, Cuttack, Balasore, Angul, Sambalpur, Hazaribagh, Manbhum, Singhbhum and Cooch Behar and has fallen in Burdwan, Bankura, Jessore, Saran, the Sonthal Parganas and Palamau. Cattle-disease is reported from Midnapore, Murshidabad, Patna, Champaran, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Angul, Sambalpur and from all the districts of Chota Nagpur except Singhbhum. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient throughout the Province.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BENGAL,
Dated Calcutta, the 29th August 1911.

W. B HEYCOCK,
Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Approximate Return of Traffic on the Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday the 26th August 1911, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 26th August 1911.			Week ending Saturday, the 27th August 1910.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.		Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	321	38,845	573	415	44,[illegible]53	708
Jute	52	11,946*	130	72	26,[illegible]25†	404
Firewood	37	24,900	372	37	16,135	249
Other articles	608	188,693	1,992	660	209,021	2,161
Total ...	1,018	264,383	3,067(a)	1,184	296,634	3,522

* Weight by canal measurement, 13,787½ maunds.
† Do. do. 33,312½ do.
(a) Rs. 1,571 were also realised as tollage in empty boat, passenger boat and raft traffic during the week.

CALCUTTA,
The 2[illegible]th August 1911.

C. H. GROSE,
for Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1911-12.

Area leased for irrigation up to end of July 1911.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilized.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	Details of areas leased. Long-term leases.	Season leases. Kharif.	Season leases. Rabi.	Season leases. Sugarcane.	Season leases. Hot-weather.	Season leases. Total.	Grand Total.	Rainfall, 1911-12. During month.	Rainfall, 1911-12. Up to end of month.	Rainfall, 1910-11. During month.	Rainfall, 1910-11. Up to end of month.	Remarks
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Taldanda system ..	...	895	735	67,340	71,268	67,514	317	...	58	15	390	67,904	6·54	28·19	18·63	32·81	Average rainfall of Kulsai, Balia and Jagatsingpur.
	Cuttack	Kendrapara do.	2,085	1,364	1,251	88,055	79,038	94,498	5,183	..	...	...	5,183	99,681	3·60	20·47	14·01	28·88	Average rainfall of Kendupatna, Marsaghai, Kendrapara, Nurtang and Ichapur.
	Cuttack	High Level, Range I	608	316	141	23,112	25,585	23,325	...	...	11	...	11	23,336	4·30	22·57	10·45	27·19	Average rainfall of Cuttack and Jenapur.
	Cuttack	Ditto, Range II	727	84	49	3,738	1,096	3,646	...	...	...	...	..	3,646	4·75	25·55	9·34	25·36	Average rainfall of Jenapur and Akhoyapada.
	Cuttack	Jajpur Canal ...	700	258	242	15,739	16,239	15,116	...	...	17	12	29	15,145	4·97	25·01	10·17	21·32	Jajpur.
	Balasore	Dudhai Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Balasore	High Level, Range III	727	442	254	49,721	36,409	36,645	...	...	525	13	538	37,183	5·20	28·53	8·34	22·37	Akhoyapada.
		Total Orissa Canals ...	..	..	...	244,306	230,724	240,744	5,500*	...	611	40	6,151	246,895	...	...	...	...	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year.	...	...	...	...	...	240,256	3,283	...	559	56	3,816	244,074	...	...	...	...	
South-Western	Midnapore	Midnapore	1,411	745	653	64,615	62,693	54,659	12,130	..	...	...	12,130	66,789	8·70	26·44	6·39	21·49	
	Midnapore	Panchkura	522	33	62	6,077	4,463	5,488	852	...	...	...	852	6,340	6·57	13·11	13·51	29·02	
	Howrah	Tidal Reaches, Ranges I and II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	5·33	17·53	13·03	27·35	
		Total Midnapore Canal ..	...	...	...	70,692	67,156	60,147	12,982	...	...	...	12,982	73,129	.	...	...	...	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year.	...	...	.	...	..	66,630	6,546	...	...	...	6,546	73,176	...	.	...	...	
	Burdwan and Hooghly.	Eden Canal	1,600	188	188	11,645	12,559	21,462	623	1	8	...	632	22,094	6·30	25·49	11·44	30·25	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year.	...	...	...	...	...	15,086	305	89	3	...	397	15,483	...	.	..	...	

SONE	Shahabad	Western Main ...	450	336	149	19,769	19,642	13,295	6,730	...	...	371	7,101	90,396	3·80	10·95	4·10	10·45
		Buxar ...	1,400	894	850	93,479	103,022	73,920	15,454	...	...	5,238	23,728	97,642				
		Arrah ...	2,650	1,544	1,288	163,717	152,721	128,446	23,664	...	...	13,136	40,800	159,246	3·19	12·54	10·85	14·61
	Patna and Gaya	Eastern Main ...	1,850	1,272	1,242	4,249	3,950	3,130	...	...	...	6	6	3,136	5·24	14·76	9·96	17·64
		Patna ...				116,112	114,855	92,946	15,875	...	...	9,347	25,222	118,168				
		Total Sone Canals ...	...	...	...	397,396	394,190	311,737	69,753	..	...	27,098	96 851	408,588	...	...	...	...
		Total of the corresponding period of last year.	...	...	..	...	...	270,519	109,347	...	...	21,832	131,179	401,698	...	...	...	...
GANDAK	Champaran	Teur ...	174	...	...	392	458	...	...	...	...	310	310	310	17·15	37·14	27·17	43·25
		Total of the corresponding period of last year.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	308	308	308	...	.	...	...
		Dhaka ...	309	10	9	2,535	5,017	..	2,189	...	...	320	2,509	2,509	12·87	24·57	33·34	45·24
		Total of the corresponding period of last year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,325	...	...	255	5,080	5,080	...	...	...	...
	Saran ...	Saran ...	Canals closed.															
		GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	726,895	709,103	634,080	91,047	1	619	27,738	119,485	753,525	...	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL OF THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR.	...	...	...	...	..	593,491	124,228	89	568	22,451	147,330	739,621	...	...	...	...

* "Provision 1 lease."
† "Covering lease."

CALCUTTA.
The 28th August 1911.

T. BUTLER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (*Retail*) *of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Division.	Number.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Common Rice. Average.			Common Rice. Cheapest.			Jowar or Cholum (*Andropogon Sorghum*).			Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
			S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
		BENGAL.																		
Burdwan Division.	1	Burdwan	...	..	...	..	.		9 0	9 8	10 0	9 8	10 0	10 4	...	...	.		...	...
	2	Birbhum	11 4	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 4	12 0	11 0	11 4	12 0	11 0	..	...				...
	3	Bankura	11 0	12 8	11 0	...	...		11 0	11 0	10 8	11 4	11 8	11 0	...	..			..	...
	4	Midnapore	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	.	...	10 10½	11 5½	11 0	11 0	11 11	11 5½	..	..	.	.	.	...
	5	Hooghly	..	...	...	...			9 0	10 0	8 1	9 8	10 8	9 0		...	..	.		...
	6	Howrah	...	...	..	...	...	.	10 4	10 8	10 0	11 4	11 8	11 0	.		..		..	...
Presidency Division.	7	24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	.	..	9 4	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	..				.	...
	8	Calcutta	10 6	10 8	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	8 4	8 8	7 8	10 0	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	12 0
	9	Nadia	13 5	13 5	11 0	17 13	17 13	17 12	9 14	10 0	10 5	10 5	11 7	10 10	...	..	..		...	..
	10	Murshidabad	13 0	13 0	12 3	20 0	21 0	22 0	10 8	11 4	10 8	11 0	11 8	11 0	..	..	.	.	.	...
	11	Jessore	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	10 11	10 11	9 8	18 0	12 0	11 12	..	..	.	...	..	..
	12	Khulna	..	.		...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	11 10	10 8	...	...	...	...	.	...
		BIHAR.																		
Patna Division.	13	Patna	14 0	14 0	12 8	22 0	22 0	19 8	12 0	13 0	11 6	13 0	14 0	11 12	...	..	16 0	...	...	...
	14	Gaya	13 5	12 13	10 8	20 8	20 8	16 14	12 5	11 4	10 11	12 13	12 6	11 8	20 8	18 7	14 5	...	...	...
	15	Shahabad	14 0	14 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	11 8	12 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...		...	...	...
Tirhut Division.	16	Saran	12 8	12 0	11 8 to 11 12	19 8	20 0	18 0 to 19 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	..	...	...
	17	Champaran	15 0	15 0	11 8	23 0	22 0	21 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	.	..	...	...	...
	18	Musaffarpur	13 0	13 0	11 0	20 0	22 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	.	...	...	...	...
	19	Darbhanga	13 3	13 8	12 2	20 13	20 13	17 9	12 2	12 2	11 0	13 3	13 3	12 2	..	...	...	...	...	...

Station Bazars of the districts of Bengal on the 15th August 1911—concld.

SEERS OF EIGHTY TOLAHS.																		WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF FORTY SEERS.			
MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine Coracana*).			KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).			GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).			INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (*Zea mays*).			ARHAR (*dál*) OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).			SALT.			SALT			Number.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
—	.				.	19 0	19 15	17 5	19 12	19 0	16 18	11 12	11 9	11 9	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	20
..			...		...	19 0	19 0	17 12	20 4	19 0	17 5	11 6	11 6	12 9	17 12	17 8	20 0	2 2 0	Panga. 2 2 0	...	21
...	...	...	...	...	..	17 0	17 0	16 0		...	...	11 0	10 8	10 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	2 8 0	Panga. 2 8 0	2 8 0	22
11 0	13 0	9 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	13 0	19 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	8 0 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	23
...						16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	23 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	2 8 0	Karkatch. 2 5 6	2 8 0	24
	.	.	—			Biri or kalai. 13 2	18 12	12 7	.	...	..	18 6	18 6	16 14	22 0	22 0	22 0	1 18 0	Karkatch. 1 13 0	1 18 0	25
	.	...			..	Chhola. 14 0 Biri. 11 0	14 0 11 0	13 0 11 0	...	...	..	10 0	10 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	2 1 0	Panga. 2 1 0	1 14 0	26
...		.	.	.		16 12	16 12	16 12	...	...	...	16 12	17 18	18 14	16 12	16 12	16 12	2 4 0	Karkatch. 2 4 0	2 4 0	27
	...		..	...	.	12 ·7	Biri. 13 2	12 2	.	..	..	10 8	10 18	9 3	26 0	26 0	26 0	1 8 0	Karkatch. 1 8 0	1 9 0	28
...	...		..	...	..	16 0	15 0	14 8	...	..	..	13 0	13 0	8 0 to 10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	2 1 0	Panga. 2 4 0	2 4 0	29
24 0	24 0	19 8	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	2 4 0	Panga. 2 4 0	2 4 0	30
27 0	27 0	22 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	13 0	9 8	9 0	8 4	16 0	16 0	18 0	2 6 0	Panga. 2 6 0	2 2 0	31
...	...		...	...	.	18 9	19 2	15 12	...	30 0	12 6	15 12	16 14	11 4	17 7	17 7	19 2	...	...	...	32
...	...	...	.	..	...	14 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 8	17 0	17 0	20 0	2 3 0	Karkatch. 2 3 0	2 0 0	33
...	...	...			—	14 0	14 0	12 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	2 6 0	2 5 0	2 1 0	34

Published for general information.

W. B. HEYCOCK,
Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (*wholesale*) *of Food-grains, Firewood, &c., in*

PRICE PER MAUND OF

Number.	Marts.	Rice (best sort).			Common rice. Average.			Common rice. Cheapest.			Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	6 6 0	6 4 0	6 12 0	4 10 0	4 8 0	4 14 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	3 14 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	3 4 0
2	Burdwan ..	6 0 0	5 12 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	4 2 0	4 0 0	3 15 0	...	...	...
3	Midnapore ...	4 0 0	4 2 0	4 10 0	3 14 0	3 9 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	...	...	...
4	Patna ...	5 4 0	5 4 0	6 0 0	3 5 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	3 5 9	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 2 8
5	Muzaffarpur	6 10 6	6 10 6	8 0 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	3 5 3	3 5 3	3 10 0	3 1 3	3 1 3	3 10 0
6	Bhagalpur ..	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 9 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	3 2 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 0 0	2 13 0	3 2 6
7	Cuttack	4 9 3	5 1 3	4 1 2	3 2 5	3 2 5	3 12 11	3 0 9	3 0 9	3 9 6	3 5 11	3 5 11	3 12 11
8	Sambalpur .	No wholesale transaction is held.	4 11 0	5 0 0	2 12 9	2 11 9	2 15 0	2 10 8	2 10 6	2 13 9	3 1 6	3 4 0	3 10 6
9	Ranchi ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	3 7 6	3 6 6	3 15 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	4 0 0

No.	Marts.	Indian-corn or Maize (*Zea mays*).			Arhar Dal or Thur—Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).			Linseed			Mustard and Rapeseed		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P
1	Calcutta ...	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	8 6 0	8 6 0	7 0 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 0 0
2	Burdwan ...	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 2 0	4 10 0	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	4 4 0
3	Midnapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0 to 8 4 0	8 0 0 to 8 4 0	7 8 0	Black mustard. 5 8 0 to 6 0 0; Rapeseed. 6 12 0 to 7 0 0	5 5 0; 6 4 0 to 6 8 0	5 12 0; 6 8 0
4	Patna ...	1 13 0	2 0 0	2 3 0	2 9 10	2 8 0	3 0 6	8 10 0	8 11 0	8 0 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	4 8 0
5	Muzaffarpur ...	2 1 6	2 1 6	2 8 0	3 5 3	3 5 3	3 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Bhagalpur ...	1 15 9	2 1 6	2 7 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	3 2 0	8 13 0	8 6 0	8 0 0	Rapeseed 4 8 0; Mustard. 5 6 8	4 5 0; 4 14 0	5 0 0; 5 4 0
7	Cuttack ...	...	...	...	2 3 9	2 3 9	2 6 11	...	...	...	6 4 0	6 12 0	5 1 3
8	Sambalpur ...	...	...	...	2 15 0	2 14 0	3 10 6 to 4 7 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	4 12 0	...
9	Ranchi ...	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	5 5 0 to 6 2 0	5 0 0 to 5 12 0	5 0 0 to 5 12 0

station Bazars of the districts of Bengal on the 15th August 1911.

SEERS OF EIGHTY TOLAS.																		WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF FORTY SEERS.			
MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine Coracana*).			KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).			GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).			INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (*Zea mays*).			ARHAR (*dál*) OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).			SALT.			SALT.			Number.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...		..	.	..	..	13 8	14 8	14 0	...	.	...	11 12	12 0	9 8	19 0	19 0	21 0	2 0 0	Panga. 2 0 0	1 12 0	1
..		...	.	...	...	16 0	17 0	16 0	...	...		9 4	9 8	10 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	2 0 0	Karkatch. 2 0 0	2 4 0	2
.		...		...		15 0	15 0	14 0	.		..	11 0	13 0	11 8	18 12	18 4	21 8	2 2 0	Panga. 2 8 0	1 15 0	3
...	.			..	.	13 8	15 0 to 16 0	12 4	...	..	.	10 8	11 8	9 4	20 0	20 0	21 0	2 0 0	Crushed. 2 0 0	1 12 0	4
...	...	...		..	...	19 0	17 8	16 0		..		10 0	10 8	8 0	20 0	16 0	21 0	2 0 0	Panga. 2 4 0	1 12 0	5
..	...	...		..	..	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 8 0	6
.	.	.				13 0	13 0	13 0	..			10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	20 0	2 0 0	Panga. 2 4 0	1 12 0	7
..		.	12 0	12 0	10 0	15 8	16 0	14 8	...	...	...	12 10	13 0	10 0	18 0	18 12	20 0	1 13 0	Panga. 1 13 0	1 8 0	8
			...	.	...	20 0	20 0	20 0		...		10 10	10 10	8 14	20 0	20 0	20 0	2 0 0	Karkatch. 2 0 0	1 14 0	9
		..	..			18 0	18 0	20 0				12 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	1 13 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	10
.	.	...		.	.	16 0	16 0	16 0				16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	2 0 0	Panga. 2 0 0	1 14 0	11
.	..	...	.		.	10 0	10 0	10 0		.		5 0	5 0	5 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	12
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 2	20 0	20 0	17 4	22 0	20 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	19 8	2 0 0	Panga. 2 0 0	2 0 0	13
...	...	...	16 6	16 6	12 5	18 15	18 7	15 6	18 15	18 7	17 7	13 5	13 5	11 6	16 6	16 6	20 8	2 7 1	2 7 1	1 15 4	14
	...	...	...	...	..	20 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	2 3 6	2 3 6	1 14 6	15
...	...	...	10 0	12 0	12 0 to 13 0	18 8	18 0	17 0	18 8	16 0	18 0	14 0	14 8	13 8	18 8	18 8	21 8	2 1 9	Panga. 2 1 9	1 13 6	16
22 8	23 0	24 8		...	...	23 0	21 0	18 0	17 8	18 0	20 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 2 0	17
20 0	...	16 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	2 3 6	2 1 6	2 0 0	18
22 0	22 0	18 11	..	...	...	17 11	19 12	16 8	18 11	17 11	15 6	12 1	12 2	12 2	17 9	17 11	19 15	2 2 1	2 4 2	2 0 0	19

PRICES-CURRENT (Retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Division.	Number.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Common Rice. Average.			Common Rice. Cheapest.			Jowar or Cholum (*Andropogon Sorghum*)			Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
			S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BIHAR—*concluded.*																				
Bhagalpur Division.	20	Monghyr ...	14 0	13 10	12 10	22 15	23 2	18 14	12 8	13 1	..	12 14	13 6	11 13		...	...	.	...	...
	21	Bhagalpur...	15 4	13 14	12 4	19 0	20 4	17 0	11 6	11 0	11 5	12 10	12 10	12 0	...	...	..			..
	22	Purnea ...	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	.	11 0	11 0	11 8	12 0	12 0	13 0	...		..	...		..
	23	Darjeeling ..	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	9 0	11 0	10 0	.		...	..	.	..
	24	Sonthal Parganas.	10 0	11 0	9 10	16 0	16 0	15 0	11 11	11 11	12 0	13 12	13 12	14 0	..		.		..	..
ORISSA.																				
Orissa Division.	25	Cuttack ..	11 13	11 13	10 8	...	.	.	12 11	12 11	10 8	13 2	13 2	11 2	...		...	...	..	
	26	Balasore .	11 0	11 0	8 0		...	..	11 12	13 0	12 12	13 0	14 8	13 8	...		.	...	.	..
	27	Angul ...	...	...	...	..		.	...	15 12	16 12	16 12	16 12	...			.	.	..	..
	28	Puri ...	10 8	11 2	9 3		..	...	11 13	12 7	10 8	13 2	13 12	11 13	...	...	–	...	.	..
	29	Sambalpur...	12 0	12 0	10 12	..	...	...	13 4	12 8	13 0	14 4	14 0	13 12	...	...	..	...	...	..
CHOTA NAGPUR																				
Chota Nagpur Division.	30	Hazaribagh	11 0	11 0	10 0	18 0	16 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	11 0	11 0	9 12	..	...	–	...	..	-
	31	Ranchi ...	11 0	10 8	10 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	11 0	11 8	9 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	.	.	...	...	...
	32	Palamau ...	14 14	14 10	12 6	18 9	...	15 12	11 13	11 13	10 6	12 6	12 6	11 4	..		..		-	...
	33	Manbhum ..	11 0	11 8	11 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	...
	34	Singhbhum	11 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	-	...	...		...

CALCUTTA,
The 25th August 1911.

the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 15th August 1911.

FORTY STANDARD SEERS.

Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). Present return.	Barley Next preceding return.	Barley Corresponding return of last year	Juar or Cholum (*Andropogon Sorghum*). Present return	Juar Next preceding return.	Juar Corresponding return of last year.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present return.	Bajra Next preceding return.	Bajra Corresponding return of last year.	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present return	Marua Next preceding return.	Marua Corresponding return of last year.	Gram, Chana, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present return.	Gram Next preceding return.	Gram Corresponding return of last year.	Number.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	...	...	3 0 0	...	...	3 4 0	...		...	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 10 0	2 12 0	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
1 13 0	1 13 0	2 0 0	...	...	2 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 4 9	4
2 0 0	1 13 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	...	3 6 0	2 1 6	2 1 6	2 8 0	5
2 0 0	2 0 0	2 1 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	2 1 6	2 4 0	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 9	Biri or kalai. 2 14 6	3 3 5	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 5 6	2 8 0	2 10 0	8
2 4 0	2 8 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	9

Til or Jinjili seed.			Sugar (raw).			Cotton (cleaned).			Jute.			No.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
6 0 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	6 4 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	25 0 0	7 12 0	7 14 0	5 14 0	1
...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	8 8 0	7 8 0	6 12 0 to 7 0 0	28 0 0 to 29 0 0	28 0 0	28 0 0	...	...	...	3
8 4 0	8 0 0	5 0 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	5 8 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	22 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	4
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	5 4 0	4 2 0	5 8 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	27 0 0	6 13 0	12 8 0	...	6
6 8 0	5 10 8	4 1 2	4 6 1	4 15 3	5 11 5	19 0 9	19 0 9	19 0 9	...	...	...	7
5 0	5 8 0	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 10 0	26 8 0	26 8 0	22 12 0	...	...	...	9

[Continued overleaf

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c., in

PRICE PER MAUND OF

Number.	Marts.	Ghi (clarified butter). Present return.	Ghi. Next preceding return.	Ghi. Corresponding return of last year.	Tobacco Leaf. Present return.	Tobacco Leaf. Next preceding return.	Tobacco Leaf. Corresponding return of last year.	Hides (cow). Present return.	Hides (cow). Next preceding return.	Hides (cow). Corresponding return of last year.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	[illegible] 0 0	4[illegible] 0 0	48 0 0	6 12 0	7 0 0	8 8 0	390 0 0	Per maund. 380 0 0	390 0 0
2	Burdwan ...	44 0 0	44 0 0	48 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Midnapore ...	40 0 0 to 44 0 0	40 0 0 to 44 0 0	40 0 0 to 48 0 0	8 8 0; 8 8 0	Madhukhali. 13 0 0; Palta. 11 0 0 to 12 0 0	10 12 0; 11 12 0	Uncleaned per piece 3 4 0; Cleaned per piece. 3 8 0	3 8 0; 3 12 0	3 0 0 to 3 12 0; 3 4 0 to 4 0 0
4	Patna ...	42 0 0	42 12 0	40 0 0 to 42 0 0	2 0 0	Douji. 2 0 0	3 0 0 to 4 8 0	...	...	...
5	Muzaffarpur ...	42 10 6	45 12 0	40 0 0	16 0 0	Dhamakul. 16 0 0	20 0 0	.	—	...
6	Bhagalpur ...	52 0 0	53 0 0	47 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0	..	.	
7	Cuttack ...	43 6 10	43 6 10	41 14 5	10 3 0	Kusimi. 10 3 0	6 11 6	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
8	Sambalpur ...	45 0 0	42 8 0	42 0 0	No wholesale transaction is held.	Maghi. 12 0 0 to 16 0 0	11 7 0 to 14 0 0	35 0 0	36 0 0	32 0 0 to 33 0 0
9	Ranchi ...	45 0 0	42 8 0	43 12 0	5 0 0 to 11 0 0	6 0 0 to 12 0 0	8 0 0 to 16 0 0	0 7 0	Per lb. 0 7 0	0 8 0

PRICE PER MAUND OF

Number.	Marts.	Firewood. Present return.	Firewood. Next preceding return.	Firewood. Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	Bhoosa. Present return.	Bhoosa. Next preceding return.	Bhoosa. Corresponding return of last year.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 11 0	1 13 0	Panga. 1 13 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	2 4 0
2	Burdwan ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 6	2 0 0	Panga. 2 0 0	1 12 0	...	...	...
3	Midnapore ...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	2 0 0	Crushed. 2 0 0	1 12 0	...	...	...
4	Patna ...	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	2 0 0	Panga. 2 1 0	2 0 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 12 0
5	Muzaffarpur ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	2 3 6	Panga. 2 1 6	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 0 0
6	Bhagalpur ...	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 5 6	2 2 9	Panga. 2 2 0	2 0 0	...	...	...
7	Cuttack ...	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	1 13 0	Karkatch. 1 13 0	1 13 0	...	...	...
8	Sambalpur ...	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	2 1 0	Karkatch. 2 4 0	2 4 0	...	...	...
9	Ranchi ...	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 5 3	2 6 0	Panga. 2 6 0	2 2 0	1 14 0	1 12 0	1 8 0

CALCUTTA,
The 29th August 1911.

the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 15th August 1911—concld.

FORTY STANDARD SEERS.

Gram. Present return.	Gram. Next preceding return.	Gram. Corresponding return of last year.	Straw. Present return.	Straw. Next preceding return.	Straw. Corresponding return of last year.	Iron. Present return.	Iron. Next preceding return.	Iron. Corresponding return of last year.	Marts.	Number.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
1 6 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	1 2 0	6 2 0	6 2 0	6 8 0	Calcutta ...	1
...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0		...	...	Burdwan ...	2
...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	2 0 0 to 4 0 0	2 8 0 to 4 0 0	2 0 0 to 4 0 0	Midnapore ...	3
...	...	...	0 7 0	0 7 0	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0 to 6 0 0	Patna ...	4
...	...	...		...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	Muzaffarpur ...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 2 0	4 4 0	4 13 0	Bhagalpur ...	6
0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 12 0	Cuttack ...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sambalpur ...	8
0 6 0	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 11 0	0 12 0	0 15 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	Ranchi ...	9

FORTY STANDARD SEERS.

Bran. Present return.	Bran. Next preceding return.	Bran. Corresponding return of last year.	Oats. Present return.	Oats. Next preceding return.	Oats. Corresponding return of last year.	Kerosine oil. Present return.	Kerosine oil. Next preceding return.	Kerosine oil. Corresponding return of last year.	Marts.	Number.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
2 4 0	2 4 0	1 14 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 4 0	1 11 9	Elephant brand. 1 11 9	2 2 0	Calcutta ...	1
3 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	2 0 0	Elephant brand. 2 0 0	2 2 9	Burdwan ...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	1 8 6	Elephant brand. 1 8 0	2 0 6	Midnapore ..	3
1 14 0	1 14 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	1 14 0	Elephant brand. 1 14 0	1 15 6	Patna ..	4
1 9 6	1 9 6	2 3 6	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 10 6	1 8 0	Elephant brand. 1 15 6	2 0 0	Muzaffarpur ...	5
...	...	...	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 12 0	1 7 0	Elephant brand. 1 7 0	2 1 6	Bhagalpur ...	6
0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	2 8 0	2 6 0	2 11 4	1 9 0	Elephant brand. 1 9 0	2 1 0	Cuttack ...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	1 7 0	Elephant brand. 1 10 0	2 1 6	Sambalpur ...	8
2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	4 4 0	1 13 6	Cobra brand. 1 13 6	2 4 0	Ranchi ...	9

W. B. HEYCOCK,
Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

No.

Imports of Principal Articles into the Calcutta Trade Bl ck

Whence imported	Food-grains: Rice and paddy: Rice	Paddy (a)	Total (in rice)	Wheat	Wheat flour	Gram and pulse	Other food-grains	Total	Coal and coke	Cotton raw	Cotton twist and yarn, Indian (b)	Cotton piece-goods Indian (b)†
	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Rs
BENGAL												
Bardwan	231,871	151,057	394,664	1,199	377	25,187	11	421,438	13,508,702	18	......	1,404
Birbhum	466,803	1,308	467,784	3,899	43	482	......	472,158	66,614	52	6	1,637
Bankura	2,227	....	2,227	......	15	......	......	2,242	......	398	6	4,887
Midnapur	610,480	6,605	614,984	2	2	680	1	615,649	......	2,487	6	11,566
Hooghly	308,799	41,349	339,811	3,817	711	19,190	86	363,615	37,734	348	3,275	4,45,823
24-Parganas	884,686	130,855	982,727	5	40	11,090	122	993,984	21,237	11,229	13,540	3,38,600
Nadia	11,097	814	11,707	40,078	7,653	487,921	22,241	569,600	......	1,017	5	3,217
Murshidabad	98,991	3,471	101,594	41,929	6,852	83,030	11,847	245,252	......	2,457	5	......
Jessore	2,132	544	2,541	8	...	194,865	8,285	205,699	.....	1,488	.....	......
Khulna	13,027	41,425	44,096	6	10	23,425	202	67,730	......	579	......	......
Total Bengal	2,679,513	376,828	2,962,135	90,943	115,703	845,800	42,795	3,957,376	13,634,287	20,063	16,843	8,06,684
BIHAR												
Patna	139	2	130	1,179	......	103,889	11,681	116,379	......	697	......	11,582
Gaya	10,090	.....	10,090	6,421	......	55,307	......	71,408	......	358	......	58
Shahabad	19	.....	19	45,979	......	41,422	22	87,642	......	97	......	819
Saran	3	......	3	682	......	4,959	2,496	8,110	......	221	......	......
Champaran	299	.....	299	21,179	... ..	480	21,146	43,104	......	906	......	......
Muzaffarpur	16	......	16	9,412	......	1,089	5,685	16,202	... .	367	......	......
Darbhanga	...	....	......	......	.....	576	......	576	......	...	......	......
Monghyr	433	......	433	72,511	......	79,830	2,485	155,259	......	3,700	......	176
Bhagalpur	1,205	6	1,209	90,348	......	32,572	20,656	144,785	..	20	111	745
Purnea	3,083	......	3,083	6,360	... ..	2,421	556	12,420	...	344	......	......
Sonthal Parganas	438	769	1,009	112,224	588	69,820	6,627	100,268	9,771	237	34	......
Darjeeling	......	881	661	.. ...	......	.. ..	1	662	......	......	......	234
Cooch Behar	......	......	......	107	......	...	.....	107	......	......	......	......
Total Bihar	15,709	1,658	16,952	366,402	588	393,165	71,355	847,452	9,771	7,037	145	13,614
ORISSA												
Cuttack	15,614	105	15,698	......	475	455	306	17,019	......	389	14	878
Balasore	331,476	14,575	342,407	......	......	......	184	342,591	......	982	65	......
Puri	37,572	... ..	37,572	.....	......	......	......	37,572	......	......	11	......
Sambalpur	5,487	.....	5,487	... ..	... ..	......	......	5,487	......	......	......	761
Mourbhanj State	15,377	...	15,377	. .	......	......	......	15,377	......	210	......	......
Total Orissa	405,526	14,680	416,636	......	475	455	580	418,046	......	1,581	90	1,639
CHOTA NAGPUR												
Hazaribagh	7	....	7	......	......	......	......	7	298,631	71	......	......
Ranchi	5	..	5	... .	......	1	......	6	......	38	......	1,340
Palamau	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	1	......	121	......	......
Manbhum	28	......	28	......	......	218	......	246	17,047,882	4	18	......
Singhbhum	12,097	......	12,097	......	......	42	......	12,139	......	105	......	......
Gangpur (Tributary State)	......	... ..	......	......	......	372	......	372	......	.. ..	......	......
Total Chota Nagpur	12,137	......	12,137	......	....	634	... ..	12,771	17,346,513	339	18	1.340
Total of the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	3,112,885	393,166	3,407,760	457,345	16,766	1,280,044	114,730	5,235,645	30,990,571	29,020	17,096	8,23,233
OTHER PROVINCES AND PLACES												
E. B. and Assam	345,850	44,091	378,918	22,637	1,661	66,955	10,401	480,572	1	131,411	65	3,932
Burma	6,579	......	6,579	... .	......	5,433	1,483	13,495	......	1,366	......	.....
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	661	.	661	3,359,502	12,579	1,028,604	417,983	4,819,389	......	9,827	64	77,820
Panjab	421	... ..	421	3,137	406	2,683	2	6,649	......	895	......	5,369
Sind and British Baluchistan	134	.. .	134	.....	... .	......	......	134	......	......	......	1,851
Central Provinces and Berar	32	... .	32	591,977	239	28,540	3,260	624,048	......	45,985	9,118	2,13,297
Bombay	423	......	422	... ...	......	1,496	1	1,919	......	7,438	7,811	27,05,972
Madras	352	......	352	... .	334	12,529	11	13,226	1	17,344	1,703	99,324
Rajputana and Central India	1	......	1	1,467	......	12,588	44	14,100	......	2,169	58	52,130
Nizam's Territory	13	... .	13	......	.....	......	......	13	......	......	......	......
Mysore	.....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	17	3,272	30,068
Pondichery	......	......	......	... ..	.....	.....	......	......	......	157	......	......
GRAND TOTAL 1911	3,467,350	437,257	3,795,293	4,436,125	31,985	2,397,872	547,915	11,200,190	30,990,573	245,629	39,187	40,12,996
GRAND TOTAL 1910	3,104,269	330,984	3,311,134	3,069,588	16,830	1,940,868	107,420	8,445,840	40,347,557	211,353	......	......
GRAND TOTAL 1909	5,127,295	1,554,370	6,098,686	4,222,361	13,529	1,746,898	293,649	12,375,113	31,176,615	281,287	......	......

(a) One maund of paddy
(b) Excluding tra
(c) Including gunny clo
† The value rates are fixed quarterly, and the month

I

by Rail, Road, River, Canal and Sea (coastwise) in the three months of April to June 1911

Indigo	Jute		Lac	Oilseeds		Silk, raw	Sugar		Tea, Indian	Tobacco		Whence imported
	Raw	Gunny bags (c)		Linseed	Rape and mustard		Refined	Un-refined		Unmanu-factured	Manu-factured	
Mds	Mds	No	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	**BENGAL**
......	296	28,873	2,120	2,082	20	......	......	110	......	241	25	Bardwan
......	7	8,470	742	999	391	136	......	......	......	......	1	Birbhum
......	......	2,6?5	424	82	1	......	......	5	......	......	304	Bankura
......	532	31,043	24	3,199	142	106¼	......	12,750	......	87	10	Midnapur
......	30,926	14,840,252	......	1,591	1,119	......	116	19,976	3	12,598	970	Hooghly
......	227,731	25,020,876	......	3,377	940	......	2,024	61,?62	......	6,909	3,894	24-Parganas
......	13,209	97,456	1	140,967	1,357	......	321	5,178	......	4,478	128	Nadia
......	10,447	25,200	220	84,530	1,341	1,663	12	4	......	65	......	Murshidabad
......	1,944	9,765	......	7,872	2,282	......	......	35,668	......	1,761	84	Jessore
......	15,684	875	......	2,571	1,160	......	......	1,134	......	12	......	Khulna
......	300,796	40,074,435	3,531	247,270	8,753	1,905¼	2,473	136,387	3	26,151	5,416	Total Bengal
												BIHAR
......	......	1,680	4,964	306,922	5,602	2	......	7	52	1,048	4,706	Patna
......	22	560	7,293	179,570	2,359	......	......	914	......	......	2,955	Gaya
......	4,302	70	......	347,724	379	......	942	274	......	......	85	Shahabad
......	......	315	895	174,663	271	......	126	4,733	......	......	......	Saran
21	......	......	......	274,593	6,527	......	......	868	......	11	......	Champaran
......	372	350	......	333,862	11,753	......	......	......	......	3,154	......	Muzaffarpur
......	......	70	......	315,296	6,076	......	......	66	......	4,720	454	Darbhanga
......	184	175	......	231,820	30,879	......	......	7	......	375	2,146	Monghyr
......	2,223	700	......	170,449	44,833	......	804	137	......	193	......	Bhagalpur
3	61,987	28,770	......	19,842	11,312	......	......	......	......	50,347	2,119	Purnea
......	743	595	7,547	46,828	18,736	......	......	3	......	444	......	Sonthal Parganas
......	8,218	8,955	......	5	......	......	......	......	40,806	1,660	......	Darjeeling
......	27,172	35	......	15	136	......	......	......	909	8,421	508	Cooch Behar
24	105,198	42,175	20,699	2,411,639	138,863	2	1,872	7,009	41,767	70,382	12,973	Total Bihar
												ORISSA
......	675	1,715	514	73	804	......	......	......	......	82	......	Cuttack
......	14,495	13,940	......	184	195	......	......	......	......	36	......	Balasore
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Puri
......	43	980	569	......	591	......	......	......	......	......	......	Sambalpur
......	......	945	773	6	37	......	......	......	......	......	......	Mourbhanj State
......	15,213	17,580	1,856	263	1,627	......	......	......	......	118	......	Total Orissa
												CHOTA NAGPUR
......	6	9,555	259	7,605	3,936	......	......	13	......	......	......	Hazaribagh
......	......	140	12,073	63	......	......	......	......	244	......	......	Ranchi
......	......	70	4,512	30,178	14,677	......	......	......	......	......	......	Palamau
......	43	2,765	35,992	118	......	......	......	38	......	......	1	Manbhum
......	20	700	2,401	7,336	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Singhbhum
......	......	......	......	5	55	......	......	......	......	......	......	Gangpur (Tributary State)
......	69	13,230	55,187	45,305	18,668	......	......	51	244	......	1	Total Chota Nagpur
24	421,276	40,147,420	81,273	2,704,477	167,911	1,907¼	4,345	143,447	42,014	96,651	18,390	Total of the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal
												OTHER PROVINCES AND PLACES
......	553,583	238,865	4,289	155,167	145,091	410	43	90	238,516	70,691	348	E. B. and Assam
......	......	13,245	423	......	......	......	......	......	......	56	79	Burma
......	14,942	3,576	84,706	1,813,810	1,000,335	12	169	6,456	852	595	162	U. P. of Agra and Oudh
......	1,000	1,715	......	855	338,283	2	3	1	273	10	1	Panjab
......	......	4,800	......	......	......	......	2	......	......	3	9	Sind and British Baluchistan
......	2,698	3,900	2,818	47,429	26,188	......	......	703	3	......	20	Central Provinces and Berar
......	......	35	13	......	4,468	......	1,732	7	67	2,908	5	Bombay
......	......	2,180	......	......	11,862	......	12,236	......	......	7,338	185	Madras
......	......	......	1,316	37,047	58,137	......	......	......	9	......	4	Rajputana and Central India
......	......	665	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Nizam's Territory
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Mysore
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Pondichery
24	993,580	40,416,491	174,838	4,758,785	1,752,895	2,331¼	18,470	150,734	281,734	178,251	19,203	1911 GRAND TOTAL
14	1,307,438	36,867,821	199,714	4,003,367	1,639,877	2,760[illegible]	50,014	120,896	219,086	261,181	19,082	1910 GRAND TOTAL
48	1,855,010	47,723,617	159,073	2,139,748	1,704,676	2,794[illegible]	104,522	121,857	179,009	175,921	19,616	1909 GRAND TOTAL

equivalent to 28 seers of rice
by sea (coastwise)
2 yards = 1 bag
valuation is made at the value rates of the preceding quarter.

No II

Statement of the Routes by which the Articles enumerated in Table No I were imported into the Calcutta Trade Block in the three months of April to June 1911

Routes	Food-grains: Rice	Food-grains: Paddy (a)	Food-grains: Wheat	Food-grains: Wheat flour	Food-grains: Gram and pulse	Food-grains: Other food-grains	Coal and coke	Cotton, raw	Cotton twist and yarn, Indian (b)	Cotton piece-goods, Indian (b)†	Indigo.
	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Rs.	Mds
By boat	1,195,391	158,209	15,074	174	332,283	9,999	497	5,298	6,230	3,27,145	......
" river steamer ...	182,383	3,427	2,173	365	25,454	646	1	90,052	5	13,908	......
" rail: E. I. Railway	813,190	73,976	3,797,220	13,314	1,434,172	493,359	20,835,992	23,4..	301	1,74,218	24
" rail: E. B. S. Railway (including B. C. Railway)	390,144	169,694	86,710	17,142	552,458	42,218	1,070,282	13,056	4,337	13,14,359	......
" rail: A.-B. Railway ...	......	......	......	1	4	......	......	2,227	......	......	......
" rail: B.-N. Railway ...	422,524	13,598	534,848	340	27,239	26	9,057,307	47,800	20,574	17,32,014	......
" rail: D.-S. Railway ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
" rail: Howrah-Amta and Howrah-Sheakhala Light Railways	4,534	17	......	24	11	......	......	......	......	37,205	......
" rail: B.-P. Railway ...	90	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
" road ...	378,841	12,396	100	616	7,686	......	26,494	5,998	7,740	4,14,147	......
" sea	80,580	6,040	......	......	19,575	1,667	......	57,333	......	......	......
Total 1911 ...	3,467,350	437,257	4,436,125	31,085	2,397,872	547,915	30,990,573	245,620	39,187	40,12,996	24
Total 1910 ...	3,104,289	330,984	3,069,588	16,830	1,940,868	107,420	40,347,557	211,358	......	......	14
Total 1909 ...	5,127,205	1,554,370	4,222,351	13,529	1,746,898	293,649	31,176,615	281,387	......	......	48

Routes	Jute: Raw	Jute: Gunny bags (c)	Lac	Oilseeds: Linseed	Oilseeds: Rape and mustard	Silk, raw	Sugar: Refined	Sugar: Unrefined	Tea, Indian	Tobacco: Unmanufactured	Tobacco: Manufactured
	Mds	No	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds
By boat	272,600	38,331,154	......	17,926	6,043	......	1,722	60,554	3	18,091	29
" river steamer ...	180,103	65,485	690	103,795	134,815	391	13	455	140,156	1,948	4,961
" rail: E. I. Railway	31,435	118,370	116,667	4,225,510	1,534,963	167	1,184	12,661	1,355	24,892	5,313
" rail: E. B. S. Railway (including B. C. Railway)	472,294	922,740	4,017	354,675	40,978	1,748	1,169	12,165	100,734	130,786	3,594
" rail: A.-B. Railway	7,892	840	5	267	746	87	......	......	22,133	......	......
" rail: B.-N. Railway	5,310	84,440	53,036	55,727	39,691	324	1	668	247	10,039	374
" rail: D.-S. Railway	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	16,464	......	......
" rail: Howrah-Amta and Howrah-Sheakhala Light Railways	12	11,200	......	145	......	......	......	27	......	......	3
" rail: B.-P. Railway	......	175	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
" road	2,841	1,902,712	......	167	550	......	418	63,294	......	7,462	4,635
" sea	21,152	29,375	423	378	3,610	......	12,966	......	752	91	124
Total 1911 ...	993,539	40,416,491	174,838	4,758,785	1,758,295	2,831½	18,470	150,700	281,734	193,251	19,303
Total 1910 ...	1,307,488	36,867,821	199,714	4,003,367	1,639,877	3,760⅞	50,014	120,896	219,066	261,161	19,982
Total 1909 ...	1,855,010	47,722,617	159,073	2,139,748	1,704,676	2,794¾	104,582	121,867	179,009	175,921	19,616

(a) One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice
(c) Including gunny cloth, 2 yards = 1 bag
(b) Excluding trade by sea (coastwise)
† The value rates are fixed quarterly, and the monthly valuation is made at the value rates of the preceding quarter

No III

Imports of certain Articles into Calcutta by Sea (Foreign and Coastwise) in the three months of April to June 1911.

	Cotton twist and yarn		Cotton piece-goods		Kerosene oil	Salt
	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	Indian		
From Foreign Countries—	Mds	Mds	Rs	Rs	Mds	Mds
United Kingdom	30,806	......	4,58,84,496	......	10	1,091,896
Other countries	8,433	......	8,18,321	......	765,185	2,131,894
Total ...	39,239	......	4,67,02,817	......	765,195	3,223,290
Coastwise—						
From British ports in—						
Bombay	17	30,620	6,070	17,20,206	......	286,619
Sind and British Baluchistan	22	......	......	......	......	......
Madras	......	608	2,100	2,[illegible]20	......	......
Burma	......	......	6,505	13,664	750,915	......
Total ...	39	31,228	15,675	17,35,[illegible]99	750,915	286,619
Total ... 1911 ...	39,278	31,228	4,67,18,392	17,35,999	1,516,110	3,509,909
Total ... 1910 ...	21,054	27,840	3,83,32,468	20,37,921	1,032,439	3,109,668
Total ... 1909 ...	28,960	37,142	3,67,51,183	22,34,413	1,080,468	3,760,806

No IV

Exports of Principal Articles from Calcutta by Sea (Coastwise and to Foreign countries) in the three months of April to June 1911.

	Food-grains								Coal and coke	Cotton, raw	Indigo
	Rice	Paddy	Total (in rice)	Wheat	Wheat flour	Gram and pulse	Other food-grains	Total			
Coastwise—	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds
To British ports in—											
Bengal	19	......	19	......	881	1,239	......	1,639	5,068	4	......
Eastern Bengal and Assam	679	......	679	19	4,932	2,242	......	7,872	237,976	......	......
Bombay	58,259	......	58,259	299	120	......	10	58,688	7,266,(.2	6,421	......
Sind and British Baluchistan	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,644,440	......	......
Madras	316,997	50,689	348,678	......	4,492	28,085	499	381,704	1,817,411	......	27
Burma ..	15,905	......	15,905	8,351	85,845	120,096	9,149	239,346	2,456,181	1	......
To Indian ports not British—											
Kathiawar ..	694	......	694	......	......	......	......	694	347,247	......	......
Pondichery ...	......	......	......	......	623	80	......	703	......	......	41
Goa	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	163,952	......	......
Alleppey ...	355	......	355	......	......	......	......	355	......	......	......
Total ...	392,908	50,689	424,589	8,669	96,393	151,692	9,658	691,001	14,038,227	6,426	68
To Foreign countries—											
United Kingdom	271,392	......	271,392	1,399,759	3,430	571,469	125,543	2,371,593	136	4,884	856
Other countries	2,715,605	300	2,715,792	1,201,670	16,962	583,094	175,273	4,692,791	5,285,330	84,708	1,313
Total ...	2,986,997	300	2,987,184	2,601,429	20,392	1,154,563	300,816	7,064,384	5,285,466	89,592	2,169
Total ... 1911 ...	3,379,905	50,989	3,411,773	2,610,098	116,785	1,306,255	310,474	7,755,385	19,323,693	96,018	2,237
Total ... 1910 ...	2,471,486	5,377	2,474,847	1,873,403	124,170	908,655	18,354	5,399,489	25,077,572	131,234	938
Total ... 1909	1,739,602	24	1,739,623	2,725,160	127,955	780,078	93,617	5,466,433	21,093,185	109,281	2,848

	Jute		Lac	Oilseeds		Silk, raw	Sugar		Tea, Indian	Tobacco	
	Raw	Gunny-bags		Linseed	Rape and mustard		Refined	Unrefined		Unmanufactured	Manufactured
Coastwise—	Mds	No	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds
To British ports in—											
Bengal ...	....	72,600	......	15	......	......	2,192	25	1	1,678	67
Eastern Bengal and Assam	......	19,450	......	......	......	......	6,242	5,915	......	......	......
Bombay	16	3,703,100	1	......	......	......	857	......	5,246	......	3
Sind and British Baluchistan	......	2,360,300	......	......	......	......	......	......	458	......	......
Madras	......	750,700	......	......	5,147	......	660	......	703	......	153
Burma	70	5,493,600	344	31	......	27	3,539	6,074	2,889	21,371	1,146
To Indian ports not British—											
Kathiawar ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Pondichery ...	......	32,700	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Goa	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Alleppey ...	24	85,350	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total ...	110	12,517,800	345	46	5,147	27	13,499	12,014	9,347	23,049	1,369
To Foreign countries—											
United Kingdom	436,409	14,239,225	33,244	1,844,630	......	560	......	......	84,129	......	15
Other countries	967,949	151,203,311	102,970	2,470,857	251,739	2,093	60	7	18,651	13,737	784
Total ...	1,404,358	165,442,536	136,214	4,315,487	251,769	2,653	60	7	102,780	13,737	799
Total ... 1911 ...	1,404,468	177,960,336	136,559	4,315,533	256,906	2,680	13,559	12,021	112,127	36,786	2,158
Total ... 1910 ..	1,588,696	245,256,026	231,449	3,890,123	757,250	2,828	59,146	10,169	109,777	46,996	1,967
Total ... 1909 ...	1,889,017	213,518,201	176,115	1,751,729	714,769	2,804	12,594	13,645	96,728	27,232	2,834

No V

Exports of certain Articles from the Calcutta Trade Block by Rail, Road, River, Canal and Sea (coastwise) in the three months of April to June 1911

Whither exported	Cotton twist & yarn — Foreign	Cotton twist & yarn — Indian	Cotton piece-goods* — Foreign	Cotton piece-goods* — Indian	Gunny bags†	Kerosene oil — From Calcutta block	Kerosene oil — From Budge Budge	Salt
	Mds	Mds	Rs	Rs	No	Mds	Mds	Mds
BENGAL								
Burdwan	427	2,574	7 73,282	21,141	244 621	2,273	36,747	89,354
Birbhum	198	3,540	6,97,845	15,211	273,876	38	16,978	67,784
Bankura	223	2,420	1,54,669	1,053	5,845	1	...	32,799
Midnapur	2,762	4,304	7,39,356	1,96,700	77,477	1,123	22,057	116,019
Hooghly	1 809	683	3,73,214	2,63,611	406 260	12,017	31,944	76,733
24-Parganas	1,298	368	4,54,902	2,05,436	132,185	37,301	12,918	52,893
Calcutta	....	..	....	...	.	...	183,357	.....
Nadia	1,711	5,378	15,40,871	2,16,818	456 056	3,406	34,554	71,219
Murshidabad	137	1,315	7,29,747	13,901	217,740	188	24,893	69.872
Jessore	697	1,616	2,99,568	2,34,337	55,767	8,052	13,026	45.124
Khulna	496	679	1,49,340	1,40,984	20,355	12,028	5,870	28,979
Total Bengal	9,758	22,967	59,12,803	13,09,192	1,897,081	77,027	383,844	673,756
BIHAR								
Patna	943	1,256	13,79,625	10,063	416,990	909	53,715	101,647
Gaya	60	2,408	10,97,022	60,782	158,760	28	24,174	58,834
Shahabad	101	539	14,87,284	85,059	360 046	40	14,139	46,642
Saran	20	230	17,68,138	1,273	131,160	191	14,0 6	61,119
Champaran	51	1,036	14,07,694	18,720	164,525	128	22,822	89,496
Muzaffarpur	7	289	10,78,336	5,908	166,110	84	24,790	110,2.2
Darbhanga	41	1,296	16,15,778	21,821	356,.55	440	31,120	107,332
Monghyr	43	2,034	11,53,657	9,126	335,370	51	16 641	80,343
Bhagalpur	230	1,617	19,82,827	25,016	325,570	54	30,841	98,773
Purnea	405	2,138	13,61,654	24,333	76 230	410	30.727	114,863
Sonthal Parganas	196	4,901	5,61,992	5,5.7	184 800	36	21,112	70,949
Darjeeling	10	657	2,27,951	50,487	37,030	349	9,247	26,578
Cooch Behar	.. ..	109	2,64,330	27,310	11,970	08	4,243	14,930
Total Bihar	2,107	18,600	1,53,91,688	3,46,964	2,724,715	2,786	207,616	981,728
ORISSA								
Cuttack	1,316	5.715	2,62,080	34,860	63,805	102	......	7,680
Balasore	1,077	8,412	1,80,628	2,106	210,265	211	5,436	70,753
Puri	91	1,289	39,067	1,224	30,975	9	...	......
Sambalpur	31	77	63,324	4,014	19 005	381	......	297
Mourbhanj State	1	161	22,873	......	16,505		... .	12,207
Total Orissa	2,516	15,654	5,67,981	43,114	340,915	703	5,436	99,937
CHOTA NAGPUR								
Hazaribagh	129	2,177	3,08,122	18,836	11,310	90	5,417	45,400
Ranchi	10	930	1,81,418	6,026	9 765	42	371	30,058
Palamau	3	44	2,77,360	4,036	24 535	2	3,515	24,631
Manbhum	56	4,041	3,38,125	12,109	23,240	149	15,992	77,517
Singhbhum	4	609	84,667	282	18 725	110	.... .	35,174
Gangpur (Tributary State)	5	116	14,194	995	6,160	60	......	1,059
Total Chota Nagpur	207	7,917	12,04,192	42,294	93,765	453	25,295	214,439
Total Exports to the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	14 588	65 138	2,30 76,664	17,41,564	5,056,506	80,969	712,191	1,969,860
OTHER PROVINCES AND PLACES								
E. B. and Assam	22,017	19,378	1,18,23,374	20,18,062	1,058,510	31,622	391,512	992,892
Burma	880	6,495	5,04,907	1,16,193	5,445 600	.....	......	150
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,758	631	1,16,65,154	95,977	3,101 080	682	287,992	152,940
Panjab	1,370	222	28,05,035	15,478	2,611,095	183	9,531	8
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	... .	1,802	... ..	2 110,605	..	.....	......
Kashmir State	.... .	......	6,258	...	.. ..	.. .	......	......
Central Provinces and Berar	195	419	8,43,786	5,314	745,815	490	4,583	2,127
Bombay	5	0	33,423	14,246	4,076 370	...	......	......
Madras	209	682	2,08,087	3,159	866 585	31	12,220	10
Rajputana and Central India	69	15	8,15,562	1,643	153 100	477	6,922	267
Nizam's Territory	24	... ..	60,714	......	128,240	......	......	......
Mysore	......	......	... ..	.. .	3,720	.....	....	......
Alleppey	......	... .	.	......	85,360	......	......	......
Pondicherry	.. .	......	.. .	......	32,700	......	......	... ..
Port Blair	......	73	6,800	. ...	. ..	......	28	......
GRAND TOTAL 1911	41,110	93,074	5,10,51,656	40,09,836	25 785,026	114,454	1,424,979	3,118,240
GRAND TOTAL 1910	37,617	104,715	5,25,94,661	38,42,312	30,838,319	112 374	1,215,609	2,946,749
GRAND TOTAL 1909	40,393	102,817	3,71,12,935	48,78,290	28,907,542	133,979	1,258,909	3,345,426

* The value rates are fixed quarterly, and the monthly valuation is made at the value rates of the preceding quarter

† Including gunny cloth, 2 yards = 1 bag

No VI

Statement of the Routes by which the Articles enumerated in Table No V were exported from the Calcutta Trade Block in the three months of April to June 1911

Routes	Cotton twist and yarn — Foreign	Cotton twist and yarn — Indian	Cotton piece-goods* — Foreign	Cotton piece-goods* — Indian	Gunny-bags†	Kerosene oil — From Calcutta block	Kerosene oil — From Budge-Budge	Salt
	Mds	Mds	Rs	Rs	No	Mds	Mds	Mds
By boat ...	3,416	899	2,72,700	3,77,251	311,691	55,580	52,086	317,5
" river steamer ...	20,930	10,007	63,31,586	18,65,228	622,665	5,483	285,039	683,21
" rail — E. I. Railway ...	3,686	21,516	1,65,21,740	2,90,012	4,250,945	2,389	349,938	566,0
" rail — E. B. S. Railway (including B. C. Railway)	4,205	18,548	1,03,18,062	7,96,215	,407,875	8,507	408,925	622,0
" rail — A.-B. Railway ...	1,530	3,656	19,40,014	1,11,496	38,780	600	1,783	30,4
" rail — B.-N. Railway ...	2,420	22,899	18,17,608	64,545	869,575	2,883	6,366	260,0
" rail — B. and N.-W. Railway ...	315	3,237	93,41,668	60,137	1,446,305	944	169,253	555,5
" rail — O. and R. Railway ...	467	143	24,98,869	53,586	1,034,600	136	124,311	6
" rail — Howrah-Amta and Howrah-Sheakhala Light Railways	500	......	1,67,173	......	2,940	179	......	5,7
" rail — Minor Railways ...	532	277	16,32,473	26,297	3,130,035	209	8,625	4,7
" road ...	1,440	304	4,42,041	2,37,370	139,795	37,452	2,284	34,2
" sea ...	1,670	11,598	6,58,722	1,27,603	12,517,800	......	15,269	37,7
Total — 1911 ...	41,110	93,074	5,10,51,656	40,09,836	25,785,026	114,454	1,424,979	3,118,2
Total — 1910 ...	37,617	104,715	5,25,93,661	38,42,312	30,838,349	112,374	1,215,609	2,946,7
Total — 1909 ...	40,393	102,817	3,71,12,935	48,78,290	28,907,542	133,979	1,258,909	3,345,4

* The value rates are fixed quarterly, and the monthly valuation is made at the value rates of the preceding quarter
† Including gunny cloth, 2 yards = 1 bag

F. NOEL-PATON,
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

August 29, 1911.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secretary to the Government of Benga

WEEKLY RETURN OF TRAFFIC RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th August 1911 on 2,309·80 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P. (a)	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P. (b)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ..	562,291	4,82,511 0 0	63,27,106 0	9,86,279 0 0	18,847 0 0	14,87,637 0 0	156,517	192,448	348,965
Or per mile of railway	.....	208 14 4	.....	426 15 11	8 2 7	644 0 10	......	... ..	......
For previous 5½ weeks of half-year	3,127,829	26,85,276 0 0	3,60,50,684 0	55,88,958 0 0	97,213 0 0	83,71,447 0 0	806,360	1,064,108	1,870,468
Total from 1st July .	3,690,120	31,67,787 0 0	4,23,77,790 0	65,75,237 0 0	1,16,060 0 0	98,59,084 0 0	962,877	1,256,554	2,219,431
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	521,954	4,51,717 0 0	64,53,587 0	9,51,032 0 0	44,868 0 0	14,47,617 0 0	151,456	169,154	320,610
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.	197 0 10	......	414 14 0	19 9 2	631 8 0	......	......	......
Total from 1st July of previous year	3,514,622	30,00,294 0 0	4,01,84,651 0	60,47,573 0 0	4,18,930 0 0	94,60,797 0 0	943,960	1,082,524	2,026,484

(a) The increase is due to greater movements of pilgrims.
(b) The increase is in general merchandise.

1911. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1911 in comparison with 1910*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		No. of passengers	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per week Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
2,309·80	First 8 days of July ...	809,447	6,43,939	78,56,645	12,42,584	21,825	19,08,348	783	420,297	4 8 8
2,309·80	Week ended 15th ,, ...	621,004	5,07,710	60,51,712	10,70,222	18,847	15,96,779	691	368,650	4 5 4
2,309·80	,, ,, 22nd ,, ...	559,005	4,83,082	74,15,325	11,50,783	18,847	16,52,712	716	361,573	4 9 2
2,309·80	,, ,, 29th ,, ...	551,047	4,86,950	67,98,729	10,56,115	18,847	15,61,912	676	360,214	4 5 5
2,309·80	,, ,, 5th Aug. ..	586,826	5,03,595	70,28,073	10,69,254	18,847	16,51,696	715	359,732	4 9 6
2,309·80	,, ,, 12th ,, ...	562,291	4,82,511	63,27,106	9,86,279	18,847	14,87,637	644	348,965	4 4 2
	Totals up to date ...	3,690,120	31,67,787	4,23,77,790	65,75,237	1,16,060	98,59,084	695	2,219,431	4 7 1

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1911 in comparison with 1910—concld. 1910.

Open mileage.	Period.	No. of passengers	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per week. Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
2,292·35	First 9 days of July ...	840,141	7,12,285	85,84,241	13,19,681	1,00,905	21,33,961	724	426,401	5 0 0
2,292·35	Week ended 16th ,, ...	642,362	5,39,358	65,40,671	9,95,368	78,785	16,13,511	704	336,014	4 13 10
2,292·35	,, ,, 23rd ,, ...	559,174	4,72,311	64,08,648	9,72,563	78,785	15,23,659	665	349,490	4 10 0
2,292·35	,, ,, 30th ,, ...	519,473	4,43,174	67,72,078	10,04,408	77,227	15,24,809	665	332,446	4 9 5
2,292·35	,, ,, 6th Aug. ...	524,867	4,60,592	63,79,197	9,51,062	49,492	14,61,146	637	328,902	4 7 1
2,292·35	,, ,, 13th ,, ...	521,954	4,51,717	64,53,587	9,51,032	44,868	14,47,617	632	320,610	4 8 3
	Totals up to date ...	3,607,971	30,79,437	4,11,38,456	61,94,204	4,30,152	97,03,793	673	2,073,862	4 10 10

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th August 1911 on 22·21 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	22,521	4,774 0 0	6,668 0	265 0 0	19 0 0	5,058 0 0	1,342	154	1,496
Or per mile of railway	.....	214 15 2	.....	11 14 11	0 13 8	227 11 9	... ..	... ..	......
For previous 5½ weeks of half-year	130,548	30,238 0 0	57,038 0	2,196 0 0	98 0 0	32,532 0 0	6,908	792	7,700
Total from 1st July ...	153,069	35,012 0 0	63,706 0	2,461 0 0	117 0 0	37,590 0 0	8,250	946	9,196
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	22,101	4,865 0 0	28,418 0	711 0 0	9 0 0	5,585 0 0	1,342	686	2,028
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	219 0 9	......	32 0 2	0 6 6	251 7 5	......	......	......
Total from 1st July of previous year	164,296	37,016 0 0	1,98,824 0	4,440 0 0	80 0 0	41,536 0 0	8,255	2,770	11,025

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY—*concluded.*

1911. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1911 in comparison with 1910.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic. No. of passengers.	Coaching Traffic. Rs.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Mds.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Rs.	Other earnings. Rs.	Total. Rs.	Per mile of railway. Per week. Rs.	Train mileage. No.	Train mileage. Rate. Rs. A. P.
22·21	First 8 days of July ...	38,064	9,551	18,404	428	22	10,001	394	1,716	5 13 3
22·21	Week ended 15th „ ...	28,025	6,309	14,292	597	19	6,925	312	1,496	4 10 2
22·21	„ „ 22nd „ ...	22,487	4,553	10,727	443	19	5,015	226	1,496	3 5 8
22·21	„ „ 29th „ ...	21,538	4,457	12,760	428	19	4,904	221	1,496	3 4 5
22·21	„ „ 5th August ...	20,434	5,368	6,735	300	19	5,687	256	1,496	3 12 10
22·21	„ „ 12th „ ...	22,521	4,774	6,668	265	19	5,058	228	1,496	3 6 2
	Totals up to date ...	153,069	35,012	63,706	2,461	117	37,590	276	9,196	4 1 5

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1911 in comparison with 1910—concluded. *1910.*

		No. of passengers	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per week. Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
22·21	First 9 days of July ...	40,487	9,271	41,253	901	18	10,190	357	2,503	4 1 2
22·21	Week ended 16th „ ...	32,604	6,812	41,713	721	13	7,546	340	1,092	4 7 4
22·21	„ „ 23rd „ ..	30,534	6,813	28,519	633	14	7,460	336	1,704	4 6 1
22·21	„ „ 30th „ ...	22,379	4,432	41,097	822	18	5,272	237	1,512	3 7 9
22·21	„ „ 6th August ...	20,629	5,853	22,408	752	10	6,615	298	1,864	3 8 9
22·21	„ „ 13th „ ...	22,101	4,865	28,118	711	9	5,585	251	2,023	2 12 1
	Totals up to date .	168,794	38,046	2,03,408	4,540	82	42,668	306	11,308	3 12 5

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th August 1911 on 192·13 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic. No. of passengers.	Coaching Traffic. Coaching receipts. Rs. A. P.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Weight carried. Mds. s.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts. Rs. A. P.	Other earnings (estimated). Rs. A. P.	Total earnings. Rs. A. P.	Traffic Train-miles run. Coaching.	Traffic Train-miles run. Merchandise.	Traffic Train-miles run. Total.
Total traffic for the week ..	41,892	29,697 0 0	292,098 0	16,657 0 0	134 0 0	46,488 0 0	11,155	5,633	16,788
Or per mile of railway ...	......	154 9 1	.....	86 11 2	0 11 2	241 15 5	...	... ..	...
For previous 5½ weeks of half-year	242,278	1,71,173 0 0	1,484,884 0	97,042 0 0	689 0 0	2,68,904 0 0	57,440	23,844	81,234
Total from 1st July ...	284,170	2,00,870 0 0	1,776,982 0	1,13,699 0 0	823 0 0	3,15,392 0 0	68,595	29,477	98,072
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	34,762	26,503 0 0	245,788 0	16,432 0 0	263 0 0	43,198 0 0	9,612	4,946	14,558
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year.	......	163 3 9	.	101 3 4	1 9 11	266 1 0	...	.	..
Total from 1st July of previous year.	219,773	1,70,094 0 0	1,390,756 0	97,352 0 0	732 0 0	2,68,778 0 0	58,529	29,957	88,486

1911. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1911 in comparison with 1910.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic. No. of passengers.	Coaching Traffic. Rs.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Mds.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Rs.	Other earnings. Rs.	Total. Rs.	Per mile of railway. Per week. Rs.	Train mileage. No.	Train mileage. Rate. Rs. A. P.
192·13	First 8 days of July ...	57,506	40,046	330,911	22,143	153	62,341	284	17,579	3 8 9
192·13	Week ended 15th „ ...	46,937	33,580	277,720	17,515	134	51,238	267	15,139	3 6 2
192·13	„ „ 22nd „ ...	44,937	33,253	273,744	18,230	134	51,617	269	15,348	3 5 10
192·13	„ „ 29th „ ...	48,158	31,992	265,604	18,984	134	51,110	266	16,051	3 2 11
192·13	„ „ 5th Aug. ...	44,740	32,293	336,905	20,171	134	52,598	274	17,167	3 1 0
192·13	„ „ 12th „ ...	41,892	29,697	292,098	16,657	134	46,488	242	16,788	2 12 4
	Totals up to date ...	284,170	2,00,870	1,776,982	1,13,699	823	3,15,392	267	98,072	3 3 5

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1911 in comparison with 1910—concld. *1910.*

		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per week. Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
162·36	First 9 days of July ...	50,028	37,258	303,586	20,507	88	57,853	277	19,977	2 14 4
162·36	Week ended 16th „ ...	36,794	29,490	195,529	14,274	68	43,836	270	14,625	3 0 0
162·36	„ „ 23rd „ ...	35,036	26,730	234,813	16,100	69	42,899	264	14,107	3 0 8
162·36	„ „ 30th „ ...	31,685	24,726	228,610	17,285	26	42,037	259	13,972	3 0 2
162·36	„ „ 6th Aug....	37,077	29,521	218,162	15,632	228	45,381	280	16,477	2 5 11
162·36	„ „ 13th „ ...	34,762	26,503	245,788	16,432	263	43,198	266	14,553	2 15 6
	Totals up to date ...	235,382	1,74,234	1,426,488	1,00,230	742	2,75,306	270	90,716	3 0 6

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of traffic for the week ended 12th August 1911 on 787 miles open for all descriptions of traffic, and an additional three miles for goods traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	64,500	38,000 0 0	306,500 0	60,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	1,04,000 0 0	16,402	18,317	34,719
Or per mile of railway	81·96	48·41	387·97	75·95	7·59	131·65	20·84	23·19	44·03
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	346,500	2,13,500 0 0	1,508,500 0	2,62,500 0 0	30,000 0 0	5,06,000 0 0	87,401	89,403	176,804
Total for 6 weeks ...	411,000	2,51,500 0 0	1,815,000 0	3,22,500 0 0	36,000 0 0	6,10,000 0 0	103,803	107,720	211,523
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	54,457	32,080 0 0	246,183 0	51,678 0 0	5,107 0 0	88,810 0 0	16,158	19,782	35,940
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	69·20	40·70	311·62	65·41	6·46	112·57	20·53	25·04	45·57
Total to corresponding date of previous year	354,825	2,15,876 0 0	1,541,878 0	2,79,854 0 0	27,588 0 0	5,23,318 0 0	93,627	116,123	209,750

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 12th August 1911.			Receipts for week ending 13th August 1910.			Total receipts from 1st April 1911 to 12th August 1911.			Total receipts from 1st April 1910 to 13th August 1910.			Total increase in 1911.	Total decrease in 1911.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
790	1,04,000	131·65	790	88,810	112·57	790	19,05,072	...	790	17,31,489	...	1,73,583	......

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 19th August 1911 ...	Coaching	...	4,849 0 0	17,094 1 0
	Goods	..	12,184 0 0	
	Other earnings	...	61 0 0	
Audited earnings for the corresponding period of 1910 ..	Coaching	...	4,887 0 0	15,672 0 0
	Goods	.	10,707 0 0	
	Other earnings	...	78 0 0	
	Increase		...	1,422 0 0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 19th August 1911	...	...	...	336 2 10
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1910	...	...	...	307 4 8
	Increase		...	27 14 2
Receipts from the 1st July to 19th August 1911	...	...	...	1,15,612 0 0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1910	...	...	...	1,15,388 0 0
	Increase		...	224 0 0

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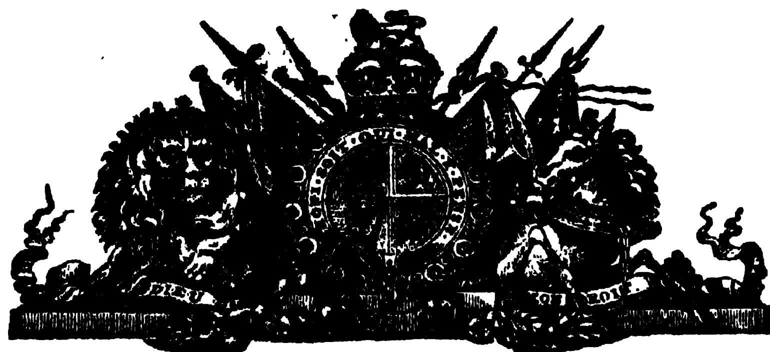
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The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1911.

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No. 4445A.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

GENERAL.—*No. 4322A.—The 31st August 1911.*—Babu Tara Nath Gupta, M.A., B.L., Probationary Deputy Collector, is appointed substantively *pro tempore* to the eighth grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors and is posted to the head-quarters station of the Howrah district.

Howrah.

No. 4329A.—The 31st August 1911.—Mr. A. N. Moberly, Magistrate and Collector, on leave, is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector, Burdwan, and to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

Burdwan.

Burdwan.
24-Parganas.

No. 4332A.—The 31st August 1911.—Mr. A. E. Scroope, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Barrackpore subdivision of the 24-Parganas district, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Burdwan.

Muzaffarpur.

No. 4337A.—The 31st August 1911.—Babu Nagendra Nath Datta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Muzaffarpur district.

Muzaffarpur.
Hooghly.

No. 4340A.—The 31st August 1911.—Mr. Nirmal Shankar Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Muzaffarpur, is transferred to the Serampore subdivision of the Hooghly district.

Hooghly.
Burdwan.

No. 4343A.—The 31st August 1911.—Babu Bamdeb Das Chaudhuri, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serampore, Hooghly, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Burdwan district.

Khulna.
24-Parganas.
Hooghly.
Burdwan.

No. 4366A.—The 1st September 1911.—Mr. Tej Chandra Mukharji, District and Sessions Judge, Khulna, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Additional Sessions Judge of the 24-Parganas, Hooghly and Burdwan, during the ensuing Civil Court vacation. He is authorised, under section 193 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to receive and dispose of all criminal applications and cases, except applications for revision under section 435 of the Code, during the absence, on vacation leave, of Messrs. J. C. K. Peterson, T. S. Macpherson and Rajendra Nath Datta.

Mr. Tej Chandra Mukharji is also authorised, under section 9 (4) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to sit at Khulna, Alipore, Chinsura or at Burdwan for the disposal of cases arising in any of these districts.

Murshidabad.
Nadia.
Jessore.

No. 4368A.—The 1st September 1911.—Mr. Sharat Kumar Ghosh, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Murshidabad, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Additional Sessions Judge of Nadia and Jessore, during a portion of the ensuing Civil Court vacation, viz., from the 22nd September to the 8th October 1911. He is authorised, under section 193 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to receive and dispose of all criminal applications and cases, except applications for revision under section 435 of the Code, during the absence, on vacation leave, of Messrs Satyendra Chandra Mallik and H. C. Liddell.

Mr. Sharat Kumar Ghosh is also authorised, under section 9 (4) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to sit at Berhampore, Krishnagar or at Jessore for the disposal of cases arising in any of these districts.

Jessore.
Nadia.
Murshidabad.

No. 4370A.—The 1st September 1911.—Mr. H. C. Liddell, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Jessore, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Additional Sessions Judge of Nadia and Murshidabad, during a portion of the ensuing Civil Court vacation, viz., from the 9th October to the 24th October 1911. He is authorised, under section 193 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to receive and dispose of all criminal applications and cases, except applications for revision under section 435 of the Code, during the absence, on vacation leave, of Messrs. Satyendra Chandra Mallik and Sharat Kumar Ghosh.

Mr. Liddell is also authorised, under section 9 (4) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to sit at Jessore, Krishnagar or at Berhampore for the disposal of cases arising in any of these districts.

Birbhum.
Chota Nagpur.

No. 4372A.—The 1st September 1911.—Mr. Barada Charan Mitra, District and Sessions Judge, Birbhum, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Additional Sessions Judge of Chota Nagpur, during the ensuing Civil Court vacation. He is authorised, under section 193 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to receive and dispose of all criminal applications and cases, except applications for revision under section 435 of the Code, during the absence, on vacation leave, of Mr. D. H. Kingsford.

Mr. Barada Charan Mitra is also authorised, under section 9 (4) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to sit at Suri or at Ranchi for the disposal of cases arising in either of these districts.

Cuttack.
Midnapore.
Bankura.

No. 4374A.—The 1st September 1911.—Mr. L. C. Adami, District and Sessions Judge, Cuttack, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Additional Sessions Judge of Midnapore, during the ensuing Civil Court vacation and also as Additional Sessions Judge of Bankura, during a portion of the vacation, viz., from the 22nd September 1911 to the 8th October 1911. He is authorised, under section 193 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to receive and dispose of all criminal applications and cases, except applications for revision under section 435 of the Code, during the absence, on vacation leave, of Messrs. J. Cornes and Ram Lal Dutt.

Mr Adami is also authorised, under section 9 (4) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to sit at Cuttack, Midnapore or at Bankura for the disposal of cases arising in any of these districts.

No. 4876A.—The 1st September 1911.—Mr. J. C. Twidell, District and Sessions Judge, Bhagalpur, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Additional Sessions Judge of Patna, Gaya and Purnea, during the ensuing Civil Court vacation. He is authorised, under section 193 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to receive and dispose of all criminal applications and cases, except applications for revision under section 435 of the Code, during the absence, on vacation leave, of Messrs. C. P. Beachcroft, H. E. Spry and S. S. Skinner.

Bhagalpur. Patna. Gaya. Purnea.

Mr. Twidell is also authorised, under section 9 (4) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to sit at Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Bankipore, Gaya, Purnea or at Darjeeling for the disposal of cases arising in any of these districts.

No. 1914A.D.—The 4th September 1911.—Babu Atul Chandra Kar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Manbhum district, on being relieved of his appointment as Deputy Collector of Income-tax, Calcutta.

Calcutta. Manbhum.

EXCISE.—*No. 1918A.D.—The 4th September 1911.*—Maulvi Muhammad Riza Karim, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gaya, was employed as special Excise Deputy Collector of that district, from the 22nd May to the 16th July 1911, both days inclusive.

Gaya.

JAILS.—*No. 4002A.—The 25th August 1911.*—Munshi Ismat 'Ali is appointed to act as Deputy Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. Gray, or until further orders.

Calcutta.

LEAVE.

GENERAL.—*No. 3951A.—The 15th August 1911.*—Mr. T. S. Macpherson, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Hooghly, is allowed leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 11th September 1911, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, up to the 21st September 1911.

Hooghly.

No. 4335A.—The 31st August 1911.—Mr. R. N. Reid, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Barrackpore, 24-Parganas, is allowed leave for three months, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 14th September 1911, or any subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

24-Parganas.

No. 4345A.—The 31st August 1911.—Babu Rasik Lal Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is allowed combined leave for six months, viz., privilege leave for three months, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved, and furlough for the remaining period under article 338 of the Regulations.

Burdwan.

No. 1922A.D.—The 4th September 1911.—Babu Charu Chandra Kumar, Personal Assistant to the Director of Land Records, Bengal, is allowed leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 6th September 1911, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, up to the 26th September 1911.

Calcutta.

No. 1947A.D.—The 4th September 1911.—Maulvi Muhammad Hamid, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, is allowed leave for one month, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th August 1911.

Howrah.

No. 4444A.—The 5th September 1911.—Captain R. C. B. Williams, 35th Sikhs, Private Secretary to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, an extension of leave on private affairs till the 3rd October 1911.

JAILS.—*No. 4000A.—The 25th August 1911.*—Mr. J. Gray, Deputy Superintendent, Presidency Jail, Calcutta, is allowed leave for one month, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 8th September 1911, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Calcutta.

POWERS.

No. 1930A.D.—The 4th September 1911.—Babu Phanindra Nath Mukharji (No. I), Deputy Collector, Madhipura, Bhagalpur is vested with the powers of a Collector, under Act I of 18??, in that subdivision.

Bhagalpur.

C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Midnapore and Bhagalpur. Monghyr. Patna.

No. 2798L.R.—The 2nd September 1911.—Mr. P. W. Murphy, I.C.S., is appointed to be Settlement Officer of the districts of Bhagalpur, Monghyr and Patna, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties as Settlement Officer, Midnapore.

Shahabad.

No. 1223T.R.—The 4th Spetember 1911.—Babu Lalit Kumar Sen, Sub-Deputy Collector, employed as an Assistant Settlement Officer in the district of Shahabad, is allowed privilege leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for sixteen days in continuation of the leave granted to him by Notification No. 2339L.R., dated the 3rd August 1911, published at page 1146, Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 9th idem.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

Khulna.

No. 2799L.A.—The 2nd September 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public pupose, viz., for the extension of the Khulna Railway Station yard, in the village of Goalpara, pargana Khalishpur, zilla Khulna, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 81 bighas 8 cottahs and 10 chitaks of standard measurement, equivalent to 26·92 acres, bounded on the—

North—By the river Bhairab and private lands,
East—By the river Bhairab,
South—By the Railway lands,
West—By private lands,

is required within the aforesaid village of Goalpara.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Khulna.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

Purnea.

No. 2800L.A.—The 2nd September 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a gang hut of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, in the village of Madanpur, pargana Badore, zilla Purnea, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 15 cottahs and 13 chitaks of standard measurement, bounded on the—

North—By the Eastern Bengal State Railway A class land,
East, South and West—By the revenue-free land of Babu Dhangopal Choudhry,

is required within the aforesaid village of Madanpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Purnea.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

Sambalpur.

No. 2801L.A.—The 2nd September 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a Police Station house at Mundher, in the village of Mundher, tahsil Sambalpur, zilla Sambalpur, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1·15 acres, bounded on the—

North—By portions of khasra Nos. 441 and 443, both belonging to Padnabh Pujhari,
East—By road,
South—By a portion of No. 445 belonging to Dwaroo Bisi and of a portion of No. 443 belonging to Padnabh,
West—By a portion of No. 443 belonging to Padnabh,

is required within the aforesaid village of Mundher.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Sambalpur.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2802L.A.—The 2nd September 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a Police-Station at Ajitpur-Sason, in the village of Ajitpur-Sason, tahsil Sambalpur, zilla Sambalpur, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, ·60 of an acre, bounded on the—

Sambalpur.

North—By khasra No. 55-1 of Hrushikesh Misra and Nos. 52-1 and 56-1 of Ganesh Kolar.
East—By khasra Nos. 58-1 of Musamat Arnopurna Misrani and 57 of Ganesh Kolar,
South—By khasra Nos. 51-1, 56-3 of Ganesh Kolar, No. 55-3 of Hrushikesh Misra,
West—By Ranchi road,

is required within the aforesaid village of Ajitpur-Sasan.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Sambalpur.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2803L.A.—The 2nd September 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the District Board of Manbhum for a public purpose, viz., for a pound shed at Barabazar, in the village of Barabazar, pargana Barahabhum, zilla Manbhum, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 10 cottahs and 12 chitaks of standard measurement, equivalent to ·177 of an acre, bounded on the—

Manbhum.

North—By the District Board road to Kuilapal,
East—By the *bastu* land of Chandi Sing Madak, Gouri Mahtani and Thakurmoni Sardarin,
South—By the *bastu* land of Kristo Sardar,
West—By the Barabazar thana compound,

is required within the aforesaid village of Barabazar.

Mines of coal, iron-stone, slate or other minerals lying under the land, or any particular portion of the land, except only such parts of the mines and minerals as it may be necessary to dig, or carry away, or use, in the construction of the work for the purpose of which the land is being acquired, are not needed.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and section 3, clause (1), Act XVIII of 1885, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the District Engineer at Purulia, district Manbhum.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2804L.A.—The 2nd September 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for making up canal banks over Sikatia river on the Tribeni canal, in the village of Gointhahi, pargana Majhowa, zilla Champaran, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose two pieces of land together measuring, more or less, 7 bighas, 3 cottahs and 6 chitaks of standard measurement, equivalent to 2·37 acres, bounded on the—

Champaran.

PLOT NO. I.

North—By the canal land,
East—By Bhajan Mahto's *rabi* field,
South—By the river Sikatia,
West—By the canal land and river Sikatia.

PLOT No. II.

North—By the Langar and Aklu Chamar and Koorian Choorihar's *purti* land,
East—By the river Sikatia,
South—By the canal land,
West—By the Goomti Diversion land,

are required within the aforesaid village of Gointhahi.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Executive Engineer, Champaran Division at Ramnagar.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2805L.A.—The 2nd September 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the second Subdivisional building at Kukurah on the Tribeni Canal, in the village of Kukurah, pargana Majhowa, zilla Champaran, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose eight pieces of land measuring altogether, more or less, 39 bighas and 15 cottahs of standard measurement, equivalent to 13·14 acres, bounded on the—

Champaran.

PLOT NOS. 1 TO 7.

North—By the canal bank, garden and field of Tapasar Dusad, of Persutimpore village,
East—By the field of Tapasar Dusad, Sital Dusad, Khadu Rout and Kharag Mahto,
South—By the village track and Government land which has been acquired for Subdivisional office, etc.,
West—By the field of Buchen Ray Bhur, Sheo Saran Pundit Kumar, Talik Panday Kumar, Mr. Amman, Sharaj Bhur and Rojan Mahto,

PLOT No. 8.

North—By the land of Rojhan Koery,
East—By the land already acquired for office and godown,
South and West—By the land of Rojhan Koery,

are required within the aforesaid village of Kukurah.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Executive Engineer, Champaran Division, at Ramnagar.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2806L.A.—The 2nd September 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that additional land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for earthwork for Jhekergacha Ghat platform, on the Central Section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, in the village of Mobarakpur, pargana Saidpur, zilla Jessore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 0·344 of an acre, bounded on the—

Jessore.

North—By land of Paresulla Gazi,
East—By land of Paresulla Gazi, Punchu Mondol, Haran Mondol, Janu Biswas and Mathur Kalu,
South—By road,
West—By land already in occupation of Eastern Bengal State Railway,

is required within the aforesaid village of Mobarakpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Jessore.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2807L.A.—The 4th September 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the permanent location of the Depôt for the manufacture of vaccine lymph for the province of Bengal and also of the Bacteriological and Chemical Laboratory in connection with the examination of water supplies in Bengal and the office of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal and Orissa Circle, in the village of Entally Kamardanga, pargana Dihi Panchannagram, zilla 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 26 bighas, 1 cottah and 10 chitaks of standard measurement, bounded on the—

24-Parganas.

North—By 1, Convent Lane, occupied by Loretto Boarding and Day School, 52, Tangra Road, occupied by American Methodist Institution, and 50 and 51, Tangra Road,

East—By 48-1A, 48-1, 48-2, 49, Tangra Road, belonging to Ashutosh Banerji, Adya Nath Mazumdar, Naran Chandra Mazumdar and Panchanan Das, 48, Tangra Road, belonging to Apurba Krishna Ray, 50, Tangra Road, and 26, Kamardanga Road—east, belonging to Jadu Nath Sarcar,

South—By 26, Kamardanga Road—east, belonging to Jadu Nath Sarkar, and No. 4, Convent Lane, belonging to Roormal Goenkah,

West—By 4, Convent Lane, belonging to Roormal Goenkah,

is required within the aforesaid village of Entally Kamardanga.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2808L.A.—The 4th September 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of a retired line of embankment at Teuria in the 216th mile of the 24-Parganas embankment, in the villages of Teuria and Daria, pargana Medanmolla, zilla 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 6 bighas and 10 cottahs of standard measurement, bounded on the—

24-Parganas.

North—By the remaining land of Tarak Mandal, Hari Haldar, Gaya Ram Khan, Ram Das Mandal and Barini Haldar,

East—By the remaining land of Barini Haldar and Hari Haldar,

South—By the remaining land of Barini Haldar, Ram Das Mandal, Hari Haldar and Government embankment,

West—By the land of Tarak Mandal and Hari Haldar, Ram Das Mandal and Barini Haldar,

is required within the aforesaid villages of Teuria and Daria.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, 13, Kyd Street, Calcutta.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION

No. 2809L.A.—The 4th September 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of a ring bund in the 48th mile of Doro Embankment, in the village of Badur, pargana Dorodubnan, zilla Midnapore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 2 bighas, 1 cottah and 12 chitaks of standard measurement, equivalent to ·69 of an acre, bounded on the—

Midnapore.

North—By khas embankment side khal,

East and South—By the lands of Shaik Umed Khan and others,

West—By the lands of Gopal Guria and others,

is required within the aforesaid village of Badur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Deputy Collector of Tamluk.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2810L.A.—The 5th September 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the New Hare School, in the village of Bhawanipore, pargana Dihi Panchannagram, zilla 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 10 bighas, 17 cottahs, 11 chitaks and 15 square feet of standard measurement, bounded on the—

24-Parganas.

North.—By Sambhu Nath Pandit Street,

East.—By premises No. 6-1, Russa Road North, belonging to Sarala Dasi, Executrix to the estate of Haris Chandra Kundu Choudhuri and premises Nos. 6-2, Russa Road North belonging to the estate of Gopal Lal Seal,

South.—By Beni Madhav Nandan Brothers Street,

West.—By premises No. 1-1, Beni Madhab Nandan Brothers Street, belonging to Debendra Nath Chakrabertty and Nagendra Nath Chakrabertty and premises Nos. 13, 11, 9, 7, 5 and 3 Haris Chandra Mukherjee's Road belonging to Mr. J. C. Galstaun,

is required within the aforesaid village of Bhawanipore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

BENGAL SURVEYS.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF SURVEYS, BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION No. $\frac{1}{E\text{-}9}$.

MR. L. B. FITZ-GIBBON, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, at present employed in the Bengal Survey Department, is granted privilege leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for sixteen days, with effect from the forenoon of 11th September to afternoon of 26th September 1911, affixing the Durga Puja holidays from the forenoon of 27th September to afternoon of 8th October 1911.

R. CRICHTON, LT.-COL., I.A., *Director of Surveys, Bengal.*

HAZARIBAGH, *the 1st September 1911.*

BENGAL SURVEYS.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF SURVEYS, BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION No. $\frac{2}{E\text{-}9}$.

MR. J. H. JOHNSON, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, at present employed in the Bengal Survey Department, is granted privilege leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for twenty-three days, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th October to afternoon of 31st October 1911, in continuation of the Durga Puja holidays commencing from the forenoon of 27th September 1911.

R. T. CRICHTON, LT.-COL., I.A., *Director of Surveys, Bengal.*

HAZARIBAGH, *the 1st September 1911.*

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3A.—The 4th September 1911.—Mr. D. Quinlan, M.R.C.V.S., Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, is allowed privilege leave for one month and twenty-five days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 28th August 1911.

No. 4A.—The 4th September 1911.—Colonel F. Raymond, F.R.C.V.S., Principal, Bengal Veterinary College, is appointed to be in charge of the current duties of the office of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, in addition to his own duties, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. D. Quinlan.

W. B. HEYCOCK,
Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3770.—The 5th September 1911.—The following list of text, prize and library books is published for general information:—

No.	NAME OF BOOK.	Author.	Publisher.	Price sanctioned.	REMARKS.
	TEXT-BOOKS.			As. P.	
	FOR SCHOOLS ADOPTING THE SCHEME OF VERNACULAR EDUCATION SANCTIONED UNDER GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS No. 1028T.—G., DATED 10TH JUNE 1907, AND No. 109T.—G., DATED 20TH APRIL 1909.				
	LITERATURE.				
	Bengali.				
1	Sahitya Pustak, Part IV ...	Chandra Nath Basu ...	Students' Library ...	5 6	One line in page 25 is to be changed.
2	Siksha Sopan, Part V ...	Jogindra Nath Mukherji	Hare Press ...	7 0	Reprinted copy to be submitted.
3	Prabandha Muktabali, Part I	Gangadhar Banerji and Isan Chandra Ghose.	Sanskrit Press Depository.	5 0	Ditto.
4	Ditto, Part II	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	6 6	
5	Hitasiksha, Parts I and II ...	Hari Charan Banerji ...	Ditto ...	5 6	
	GRAMMAR.				
	Bengali.				
1	Sisupathya Bangala Vyakaran	Ram Dayal Chatterji ...	Students' Library ...	1 0	
2	Bangala Vyakaran ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2 0	
3	Sisuranjan Vyakaran for Standard IV.	Sarat Chandra Vidyaratna	Ditto ..	1 0	
4	Vyakaran Siksha, Part II ...	Nrisinha Chandra Mukherji.	S. C. Auddy & Co. ...	2 0	
	GEOMETRY AND MENSURATION.				
	(For Teachers.)				
	Bengali.				
1	Nutan Jyamiti, Part I ...	Sarada Kanta Ganguly ...	Students' Library ...	3 9	
2	Parimiti Siksha for Standards IV, V and VI.	Nrisinha Chandra Mukherji.	S. C. Auddy & Co. ...	......	To be split up into two parts: one for Standard IV, 43 pages, price As. 1/6, and the other for Standards V and VI, 64 pages, price As. 2/3.
	HISTORY.				
	Bengali.				
1	Bharatbarsher Itihas for Standards III and IV.	Hari Charan Mukherji ...	P. Chatterji ...	6 0	
2	Prathamsiksha Bharatbarsher Itihas.	Khagendra Nath Mitra ...	City Book Society ...	8 0	
	DRAWING.				
1	Chitrankan Pustak, Part IV ...	Mohan Chand Basu ...	P. Chatterji ...	3 0	
2	Ditto, Part V ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3 0	

No.	NAME OF BOOK.	Author.	Publisher.	Price sanctioned.	REMARKS.
	TEXT-BOOKS—*concld.*				
	FOR UPPER CLASSES OF HIGH SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLS NOT ADOPTING THE SCHEME OF VERNACULAR EDUCATION.				
	LITERATURE AND GRAMMAR.				
	English.			d.	
1	Æsop's Fables	W. H. Webster ...	E. J. Arnold & Son ...	2	
2	Rip Van Winkle and the Legend of the Sleepy Hollow.	W. Irving ...	Ditto ...	4	
3	Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare.—First selection.	......	Ditto ...	4	
4	More Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare.—Second selection.	......	Ditto ...	4	
5	Selected Tales from Shakespeare	Edited by E. Gardiner ...	Ditto ...	10	
				Rs. A.	
6	Matriculation Grammar and Composition.	Rasamay Mitra ..	B. Banerji & Co. ...	1 4	
	Bengali.				
1	Ramer Rajyabhishek ...	Sasi Bhushan Chatterji ...	B. L. Chakravarty ...	0 12	
2	Mahabharatiya Nitikatha, Part I.	Rajendra Nath Kanjilal...	Gajendra Chandra Ghosh	0 12	
	Hindi.				
1	Sachitra Varna Parichaya ...	Mathura Nath Sinha ...	Khadgavilas Press ...	0 1	
2	Varna Siksha	Gokaran Sinha ...	Ditto ...	0 1	
3	Lessons on Hindi Essay Writing, Part I.	Ishwari Prasad Sarma ...	Ditto	0 4	
	Arabic.				
1	Usule Arabi	Muhammad Amir ...	Syedi Press, Patna ...	0 12	Text and Library book.
	ARITHMETIC.				
	English.				
1	Modern Arithmetic ...	Sarada Prasanna Das ...	(The author) ...	1 12	With answers.
2	Arithmetic	Radha Govinda Nath ...	Ripon Library, Dacca ...	1 12	
	HISTORY.				
	English.				
1	History of England ...	Alex. Tomory ...	Macmillan & Co. ...	1 8	
2	A Brief History of India for Students, (revised).	Sris Chandra Sarbadhicary	(The author) ...	1 8	
				s.	
3	A Senior History of England	A. E. McKilliam ...	George Bell & Sons ...	2	

No.	NAME OF BOOK.	Author.	Publisher.	Price sanctioned.	REMARKS.
	PRIZE AND LIBRARY BOOKS.				
	LITERATURE AND GRAMMAR.				
	English.			Rs. A. P.	
1	Twelve Men of Bengal in the Nineteenth Century.	F. B. Bradley-Birt ...	S. K. Lahiri & Co. ...	2 0 0	
2	Footprints or Every Boy's Book.	S. N. Das	P. Mukhopadhyaya and Sons.	1 0 0	
3	Tales and Travels ...	Hugh Laurence ...	Blackie and Son ...	0 12 0	
4	The Last Day of Pompei ...	(From Lord Lytton's Novel.)	Ditto ...	0 4 0	
5	The World of Ice, (abridged)...	R. M. Ballantyne ...	Ditto ...	0 4 0	
6	Sasha the Serf ...	(From the Russian) ...	Ditto ...	0 2 6	
7	Cape Town to Loanda ...	David Livingstone ...	Ditto ...	0 6 0	
8	Tales of the Punjab ...	Flora A. Steel ...	Macmillan & Co. ...	1 0 0	
9	English Reading Books for Indian Students, Book I.	......	Longmans, Green & Co.	1 0 0	
10	English Reading Books for Indian Students, Book II.	......	Ditto ...	1 4 0	
11	Heroes of Indian History and Stories of Their Times.	J. C. Allen	Ditto ...	0 12 0	
				s. d.	
12	Black's Literary Readers, Book V.	John Finnimore ...	A. and C. Black.—Macmillan & Co.	1 6	
13	The Chimes	C. Dickens	E. J. Arnold & Son.—Macmillan & Co.	0 4	
14	Tales from Faerie Queene ...	......	Longmans, Green & Co.	0 4	
15	Fairy Tales from Grimm ...	......	Ditto ...	0 6	
16	Old Tales of the Homeland ...	......	Ditto ...	0 6	
17	A Book of Heroes ...	......	Ditto ...	0 8	
18	Stories from the Arabian Nights.	......	Ditto ...	0 8	
19	Two Heroines	......	Ditto ...	0 8	
20	Rollo at work and Rollo at Play.	J. Abbott	E. Arnold.—Longmans, Green & Co.	0 4	
21	Alice's Adventures in Wonderland.	L Carroll	Ditto ...	0 4	
22	The Rose and the Ring ...	Retold from Thackeray's "Christmas Pantomime."	Ditto ...	0 4	
23	Stories from Chaucer ...	......	Ditto ...	0 4	
24	Stories from "The Faerie Queene."	......	Ditto ...	0 4	
25	The Story of Siegfried ...	......	Ditto ...	0 4	
26	The Wanderings of Ulysses ...	......	Ditto ...	0 4	
27	Baldur the Beautiful, and Other Stories.	......	Ditto ...	0 4	
28	The Life of Queen Victoria ...	W. W. Tulloch ...	James Nisbet & Co. ...	...	
29	Nelson's English Practice, Part I.	......	Thomas Nelson & Sons	0 4	
30	Nelson's English Practice, Part II.	......	Ditto ...	0 4	
31	Gerard's Long Journey ...	C. Reade	Oxford University Press	0 4	
32	Hereward's Last Fight ...	C Kingsley	Ditto	0 4	
33	Claude the Archer ...	H. Strang and J. Aston ..	Ditto	1 0	
34	A Book of Golden Deeds ...	C. M. Yonge ...	Ditto	0 6 nett.	
35	The Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe ...	Edited by A. C. Liddell...	Ditto	2 0	
36	Modern Wonder Workers ...	......	William Collins Sons & Co.	0 8 nett.	

No.	Name of book.	Author.	Publisher.	Price sanctioned.	Remarks.
	PRIZE AND LIBRARY BOOKS.—*contd.*				
	LITERATURE AND GRAMMAR—*contd*				
	English—contd.				
				s. d.	
37	Swiss Family Robinson ...	......	William Collins Sons & Co.	0 4	
38	The Poetical works of Lord Tennyson.	......	Ditto ...	1 0	
39	Wide World Reader, Book 9...	......	Ditto ...	2 0	
40	Grace Darling	Florence A. Tapsell ...	E. J. Arnold & Son ...	0 1	
41	Two Brave Men ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	0 1	
42	Thought for Others ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	0 1	
43	The White Doe in the Wood...	Mrs. A. Webster ...	Ditto ...	0 1	
44	The New Baby	Naomi Bent ...	Ditto ...	0 1	
45	With Sand and Spade ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	0 1	
46	Old World Stories ...	...	Ditto ...	0 1½	
47	Cinderella, and The Sleeping Beauty.	C. Perrault	Ditto ...	0 2	
48	The Three Giants, and Traveller's Wonders.	Mrs. Marcet, Dr. Aikin and Mrs. Barbauld.	Ditto ...	0 2½	
49	The Snow Queen ...	H C. Andersen ...	Ditto ...	0 2½	
50	The Travelling Companion, and The Little Match Girl.	J. R. Cowans ...	Ditto ...	0 2½	
51	St. George of Merry England	......	Ditto ...	0 3	
52	Sindbad the Sailor ...	......	Ditto ...	0 3	
53	Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves.	W. H. Webster ...	Ditto ...	0 3	
54	Stories from the Life of King Alfred.	C. A. Milford ...	Ditto ...	0 4	
55	The Swiss Family Robinson ...	......	Ditto ...	0 4	
56	Stories from the Canterbury Tales.	......	Ditto ...	0 4	
57	Alice's Adventures in Wonderland.	L. Carroll	Ditto ...	0 4	
58	Robinson Crusoe	D. DeFoe	Ditto ...	0 4	
59	The Cricket on Hearth ...	C. Dickens	Ditto ...	0 4	
60	Some Legends of Greece and Rome.	......	Ditto ...	0 4	
61	The Last of the Barons ...	Lord Lytton ...	Ditto ...	0 4	
62	The Black Tulip	A Dumas	Ditto ...	0 4	
63	A Christmas Carol ...	C. Dickens	Ditto ...	0 4	
64	Round the World in Eighty Days.	J. Verne	Ditto ...	0 4	
65	Brave Tales from Froissart ...	... ..	Ditto ...	0 4	
66	The Last Days of Pompeii ...	Lord Lytton ...	Ditto ...	0 4	
67	Further Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare.—Third selection.	Thomas Page ...	Ditto ...	0 4	
8	Plain Words on Duty and Conduct for Boys and Girls at School.	......	Ditto ...	0 1½	
69	Character, Courtesy, Cleanliness	Miss J. E. Harrison ...	Ditto ...	0 3	
				As. P.	
70	Do Your Duty. (Adapted from G. A. Henty's Story.)	......	Blackie & Son ...	3 6	Prize only.
71	Little Folk in Many Lands ...	Hugh Lawrence ...	Ditto ...	12 0	Prize only.
72	The Waits of Bremen ...	......	Ditto ...	9 0 nett	Prize only.

No.	NAME OF BOOK.	Author.	Publisher.	Price sanctioned.	REMARKS.
	PRIZE AND LIBRARY BOOKS—*contd.*				
	LITERATURE AND GRAMMAR—*contd.*				
	English—contd.			s. d.	
73	Little One Eye, Little Two Eyes and Little Three Eyes.	(From Grimm's Fairy Tales.)	Longmans, Green & Co.	0 2	Prize only.
74	Stories from Hans Andersen ...	......	Ditto ...	0 4	
75	Granny's Wonderful Chair ...	F. Browne ...	E. Arnold.—Longmans, Green & Co.	0 4	
76	The Water Babies, (abridged)	C. Kingsley	Ditto. Ditto ...	0 4	
77	The Owl and the Field Mouse	......	William Collins Sons & Co.	0 2	
78	The Hawthorne Reader ...	......	Ditto ...	0 4	
79	Rose and Her Friends ...	......	Ditto ...	0 1 nett	
80	Rides Without Horses ...	......	Ditto ...	0 1 "	
81	Ellie and Her Cousins ...	Mabel Quiller-Couch ...	Oxford University Press	0 1	
82	Gugle's Chair	R. Stead	Ditto ...	0 1	
83	Brave Workers	Florence A. Tapsell ..	E. J. Arnold & Son ...	0 1	
84	With Grandma	Mrs. L. Banks ...	Ditto ...	0 1	
85	The Wolf and the Seven Little Kids.	Mrs. Reade	Ditto ...	0 1	
86	The White Cat	Ditto	Ditto ...	0 1	
87	Jack the Giant-Killer ...	F. Gledhill	Ditto ...	0 1	
88	Babes in the Wood ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	0 1	
89	Little Red Riding Hood ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	0 1	
90	Puss in the Boots ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	0 1	
91	Jack and the Beanstalk ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	0 1	
92	Tom Thumb	Ditto	Ditto ...	0 1	
93	Who Killed the Dragon? ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	0 1	
94	Tales of Old	......	Ditto ...	0 1½	
95	Long Ago Stories ...	......	Ditto ...	0 1½	
96	Tales of the Northmen ...	......	Ditto ...	0 1½	
97	The Ugly Duckling, and Other Stories.	H. C. Andersen ...	Ditto ...	0 2	
98	Snowdrop and the Seven Dwarfs.	The Brothers Grimm ...	Ditto ...	0 2	
99	The Little Tin Soldier, and The Tinder-Box.	H. C. Andersen ...	Ditto ...	0 2	
100	Big Claus and Little Claus, and The Top and The Ball.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	0 2	
101	The Water of Life and Rumpel-Stilts-Kin.	The Brothers Grimm ...	Ditto ...	0 2	
102	The Golden Bird ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	0 2	
103	Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp.	Mrs. L. Walker ...	Ditto ...	0 2½	
104	Lucky John and the Musicians of Bremen.	The Brothers Grimm ...	Ditto ...	0 2½	
105	The Brave Little Tailor, The Goose-Girl at the Well, and The Three Brothers.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	0 2½	
106	The Two Brothers, and The Little Brother and Sister.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	0 2½	
107	The Wind and the Rain ...	P. D. Musset ...	Ditto ...	0 3	
108	Eyes and No Eyes, and Other Tales.	Dr. Aikin and Mrs. Barbauld.	Ditto ...	0 3	
109	Waste Not, Want Not, and Forgive and Forget.	M. Edgeworth ...	Ditto ...	0 3	
110	The Water Babies ...	C. Kingsley	Ditto ...	0 3	
111	Gulliver's Travels ...	......	Ditto ...	0 4	

No.	NAME OF BOOK.	Author.	Publisher.	Price sanctioned.	REMARKS.
	PRIZE AND LIBRARY BOOKS—*contd*				
	LITERATURE AND GRAMMAR—*contd.*				
	English—contd.			s. d.	
112	The Exploits of Don Quixote de-la-Mancha.	......	E. J. Arnold and Son...	0 4	Prize only.
113	Tales of Ancient Times (Plutarch's Lives.)	Thos. Page	Ditto ...	0 4	
114	Tom Brown's School Days ...	T. Hughes	Ditto ...	0 4	
115	A Wonder Book ...	N. Hawthorne ...	Ditto ...	0 4	
116	I Want to be a Sailor ...	Florence A. Tapsell ...	Ditto ..	0 1	Library only.
117	In the Time of Alfred ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	0 1	
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120	The "A. L." Golden Gems, Part I.	......	Ditto ...	0 2	
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J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REGISTRATIONS.

No. 3667.—The 29th August 1911.—Maulvi Saiyid Amir Hasan, Sub-Registrar of Tikari, in the district of Gaya, is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Nawada, in the same district.

Gaya.

No. 3669.—The 29th August 1911.—Babu Jagad Banshi Sahay, Sub-Registrar of Mokameh, in the district of Patna, is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Tikari, in the district of Gaya.

Patna.
Gaya.

No. 3671.—The 29th August 1911.—Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Asghar Quli, Sub-Registrar, Bankipore, in the district of Patna, is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Mokameh in the same district.

Patna.

No. 3673.—The 29th August 1911.—Babu Atul Krishna Ghosh, Sub-Registrar, late of Vishnupur, in the district of the 24-Parganas, is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Debra, in the district of Midnapore, with effect from the 7th August 1911.

24-Parganas.
Midnapore.

No. 3675.—The 29th August 1911.—Babu Baidya Nath Bose, District Sub-Registrar of Bhagalpur, is granted leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for three weeks, with effect from the 9th October 1911. He is also permitted to prefix the Durga Puja holidays to his leave.

Bhagalpur.

No. 3743.—The 31st August 1911.—Babu Jatindra Chandra Ghosh is appointed to be a Probationer in the Registration Department and is posted to the head-quarters station of the Murshidabad district.

Murshidabad.

No. 3747.—The 1st September 1911.—The orders contained in Government Notification No. 1082, dated the 23rd February 1910, placing the services of Maulvi Shariful Islam, Sub-Registrar, grade IV, at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, are cancelled.

No. 3772.—The 5th September 1911.—Babu Mahesh Narayan Chaudhuri, 5th grade Sub-Registrar, Muzaffarpur, is appointed temporarily to act as Sub-Registrar of Amnour, in the district of Saran, with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd August 1911, until further orders.

Muzaffarpur.
Saran.

No. 3774.—The 5th September 1911.—Babu Gyanendra Nath Guha, Sub-Registrar, 4th grade, Alipore, in the district of the 24-Parganas, was appointed temporarily to act as Sub-Registrar of Onda, in the district of Bankura, from the 11th July 1911 to 9th August 1911, both days inclusive, during the absence, on leave, of the permanent incumbent.

24-Parganas.
Bankura.

No. 3776.—The 5th September 1911.—Babu Ambica Charan Sen, Probationer, Murshidabad, is appointed temporarily to act as Sub-Registrar of Rajganj, in the district of Jessore, with effect from the 27th July 1911, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Kishori Mohan Bose, or until further orders.

Murshidabad.
Jessore.

24-Parganas.

No. 3778.—The 5th September 1911.—Maulvi Raihan-uddin Ahmad, Sub-Registrar of Habra, in the district of the 24-Parganas, was granted leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for one month, in extension of the leave granted to him under Government notification No. 1212T.G., dated the 1st July 1911.

Hazaribagh.

No. 3780.—The 5th September 1911.—Babu Bindheswari Prosad, Sub-Registrar of Barhi, in the district of Hazaribagh, was granted leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for nine days, in extension of the leave granted to him under Government Notification No. 2095, dated the 31st March 1911.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3427F.—The 1st September 1911.—In pursuance of clause (2) of Notification No. 3558F., dated the 28th November 1910, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to nominate the following members of the Bengal Legislative Council to be members of the Finance Committee of that Council :—

The Hon'ble Mr. Richard Townsend Greer, C.S.I.,
" " " Duncan James Macpherson, C.I.E.,
" " " Charles James Stevenson-Moore,
" " " John Ghest Cumming,
" " " Henry Wheeler, C.I.E., and
" " " Benjamin Kington Finnimore.

2. The following members of the said Council were, on the 15th August 1911, elected by the non-official members of the Council to be members of the said Finance Committee :—

The Hon'ble Mr. Norman McLeod,
" " Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur,
" " Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din,
" " Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur,
" " Babu Bal Krishna Sahay, and
" " Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi.

Calcutta.

No. 4338.R.—The 2nd September 1911.—The services of Mr. C. W. Sandford, Auditor, Calcutta Custom House, now on combined leave for six months with effect from the 11th April 1911, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay with effect from the date on which he returns from the leave.

This cancels Notification No. 3243.R., dated the 25th July 1911, published at page 1106, Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 26th idem.

H. WHEELER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta.

No. 1855Medl.—The 31st August 1911.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Pilgrim, I.M.S., Surgeon-Superintendent, Presidency General Hospital, is allowed privilege leave for sixteen days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 9th to the 24th October 1911 (both days inclusive).

H. WHEELER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1837Medl.—The 31st August 1911.—The following draft of an amendment which it is proposed to make in the rules framed, under section 2 of the Poisons Act, 1904 (I of 1904), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 30th September 1911, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned before that date will be considered.

Draft.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Poisons Act, 1904 (I of 1904), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to make the following amendment in the rules published with Notification No 1440Medl., dated the 24th August 1909, at page 1140 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 25th *idem*, namely:—

In rule 1 *after* the words "Nux Vomica" *insert* the word "Strychnine."

H. WHEELER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 4446A.

POWERS.

No. 4322A.—The 31st August 1911.—Babu Tara Nath Gupta, who has, under the orders of this date, been appointed substantively *pro tempore* to the eighth grade of Deputy Magistrates and posted to the head-quarters station of the Howrah district, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, and is directed, under the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), to take down evidence in the English language.

Howrah.

No. 1914A.D.—The 4th September 1911.—Babu Atul Chandra Kar, Deputy Magistrate, who has, under the orders of this date, been posted to the head-quarters station of the Manbhum district, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class and also with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Manbhum.

No. 1926A.D.—The 4th September 1911.—Maulvi Fakhr-ul-Hasan Qadiri, Deputy Magistrate, Patna, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Patna.

No. 1950A.D.—The 4th September 1911.—Babu Gopal Ballabh Das, Deputy Magistrate, Midnapore, is vested, under section 407 (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, with power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the third class.

Midnapore.

C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 2724J.—The 4th September 1911.—Mr. Saiyid Nasim-ul-Hakk, Munsif, on leave, is appointed temporarily to be a Munsif in the district of Patna, to be ordinarily stationed at the sadar station. He is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the thanas comprised in the Sadar Munsifi of Patna, exclusive of the area over which the Cantonment Magistrate, as Small Cause Court Judge of Dinapur, has jurisdiction.

Patna.

No. 2728J.—The 4th September 1911.—Babu Rames Chandra Basu, No. 1, Munsif of Midnapore, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge of the same district, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Jogendra Nath Basu, or until further orders.

Midnapore.

No. 2730J.—The 4th September 1911.—Babu Phanindra Nath Mitra, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Midnapore, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar station, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Rames Chandra Basu, No. I, or until further orders.

Midnapore.

LEAVE.

No. 2743J.—The 1st September 1911.—Babu Apurba Chandra Ghosh, Munsif, on leave, is allowed leave for seven months under article 338 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 22nd February 1911.

No. 2726J.—The 4th September 1911.—Babu Jogendra Nath Basu, Subordinate Judge, Midnapore, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 19th August 1911.

Midnapore.

E. P. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2737J.—The 31st August 1911.—Under section 3, Act I (B.C.) of 1876 (an Act to provide for the voluntary registration of Muhammadan marriages and divorces), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has been pleased to grant a license to Maulvi Saiyid Sujjad Ali, authorizing him, as a temporary measure, to register Muhammadan marriages and divorces, and to exercise the other functions of a Muhammadan Marriage Registrar, within thanas Panskura and Debra, in the district of Midnapore.

Midnapore.

No. 2738J.—The 31st August 1911.—Under section 2, Act XII of 1880 (an Act for the appointment of persons to the office of Kazi), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has been pleased to grant a sanad (license) to Maulvi Saiyid Sujjad Ali, appointing him, as a temporary measure, Kazi of thanas Panskura and Debra, in the district of Midnapore, for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies, when application is made to him to perform any such functions.

Midnapore.

No. 2732J.—The 4th September 1911.—Mr. H. F. Samman, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum, is appointed to be a member of the Bengal Mining Board, constituted under section 9 (1) of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), *vice* Mr. W. H. Nelson, resigned.

Manbhum.

E. P. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 29th August 1911.

No. 150—The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to confer the distinction of Honorary Assistant Engineer on Mr. W. J. Traise, Sub-Engineer, with effect from the 8th August 1911.

No. 151.—The following promotions are made in the Upper Subordinate Establishment, with effect from the 8th August 1911:—

Names.	From—	To—	Nature of promotion	Division in which employed.
Mukharji, Rajendra Nath (Sr.).	Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade.	Sub-Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent	Gandak.
Hefferman, A. E ...	Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade.	Ditto ...	Balasore.
Ray, Kali Kumar ...	Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade.	Ditto ...	Sub. *pro tem.*	Chota Nagpur.
Jagat Narain ...	Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade.	Permanent	Gandak.
Bhaduri, Hari Das	Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank.	Ditto ...	Sub. *pro tem.*	Chota Nagpur.

The 2nd September 1911.

No. 154.—Babu Sharat Chandra Sur, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, Cossye Division, was on privilege leave for fifteen days, from the 5th August 1911.

No. 155—Mr. E. E. Desbruslais, Assistant Engineer, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani in Part II on the 24th August 1911.

The 5th September 1911.

No. 156.—Babu Hari Das Ganguli, Sub-Engineer, is, on return from leave, posted to the Eastern Sone Division.

T. BUTLER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 5th September 1911.

No. 157.—Mr. R. C. Hodgson, Executive Engineer and Under-Secretary to this Government in the Roads and Buildings Branch, is granted, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for two months and two days, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th October 1911.

No. 158.—Babu Gyananjan Saha, Executive Engineer, attached to the Chota Nagpur Division, is granted, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 16th August 1911, or such subsequent date as he may have availed himself of it.

B. K. FINNIMORE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The 29th August 1911.

No. 89 Marine.—The following resolution by the Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department, is republished for general information.

T. BUTLER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 6230-6236—5, dated Simla, the 21st August 1911.

RESOLUTION—By the Govt. of India, Dept. of Commerce and Industry.

IT has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that the regulations for maintaining discipline prescribed in the form of agreement for lascars do not specifically provide for the imposition of a penalty in cases of absence without leave and for disobedience of lawful commands by lascars. It appears to the Governor-General Council necessary that, in the interests of discipline on board ship, power should be given to the Master to punish these offences, and he is accordingly pleased to direct that the schedule of offences and punishments printed on the last page of the form of agreement for lascars prescribed in the Finance and Commerce Department's Resolution No. 1096S.R., dated the 25th February 1903, shall be amended as follows:—

For—

"2.	Not returning on board at the expiration of leave	One day's pay."

Substitute—

"2.	Failure to return to duty within the day on which leave expires	Ditto.
"2A.	Other absence without leave (if not otherwise dealt with according to law) for each day or part of a day of absence ...	Two days' pay."

After entry No. 3 the following shall be inserted:—

"3A.	Disobedience to lawful commands (if not otherwise dealt with according to law) for each instance of disobedience ...	Two days' pay."

The 31st August 1911.

No. 90 Marine.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to make the following amendments to the rules for the possession, transport and importation of petroleum published under the notification of this Department No. 43 Marine, dated the 24th May 1909.

Amendments to the rules for the importation, possession and transport of petroleum.

(a) After Rule 8 in Chapter IV, Part II, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

Storage of dangerous petroleum in an installation.

"8A. Licenses for the possession of any stated quantity of dangerous petroleum in installations in accordance with such specifications and plans as the Local Government, on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, may, from time to time, by general or special order, approve, may be granted in Form P."

(b) In Rule 10 (b) of Chapter IV of Part II, for the words " or Form E " the words " Form E or Form P " shall be substituted.

(c) To clause (1) of Rule 5, Part III, the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

" Provided that no samples need be taken in the case of petroleum which is declared to be dangerous."

(d) In Rule 17, Part III, after the word " petroleum " the words " of which samples have been taken under Rule 5 " shall be inserted.

(e) In the endorsement on form M for the words " Conditions of license " the words " In the case of dangerous petroleum imported otherwise than in bulk this license shall be subject to the following conditions " shall be substituted, and in condition 1 of the same endorsement after the words " dangerous petroleum " the words " imported otherwise than in bulk " shall be inserted.

(f) To the forms at the end of the rules the following shall be added, namely:—

FORM P.

(RULE 8A OF CHAPTER IV OF PART II.)

License to possess dangerous petroleum in bulk.

No. Fee Rs.

License is hereby granted to for the storage, in the place described below, of gallons of dangerous petroleum subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in Notification No. 43Marine, dated the 24th May 1909, and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

The *191* .

Secretary to Government.

(Description of the place above referred to.)

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM P.

Conditions of License.

1. Each tank containing dangerous petroleum shall either be separately surrounded by a wall or embankment of substantial construction, or shall be partially sunk in an excavation. The enclosure thus formed shall be of dimensions sufficient to contain 10 per cent more oil than the tank is capable of containing, and shall be so constructed as to prevent the escape therefrom of any oil in the form of liquid, whether under the action of fire or otherwise. Settling or measuring tanks* may be situated within the wall or excavation, but otherwise the space enclosed by such wall or excavation, and not occupied by the tank, shall be kept entirely clear and unoccupied.

2. In the case of all filling or storage sheds within the installation either the doorways and other openings of the building shall be built up to a height of three feet above the level of the ground outside it, or the floor shall be sunk to a depth of three feet below the level of the ground, or the building itself shall be surrounded with a masonry wall or embankment or both not less than three feet high.

3. The height of any storage tank shall not be more than three-fifths of its diameter.

4. A distance of not less than 200 feet shall be kept clear between a storage tank containing dangerous petroleum and any other storage tank or between such a storage tank and a storage or filling shed, the distance being measured between the nearest points of the perimeters of the storage tanks or storage or filling sheds, as the case may be.

5. A distance of not less than 150 feet shall be kept clear between any filling or storage shed and any protected works.

6. A distance of not less than 200 feet shall be kept clear between any storage tank containing dangerous petroleum and any protected work.

7. Every person managing or employed on or in connection with the place of storage shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and which is not reasonably necessary, and shall prevent any other person from doing such act.

8. No light other than electric lights and no fire shall be permitted at any time within 100 feet of any tank or storage shed.

9. No repairs shall be carried out in any tank which contains or has contained dangerous petroleum, until the tank has been thoroughly cleared of all petroleum and of all gases and vapours derived from the same.

10. The distances specified in conditions 4, 5 and 6 may be reduced by the Local Government on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives in cases where screen walls are provided, or other special precautions taken, or where there are special circumstances which, in the opinion of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, warrant the reduction.

T. BUTLER,
Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

* These tanks shall not have a greater capacity than 30,000 gallons.

The 31st August 1911.

No. 91 Marine.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3, sub-section (2), clause (*a*), of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), and in supersession of Notification No. 90Marine, dated the 25th July 1904, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, is with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, pleased to declare that all petroleum (except dangerous petroleum in bulk), which is imported into the Port of Calcutta from any port in British India, by sea or across intervening territory not being part of British India, shall, for all the purposes of that Act, be deemed to be transported.

T. BUTLER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 31st August 1911.

No. 92Marine.—Mr. C. A. D. Greenland, Junior Master Pilot, is granted, under article 676 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 10th September 1911, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

T. BUTLER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 1st September 1911.

No. 93Marine.—The following notification of the Government of India in the Department of Education is republished for general information in continuation of this Department Notification No. 111Marine, dated the 7th November 1910.

T. BUTLER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 1549, dated the 21st August 1911.

NOTIFICATION—By the Government of India, Department of Education.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 58 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895 (XIV of 1895), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following additions to the rules published with the Home Department Notification No. 1902, dated the 14th October 1910, namely:—

(1) After rule 50 the following shall be inserted, namely :—

Rule 50A.—No pilgrim ship, discharging cargo at Aden, shall be delayed at that port on account of the discharge of such cargo for a period exceeding 12 hours.

(2) In rule 57, in column 1 below the words "Lini Farina" the words "Liquid Extract of Ergot," and in column 2 below the figure and words "2 lbs. in tin cases" the figure and word "8 oz." shall be inserted.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 29th August 1911.

No. 152.—The following promotions are made in the Upper Subordinate Establishment with effect from the 8th August 1911 :—

Names.	From—	To—	Nature of promotion.	Division in which employed.
Talapatra, Jadab Chandra.	Supervisor, 1st grade.	Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade.	Temporary	Chota Nagpur.
Sanyal, Chitta Sukh	Supervisor, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Supervisor, 1st grade.	Permanent	First Calcutta.
Bhaduri, Hari Madhab.	Supervisor, 1st grade, temporary rank.	Ditto ...	Sub. *pro tem.*	Sambalpur.
Chatterji, Hari Sadhan.	Supervisor, 2nd grade.	Ditto ...	Temporary	Circular and Eastern Canals.
Chakrabarti, Manmatha Nath.	Supervisor, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Supervisor, 2nd grade.	Permanent	Brahmini-Byturni.
Chatarji, Surja Kanta.	Supervisor, 2nd grade, temporary rank.	Ditto ...	Sub. *pro tem.*	Orissa Circle.
Chandra, Rajendra Nath.	Overseer, 1st grade	Ditto ...	Temporary	Bhagalpur.

The 2nd September 1911.

No. 156.—Babu Padarath Ram, Overseer, second grade, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Eastern Sone to the Buxar Division which he joined on the forenoon of the 26th August 1911.

T. BUTLER,
Chief Engineer, Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 31st August 1911.

No. 153.—Babu Krishna Taran Mitra, Overseer, first grade, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Chota Nagpur to the First Calcutta Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 14th August 1911.

B. K. FINNIMORE,
Chief Engineer, Bengal.

CIVIL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

No. 11427, dated Calcutta, the 4th September 1911.—Third grade Assistant Surgeon Maulvi Muhammad Sulaiman Ashruff, doing supernumerary duty at the Medical College Hospital, is appointed to the Bhagalpur Dispensary, *vice* senior grade Assistant Surgeon Shashi Bhushan Mukharji, retired.

No. 11430, dated Calcutta, the 4th September 1911.—First grade Assistant Surgeon Mrigendra Lal Mitra is granted furlough for nine months, under article 338 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him in this Department Notification No. 7091D., dated the 2nd June 1910.

G. F. A. HARRIS, M.D., COL., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Subordinate Educational Service.

The 28th August 1911.—Maulvi Mahammad Abdul Ghani, B.A., is appointed, on probation for one year, to be an Assistant Master, Palamau Zilla School, and substantive *pro tempore* to class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, *vice* Maulvi Mahammad Karim Baksh, resigned.

The 29th August 1911.—Babu Banku Bihari Pandit, B.A., Laboratory Assistant, Hooghly College, is confirmed in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, with effect from 1st April 1910.

Babu Ram Prasad Nandi, a Sub-Inspector of Schools in the district of Balasore (class V), is allowed leave of absence, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for two months, from 1st August 1911, in extension of the leave already granted to him under the orders of 20th June 1911.

The 30th August 1911.—Babu Haran Chandra Gupta, an Assistant Master, Balasore Zilla School (class VI), is granted leave, under article 339 of the Civil Service Regulations, for one month in combination with the leave granted to him under this office order of 30th August 1911.

In modification of this office order of 19th April 1911, Babu Haran Chandra Gupta, an Assistant Master, Balasore Zilla School (class VI), is granted leave, under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations, for five weeks, with effect from 22nd February 1911.

The 1st September 1911.—In supersession of this office order of 3rd August 1911, Mr. M. K. Dandekar, Lecturer on Book-keeping in the Government Commercial Institute, Calcutta (class IV), is declared to have been absent on leave, under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations, for three months, from 28th November 1910.

The 2nd September 1911.—Babu Niranjan Neogi, Lecturer, Patna College, and now acting Professor, Krishnagar College (class III), is granted leave, under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations, for three weeks, from 14th August 1911.

Maulvi Muhammad Manik Ulla, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Manirampur Circle, district Jessore (class VIII), is allowed leave of absence, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for twenty-six days, from 1st September 1911.

He is permitted, under article 220 of the Civil Service Regulations, to affix the Durga Puja holidays to his leave.

Babu Priya Nath Sen, a Sub-Inspector of Schools, Cuttack (class VIII), is allowed leave of absence, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for one month, with effect from the 12th August 1911, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

G. W. KÜCHLER,
Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 31st August 1911.—The following confirmations and promotions in classes V, VI and VII of the Subordinate Educational Service are sanctioned :—

Confirmed in class V.

(1) Babu Charu Chandra Bhattacharji, M.A., 2nd Assistant, Physical Laboratory, Presidency College, with effect from 18th August 1909, *vice* Babu Amulyadhan Banerji, confirmed in class IV.

(2) Maulvi Syed Hossain Ali, B.A., Head Master, Arabic Department, Calcutta Madrasah, with effect from 4th November 1909, *vice* Babu Sripati Mullik, confirmed in class IV.

(3) Maulvi Hurmatulla, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Murshidabad, with effect from the 4th November 1909, *vice* Babu Baij Nath Singh, confirmed in class IV.

(4) Babu Siddheswar Sarkar, B.A., Assistant Master, Dumka Zilla School, with effect from 4th November 1909, *vice* Babu Ram Chandra Moitra, confirmed in class IV.

(5) Babu Sris Chandra Palit, Assistant Master (Drawing Master), Bethune Collegiate School, with effect from 4th November 1909, *vice* Babu Atul Chandra Ganguli, confirmed in class IV.

(6) Babu Umesh Chandra Haldar, M.A., Assistant Master, Krishnagar Collegiate School, and part-time Lecturer, Krishnagar College, with effect from 4th November 1909, *vice* Babu Hari Narayan Basu, confirmed in class VIII of the Provincial Educational Service.

(7) Babu Jogendra Nath Bhattacharjee, M.A., Assistant Head Master, Khulna Zilla School, with effect from the 4th November 1909, *vice* Babu Manmatha Chandra Mitra, confirmed in class IV.

(8) Babu Shyama Charan Sarkar, Draftsman, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, with effect from 4th November 1909, *vice* Babu Bhagabat Narayan, confirmed in class IV.

(9) Babu Nilmani Sadhukhan, M.A., Assistant Master, Ravenshaw Collegiate School, and part-time Lecturer, Ravenshaw College, now Officiating Lecturer, Hooghly College, with effect from 4th November 1909, *vice* Babu Kali Das Banerji, confirmed in class IV.

(10) Babu Ram Prosad Nandi, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Balasore, with effect from 4th November 1909, *vice* Babu Sidheswar Ganguli, confirmed in class IV.

(11) Babu Manmatha Nath Ganguli, an Assistant in the office of the Director of Public Instruction, with effect from 4th November 1909, *vice* Babu Surendra Nath Bhattacharjee, confirmed in class IV.

(12) Babu Pramatha Nath Bhattacharjee, B.A., Head Master, Jessore Zilla School, with effect from 4th December 1909, *vice* Babu Kishun Sahay, confirmed in class IV.

(13) Babu Narayan Das Ghosh, B.A., Assistant Master, Hindu School, with effect from 28th December 1909, *vice* Babu Satya Prasanna Mukherji, promoted to class IV.

(14) Babu Kali Prasanna Banerji, B.A., Lecturer, Hooghly College, with effect from 11th July 1910, *vice* Babu Shyama Charan Ghosh, retired.

(15) Maulvi Abul Munim Muhammad Latif, Lecturer in Arabic and Persian, Ravenshaw College, with effect from 21st July 1910, *vice* Pandit Rajendra Nath Bidhyabhusan Smrititirtha, promoted to class IV.

Promoted to class V.

(1) Mr. T. A. Gregory, Head Clerk, office of the Inspector of European Schools, Bengal, and now Officiating Assistant, office of Director of Public Instruction, on leave, with effect from 10th January 1910, *vice* Babu Rajendra Nath Bose, retired.

(2) Babu Ravaneswar Banerji, B.A., Assistant Master, Hooghly Training School, now Teacher of Agriculture, Gaya Zilla School, on a salary of Rs. 75 a month, outside the grades, with effect from 1st April 1910, *vice* Babu Dwijendra Kumar Majumdar, promoted to class IV, but he will continue to remain as a seconded officer in class V.

(3) Maulvi Muhammad Muslim, Assistant Master (Head Maulvi), Arrah Zilla School, with effect from 1st April 1910, *vice* Babu Srinibash Sinha, confirmed in class IV.

(4) Babu Tulsi Prosad, First Urdu Assistant to the Urdu and Hindi Translator to Government, with effect from 1st April 1910, in the vacancy arising from the creation of an appointment in connection with the scheme for strengthening the College staff.

(5) Mr. T. Aroomoogam Achary, Teacher of Modelling, Government School of Art, with effect from 1st April 1910, *vice* Pandit Ramavatar Sarma, confirmed in class VIII of the Provincial Educational Service.

(6) Babu Ananda Chandra Pati, B.A., Assistant to the Uriya Translator to Government, with effect from 14th April 1910, *vice* Maulvi Syed Nesat Hossain, retired.
(7) Babu Mahavishnu Jyoti, Assistant, office of Director of Public Instruction, with effect from 1st June 1910, *vice* Babu Durga Das Roy, promoted to class IV.
(8) Babu Giris Chandra Nandi, Head Clerk, office of the Inspector of Schools, Patna Division, with effect from the 18th June 1910, *vice* Babu Ashutosh Ganguli, promoted to class IV.
(9) Babu Anukul Chandra Banerji, M.A., late Assistant Head Master, Ranchi Zilla School, with effect from 22nd June 1910, *vice* Babu Bhabatosh Chatterji, appointed Steward of the Presidency College, on Rs. 150—10—250.
(10) Babu Piyari Mohan Mukherji, B.A., Assistant Master of the Khulna Zilla School, with effect from the 15th August 1910, *vice* Babu Prasanna Kumar Datta, promoted to class IV.
(11) Babu Abinash Chandra Mallik, Assistant, office of Director of Public Instruction, with effect from 20th August 1910, *vice* Mr. C. A. Shavier, transferred to the Public Works Department.
(12) Babu Hara Chandra Majumdar, Head Clerk, Presidency College with effect from 1st September 1910, *vice* Babu Upendra Kumar Chatterji, dismissed.
(13) Babu Kunja Bihari Ray, B.A., 3rd Assistant to the Bengali Translator to Government, with effect from 3rd November 1910, *vice* Babu Sidheswar Bose, promoted to class IV.

Promoted substantive pro tempore *to class V.*

(1) Mr. T. A. Gregory, Head Clerk, office of the Inspector of European Schools, Bengal, and now Officiating Assistant, office of the Director of Public Instruction, on leave, with effect from 18th August 1909, *vice* Babu Srinibash Sinha, promoted substantive *pro tempore* to class IV.
(2) Babu Ravaneswar Banerji, Teacher of Agriculture, Gaya Zilla School. on a salary of Rs. 75 a month outside the grades, with effect from 28th December 1909, *vice* Babu Durga Das Ray, promoted substantive *pro tempore* to class IV, but Babu Ravaneswar Banerji will continue to remain as a seconded officer in class V.
(3) Maulvi Muhammad Muslim, Assistant Master (Head Maulvi), Arrah Zilla School, with effect from the 28th December 1909, *vice* Babu Ravaneswar Banerji, seconded
(4) Babu Tulsi Prosad, First Urdu Assistant to the Urdu and Hindi Translator to Government, with effect from 16th January 1910, *vice* Mr. T. A. Gregory.
(5) Mr. T. Aroomoogam Achary, Teacher of Modelling, Government School of Art, with effect from 1st April 1910, *vice* Babu Umesh Chandra Bhattacharjee, promoted substantive *pro tempore* to class IV.
(6) Babu Ananda Chandra Pati, B.A., Assistant to the Uriya Translator to Government, with effect from 1st April 1910, *vice* Babu Tulsi Prosad.
(7) Babu Mahavishnu Jyoti, Assistant, office of Director of Public Instruction, with effect from 1st April 1910, *vice* Mr. T. Aroomoogan Acharya.
(8) Babu Giris Chandra Nandi, Head Clerk, office of the Inspector of Schools, Patna Division, with effect from 14th April 1910, *vice* Babu Ananda Chandra Pati.
(9) Babu Anukul Chandra Banerji, M.A., late Assistant Head Master, Ranchi Zilla School, with effect from 1st June 1910, *vice* Babu Anil Chandra Gupta, promoted substantive *pro tempore* to class IV.
(10) Babu Piyari Mohan Mukherji, B.A., Assistant Master, Khulna Zilla School, with effect from 18th June 1910, *vice* Pandit Rajendra Nath Vidhyabhusan Smrititirtha, promoted substantive *pro tempore* to class IV.
(11) Babu Abinash Chandra Mallik, Assistant, office of the Director of Public Instruction, with effect from 22nd June 1910, *vice* Babu Anukul Chandra Banerji.
(12) Babu Hara Chandra Masumdar, Head Clerk, Presidency College, with effect from the 11th July 1910, *vice* Babu Kali Prosanna Banerji.
(13) Babu Kunja Bihari Ray, B.A., Third Assistant to the Bengali Translator to Government, with effect from the 10th August 1910, *vice* Babu Basanta Kumar Mitra, promoted substantive *pro tempore* to class IV.
(14) Babu Beni Madhab Bhattacharjee, B.A., Head Master, Northbrook School, Darbhanga, and now Officiating Head Master, Muzaffarpur Zilla School, with effect from 20th August 1910, *vice* Babu Abinash Ch. Mallik.
(15) Babu Sanat Kumar Bose, Assistant Head Master, Cuttack Survey School, with effect from 1st September 1910, *vice* Babu Hara Chandra Majumdar
(16) Babu Atul Krishna Neogy, M.A., Assistant, office of the Director of Public Instruction, with effect from 3rd November 1910, *vice* Babu Kunja Bihari Ray.

Confirmed in class VI.

(1) Babu Chinta Haran Chakravarti, M.A., B.T., Head Master, Musaffarpur Zilla School, and now Professor at the David Hare Training College, on probation and substantive *pro tempore* in class VIII of the Provincial Educational Service, with effect from 21st June 1909, in the vacancy arising from the creation of an appointment in the Senior section of the Calcutta Madrasah. He will continue to be substantive *pro tempore* in class VIII of the Provincial Educational Service.

(2) Pandit Prasanna Kumar Tarkanidhi Nyayaratna, Lecturer in Nyaya, Sanskrit College, with effect from 18th August 1909, *vice* Babu Charu Chandra Bhattacharji.

(3) Babu Bidhu Bhusan Sen Gupta, M.A., Assistant Master, Hindu School, with effect from 6th September 1909, *vice* Babu Hari Das Chakravarti, deceased.

(4) Babu Atul Krishna Neogy, M.A., Assistant, office of Director of Public Instruction, with effect from 4th November 1909, *vice* Munshi Syed Hossain Ali.

(5) Babu Girindra Nath Chatterji, M.A., B.T., Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools, Bankura, and now substantive *pro tempore* Lecturer, Hooghly College, with effect from 4th November 1909, *vice* Babu Sidheswar Sirkar.

(6) Babu Durga Prasanna Mukherji, Assistant Head Master, Hooghly Training School, with effect from 4th November 1909, *vice* Babu Sris Chandra Palit.

(7) Babu Nritya Gopal Pal, M.A., Third Assistant, Chemical Laboratory, Presidency College, with effect from 4th November 1909, *vice* Babu Nilmani Sadhuk an.

(8) Babu Bama Charan Sen, B.A., B.T., Assistant Head Master, Monghyr Zilla School, with effect from the 4th November 1909, *vice* Babu Ram Prosad Nandi.

(9) Babu Indu Bhusan Sarkar, B.A., B.T., Assistant Master, Krishnagar Collegiate School, with effect from 4th December 1909, *vice* Babu Pramatha Nath Bhattacharji.

(10) Babu Bipin Bihari Chatterji, Assistant Head Master, Hooghly Branch School, with effect from 15th December 1909, *vice* Babu Abhoy Charan Sen, retired.

(11) Babu Brahma Kishore Mukherji, B.A., Assistant Master, Hindu School, with effect from 1st January 1910, *vice* Maulvi Hamidul Huq, dismissed.

(12) Pandit Janaki Prosad Ojha, Assistant Master (Head Pandit), Patna Collegiate School, with effect from 16th January 1910, *vice* Mr. T. A. Gregory.

(13) Pandit Aditya Nath Upadhyaya Bidyabhusan, Assistant Master (Head Pandit), Monghyr Zilla School, with effect from 1st April 1910, in the vacancy arising from the creation of an appointment in connection with the scheme for strengthening the College staffs.

(14) Babu Kishori Lal Ray, Assistant Master, Hooghly Collegiate School, with effect from 1st April 1910, in the vacancy arising from the creation of an appointment in connection with the scheme for strengthening the College staffs.

(15) Babu Ashutosh Gupta, Assistant Master, Ranchi Zilla School, with effect from 1st April 1910, *vice* Maulvi Muhammad Muslim.

(16) Babu Nibaran Chandra Das Gupta, M.A., B.T., Assistant Master, Hare School, with effect from the 1st April 1910, *vice* Babu Tulsi Prosad.

(17) Maulvi Abul Khair Abdur Razak, B.A., Head Master, Patna City School, with effect from 31st May 1910, *vice* Maulvi Akbar Hossain, deceased.

(18) Babu Upendra Nath Banerji, M.A., Assistant Master, Hooghly Branch School, with effect from 24th December 1910, in the resulting vacancy arising from the death of Babu Sarat Chandra Chakravarti.

(19) Babu Charu Chandra Banerji, B.A., Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools, Howrah, with effect from 8th February 1911, in the resulting vacancy consequent on the retiral of Babu Tripura Charan Banerji.

Promoted to class VI.

(1) Pandit Mahendra Nath Bhattacharjee, Assistant Master (Head Pandit), Murshidabad Nawab Bahadur's Institution, with effect from 1st April 1910, *vice* Mr. T Aroomoogam Acharya.

(2) Maulvi Abdul Quayum, Assistant Master (Head Maulvi), Hooghly Collegiate School, with effect from 1st June 1910, *vice* Pandit Hrisikesh Sastri, retired.

(3) Babu Satyendra Nath Gupta, Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools, Midnapore, with effect from the 18th June 1910, in the resulting vacancy consequent on the retiral of Babu Rajendra Lal Gupta.

(4) Babu Binay Krishna Banerji, an Assistant in the office of Director of Public Instruction on a salary of Rs 75 outside the grades, with effect from 1st July 1910, *vice* Maulvi Hafiz Abdul Rauf, retired.

(5) Babu Lokenath Patnaik, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Orissa Tributary Mahals, with effect from 11th July 1910, *vice* Babu Kali Prasanna Banerji.

(6) Babu Radha Charan Das, B.A., Sub-Inspector of Schools, Orissa Tributary Mahals, and now Deputy Inspector of Schools, Eastern Garjat States, with effect from 20th August 1910, *vice* Babu Abinash Chandra Mallik.

(7) Babu Atul Krishna Chatterji, Accountant, Presidency College, with effect from 1st September 1910, *vice* Babu Hara Chandra Majumdar.

(8) Babu Khudiram Mukherji, Assistant Master, Krishnagar Collegiate School, with effect from 1st November 1910, in the vacancy consequent on the creation of an appointment of Demonstrator of Chemistry at the Ravenshaw College.

(9) Babu Rajendra Lal Bhattacharjee, Head Clerk, office of the Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, with effect from 1st March 1911, in the vacancy consequent on the appointment of Babu Chinta Haran Chakravarti as an Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools in the vacancy in connection with the scheme for strengthening the Inspecting agency

(10) Babu Sibendra Nath Bhadra, B.A., Assistant Master, Khulna Zilla School, with effect from 1st March 1911, *vice* Maulvi Lutful Huq, appointed an Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools under the scheme for the strengthening of the Inspecting agency.

(11) Pandit Sadasiva Misra Kavyatirtha, Assistant Master (Head Pandit), Puri Zilla School, with effect from 1st March 1911, *vice* Babu Kesava Chandra Sarkar, appointed as a Deputy Inspector of Schools, under the scheme for the strengthening of the Inspecting agency.

(12) Pandit Tara Prosanna Vidyaratna, Assistant Master (Grammar Pandit), Sanskrit Collegiate School, with effect from 1st March 1911, *vice* Babu Abinash Chandra Banerji, appointed as an Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools, under the scheme for the strengthening of the Inspecting agency

(13) Babu Kali Prosanna Bose, B.A., Assistant Master (Science Teacher), Hooghly Collegiate School, with effect from 1st March 1911, *vice* Babu Srinath Banerji, appointed as an Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools, under the scheme for the strengthening of the Inspecting agency.

(14) Babu Indra Narayan Misra, B.A., Assistant Master, Ravenshaw Collegiate School, with effect from 1st March 1911, *vice* Babu Srinibash Singh, appointed as Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools, under the scheme for strengthening the Inspecting agency.

(15) Babu Nagendra Nath Gupta, B.A., Assistant Master (Science Teacher), Ranchi Zilla School, with effect from 1st March 1911, in a vacancy consequent on the provincialisation of Sub-Inspectors of Schools.

Promoted substantive pro tempore *to class VI.*

(1) Babu Mahendra Nath Bhattacharya, Assistant Master (Head Pandit), Murshidabad Nawab Bahadur's Institution, with effect from 21st June 1909, *vice* Babu Chinta Haran Chakravarti.

(2) Maulvi Abdul Quayum, Assistant Master (Head Maulvi), Hooghly Collegiate School, with effect from 18th August 1909, *vice* Mr. T. A. Gregory.

(3) Babu Satyendra Nath Gupta, Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools, Midnapore, who was promoted substantive *pro tempore* to class VI from 16th July 1910, in the resulting vacancy consequent on the retiral of Babu Rajendra Lal Gupta, is promoted substantive *pro tempore* with retrospective effect from 6th September 1909, *vice* Babu Bidhu Bhusan Sen Gupta.

(4) Babu Benoy Krishna Banerji, Assistant, office of the Director of Public Instruction, on a salary of Rs 7 a month, outside the grades, with effect from 15th December 1909, *vice* Babu Bipin Bihari Chatterji.

(5) Babu Loke Nath Patnaik, B.A., Sub-Inspector of Schools, Orissa Tributary Mahals, and now an Additional Assistant in the office of the Uriya Translator to Government, with effect from 16th January 1910, *vice* Babu Tulsi Prosad.

(6) Babu Radha Charan Das, B.A., Sub-Inspector of Schools, Orissa Tributary Mahals, and now Deputy Inspector of Schools, Eastern Garjat States, with effect from 1st April 1910, *vice* Pandit Aditya Nath Upadhyaya. This cancels the orders of 16th May 1911 promoting him substantive *pro tempore* to class VI in the vacancy arising from the retirement of Babu Surveswar Mukherji.

(7) Babu Atul Krishna Chatterji, Accountant, Presidency College, with effect from 1st April 1910, *vice* Babu Kisori Lal Ray.

(8) Babu Khudiram Mukherji, Assistant Master, Krishnagar Collegiate School, with effect from 1st April 1910, *vice* Pandit Mahendra Nath Bhattacharjee.

(9) Babu Rajendra Lal Bhattacharji, Head Clerk, Office of the Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, with effect from 1st April 1910, *vice* Babu Ananda Chandra Pati.

(10) Babu Sibendra Nath Bhadra, B.A., Assistant Master, Khulna Zilla School, with effect from 1st April 1910, in the resulting vacancy arising from the substantive *pro tempore* promotion of Babu Harihar Banerji to class IV.

(11) Pandit Sadasiva Misra, Kavyatirtha, Assistant Master (Head Pandit), Puri Zilla School, with effect from 1st April 1910, *vice* Babu Mahavishnu Jyoti.

(12) Pandit Tara Prosanna Vidyaratna, Assistant Master (Grammar Pandit), Sanskrit Collegiate School, with effect from 1st June 1910, *vice* Maulvi Abdul Quayum.
(13) Babu Kali Prosanna Bose, B.A., Assistant Master (Science Teacher), Hooghly Collegiate School, with effect from 1st July 1910, *vice* Babu Binay Krishna Banerji.
(14) Babu Indra Narayan Misra, Assistant Master, Ravenshaw Collegiate School, with effect from 7th July 1910, *vice* Babu Ram Prasad Bohidar, promoted to class V in the resulting vacancy consequent on the retiral of Babu Hariprasad Das.
(15) Babu Nagendra Nath Gupta, B.A., Assistant Master (Science Teacher), Ranchi Industrial School, with effect from 9th July 1910, *vice* Babu Kali Prosanna Banerji, promoted substantive *pro tempore* to class V.
(16) Babu Sarat Chandra Dev, Assistant Master (Drawing Master), Calcutta Training School, with effect from 11th July 1910, *vice* Babu Hara Chandra Mazumdar.
(17) Babu Panchanan Mukherji, Drawing Master, Dumka Zilla School, with effect from 16th July 1910, *vice* Babu Satyendra Nath Gupta, who has been promoted from an earlier date to another vacancy.
(18) Babu Debendra Nath Banerji, Assistant Master, Muzaffarpur Zilla School, with effect from 20th August 1910, *vice* Babu Beni Madhab Bhattacharjee.
(19) Mr. John Nobo Kishore Sarkar, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Sonthal Parganas, with effect from 1st September 1910, *vice* Babu Sanat Kumar Bose.
(20) Babu Jogendra Nath Bose, B.A., an Assistant, office of Director of Public Instruction, with effect from 1st November 1910, *vice* Babu Khudiram Mukerji.
(21) Maulvi Mir Muhammad, Assistant Master (Urdu Teacher), Anglo-Persian Department of the Calcutta Madrasah, with effect from 1st March 1911, *vice* Babu Nagendra Nath Gupta.

Confirmed in class VII.

(1) Babu Santosh Kumar Das, Teacher, Blackboard Classes, Government School of Art, with effect from 15th June 1909, *vice* Babu Giris Chandra Bose, retired.
(2) Babu Hari Das Chatterji, Assistant Master, Sanskrit Collegiate School, with effect from 21st June 1909, in the vacancy consequent on the creation of an appointment in the Senior section of the Calcutta Madrasah.
(3) Babu Gopinath Upadhyaya, Assistant Master (Head Pandit), Chapra Zilla School, with effect from 1st July 1909, *vice* Babu Balunkeswar Misra, resigned.
(4) Babu Akhil Chandra Chatterji, Drawing Master, Hindu School, with effect from the 5th July 1909, *vice* Babu Mahes Chandra, resigned.
(5) Babu Nakur Chandra Biswas, Assistant Master, Bethune Collegiate School, with effect from 18th August 1909, *vice* Pandit Prasanna Kumar Tarkanidhi Nayaratna.
(6) Pandit Kunja Bihari Kaviratna, Assistant Master (Head Pandit), Hooghly Branch School, with effect from 6th September 1909, *vice* Babu Bidhu Bhusan Sen Gupta.
(7) Pandit Rajkumar Kavyatirtha, Assistant Master (Pandit), Hooghly Training School, with effect from 4th November 1909, *vice* Babu Atul Krishna Neogy.
(8) Babu Annada Charan Chatterji, late Assistant Master, Uttarpara Government School, with effect from 4th November 1909, *vice* Babu Girindra Nath Chatterji.
(9) Babu Rakhal Das Mallik, Assistant, office of the Director of Public Instruction, with effect from the 4th November 1909, *vice* Babu Durga Prasanna Mukherji.
(10) Babu Pulin Bihari Basu, Head Clerk, office of the Inspector of Schools, Chota Nagpur Division, with effect from the 4th November 1909, *vice* Babu Nritya Gopal Pal.
(11) Babu Satya Narain Pande, Assistant Master (Head Pandit), Arrah Zilla School, with effect from 4th November 1909, *vice* Babu Bama Charan Sen
(12) Babu Gostha Bihari Chakravarti, Assistant Master, Hooghly Branch School, with effect from 4th November 1909, in the resulting vacancy consequent on the confirmation of Babu Syama Charan Sarkar in class V of the Subordinate Educational Service.
(13) Pandit Brahma Datta Tripathi Kavyatirtha, Head Pandit, Patna City School, with effect from 4th November 1909, in the resulting vacancy consequent on the confirmation of Babu Manmatha Nath Ganguli in class V of the Subordinate Educational service.
(14) Babu Mahendra Nath Chakravarti, Assistant, office of Director of Public Instruction, with effect from 4th November 1909, *vice* Babu Upendra Nath Bhattacherji, promoted to Rs. 75 outside the grades.
(15) Babu Mahabir Saran, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Gaya, with effect from 4th December 1909, *vice* Babu Indu Bhusan Sarkar.

(16) Babu Lhakhahpu Dundup, Drawing and Surveying Master, Darjeeling High School, with effect from 15th December 1909, *vice* Babu Bipin Bihar Chatterji.

(17) Babu Sasadhar Datta, Assistant Master, Jessore Zilla School, with effect from 1st January 1910, *vice* Babu Brahma Kishore Mukherji.

(18) Babu Kawleswar Prosad, Assistant Master, Arrah Zilla School, with effect from 16th January 1910, *vice* Pandit Janaki Prosad Ojha.

(19) Maulvi Sakhawat Hossain, Assistant Master (Head Maulvi), Gaya Zilla School, with effect from 8th February 1910, *vice* Babu Sibnath Bhattacharya, retired.

(20) Maulvi Muhammad Hashim, M.A., Assistant Master, Anglo-Persian Department, Calcutta Madrasah, and officiating Lecturer, Patna Training College, on Rs. 200 a month outside the grades, with effect from 1st April 1910, in a vacancy consequent on the creation of an appointment in connection with the College staff, but he will continue to act as Lecturer, Patna Training College, on Rs. 200 a month.

(21) Babu Benoy Bhusan Sarkar, B.A., B.T., Assistant Master, Calcutta Training School, with effect from 1st April 1910, *vice* Pandit Aditya Nath Upadhaya.

(22) Maulvi Muhammad Mohsin, M.A., Assistant Master, Ravenshaw Collegiate School, now on deputation as Sub-Deputy Collector, with effect from 1st April 1910, *vice* Babu Kishori Lal Ray.

Promoted to class VII.

(1) Maulvi Muhammad Isa, Assistant Master, Calcutta Madrasah, with effect from 1st April 1910, *vice* Babu Ashutosh Gupta.

(2) Babu Raj Kumar Chandra, Assistant Master, Bhagalpur Zilla School, with effect from 1st April 1910, *vice* Babu Nibaran Chandra Das Gupta.

(3) Babu Janaki Nath Chattarji, Clerk, office of Inspector of Schools, Chota Nagpur Division, with effect from 1st April 1910, *vice* Pandit Mohendra Nath Bhattacharji.

(4) Babu Hari Ballav Das, Drawing Master, Ranchi Training School, with effect from 31st May 1910, *vice* Maulvi Abul Khair Abdur Razzak.

(5) Maulvi Abul Khair, Assistant, office of Director of Public Instruction, on a salary of Rs. 60 a month outside the grades, with effect from 1st June 1910, *vice* Maulvi Abdul Quayum.

(6) Maulvi Abdul Jalil, Assistant Master (Maulvi), Hooghly Madrasah, with effect from 6th June 1910, *vice* Babu Akhay Kumar Sen Gupta, deceased.

(7) Babu Lakshmi Narayan Ray, Assistant Master, Murshidabad Nawab Bahadur's Institution, with effect from 1st July 1910, *vice* Babu Ashutosh Ganguli, promoted to Rs. 75 a month outside the grades.

(8) Babu Bhut Nath Bhattacharji, Assistant Master (Pandit), Bhagalpur Zilla School, with effect from 11th July 1910, *vice* Babu Loke Nath Patnaik.

(9) Babu Gangadhar Shastri, Assistant Master (Pandit), Patna Training School, with effect from 20th August 1910, *vice* Babu Radha Charan Das.

(10) Syed Muhammad Ali, Assistant Master (Maulvi), Murshidabad Nawab Bahadur's Institution, with effect from 1st September 1910, *vice* Babu Atul Krishna Chattarji.

(11) Babu Purna Chandra Chattarji, Assistant Master, Bhagalpur Zilla School, with effect from 12th October 1910, *vice* Babu Purna Chandra Bhattacharji, retired.

(12) Pandit Mati Lal Vidyalankar, Assistant Master (Head Pandit), Ranchi Zilla School, with effect from 1st November 1910, *vice* Babu Khudiram Mukharji.

(13) Babu Upendra Nath Bhattacharji, Assistant Master, Barrackpore Government School, with effect from 1st February 1911, *vice* Babu Harihar Charan, resigned.

(14) Babu Basanta Kumar Chakravarti, Drawing Master and Clerk, Anglo-Persian Department, Calcutta Madrasah, with effect from 11th February 1911, in the vacancy consequent on the creation of an appointment for the Additional Laboratory Assistant, Chemical Laboratory, Presidency College.

(15) Maulvi Quazi Muhammad Abdul Quddus, Assistant Master (Head Maulvi), Muzaffarpur Zilla School, with effect from 1st March 1911, *vice* Babu Rajendra Lal Bhattacharji.

(16) Babu Anadi Charan Mukherji, Librarian, Sanskrit College, with effect from 1st March 1911, *vice* Babu Sibendra Nath Bhadra.

(17) Babu Banwari Lal Ray, B.A., Assistant Head Master, Taki Government School, with effect from the 1st March 1911, *vice* Pandit Sadasiv Misra, Kavyatirtha.

(18) Pandit Ramanuj Vidyarnaba, Assistant Master (Head Pandit), Hindu School, with effect from 1st March 1911, *vice* Pandit Tara Prasanna Vidyaratna.

(19) Babu Ranga Lal Sarkar, Clerk, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, with effect from 1st March 1911, *vice* Babu Kali Prasanna Basu.

(20) Babu Aghore Nath Chatterji, Assistant Master, Ranchi Zilla School, with effect from 1st March 1911, *vice* Babu Lalit Kumar Chakravarti, appointed as an Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools under the scheme for the strengthening of the Inspecting agency.

(21) Babu Sital Prosad Tewari, Head Master, Motihari Training School, with effect from 1st March 1911, *vice* Babu Surendra Nath Tarafdar, appointed as an Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools, under the scheme for the strengthening of the Inspecting agency.

(22) Babu Mahendra Narayan Sen, Assistant Master (Pandit), Bethune Collegiate School, with effect from 1st March 1911, *vice* Babu Jogendra Nath Bose, appointed an Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools, under the scheme for the strengthening of the Inspecting agency.

(23) Babu Raj Krishna Datta, Assistant Master (Pandit), Anglo-Persian Department of the Calcutta Madrasah, with effect from 1st March 1911, *vice* Maulvi Muhammad Ismail, appointed an Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools, under the scheme for the strengthening of the Inspecting agency.

(24) Pandit Pramatha Nath Bhattacharji, Assistant Master (Pandit), Krishnagar Collegiate School, with effect from 1st March 1911, *vice* Babu Indu Narayan Misra.

Promoted substantive pro tempore *to class VII.*

(1) Maulvi Muhammad Isa, Assistant Master, Calcutta Madrasah, with effect from 15th June 1909, *vice* Babu Santosh Kumar Das.

(2) Babu Raj Kumar Chandra, Assistant Master, Bhagalpur Zilla School, with effect from 21st June 1909, *vice* Babu Hari Das Chatterji.

(3) Babu Janaki Nath Chatterji, Clerk, office of the Inspector of Schools, Chota Nagpur Division, with effect from 1st July 1909, *vice* Babu Gopinath Upadhaya.

(4) Babu Hariballava Das, Drawing Master, Ranchi Training School, with effect from 5th July 1909, *vice* Babu Akhil Chandra Chatterji.

(5) Maulvi Abul Khair, an Assistant, office of Director of Public Instruction on a salary of Rs. 60 a month outside the grades, with effect from 18th August 1909, *vice* Babu Nakur Chandra Biswas.

(6) Munshi Abdul Jalil, Assistant Master, Hooghly Madrasah, with effect from 6th September 1909, *vice* Pandit Kunja Bihari Kaviratna.

(7) Babu Lakshi Narayan Ray, Assistant Master, Murshidabad Nawab Bahadur's Institution, with effect from 15th December 1909, *vice* Babu Lhakhahpu Dundup.

(8) Babu Bhutnath Bhattacharji, Assistant Master (Pandit), Bhagalpur Zilla School, with effect from 16th January 1910, *vice* Babu Kawleswar Prosad.

(9) Pandit Gangadhar Shastri, Assistant Master (Pandit), Patna Training School, with effect from 8th February 1910, *vice* Maulvi Shakwat Hussain.

(10) Syed Muhammad Ali, Assistant Master (Maulvi), Murshidabad Nawab Bahadur's Institution, with effect from 1st April 1910, *vice* Maulvi Muhammad Hashim.

(11) Babu Purna Chandra Chatterji, Assistant Master, Bhagalpur Zilla School, with effect from 1st April 1910, *vice* Babu Binay Bhusan Sarkar.

(12) Pandit Mati Lal Vidyalankar, Assistant Master (Head Pandit), Ranchi Zilla School, with effect from 1st April 1910, *vice* Maulvi Muhammad Mohsin.

(13) Babu Upendra Nath Bhattacharji, Assistant Master, Barrackpore Government School, with effect from 1st April 1910, *vice* Maulvi Muhammad Isa.

(14) Babu Basanta Kumar Chakravarti, Drawing Master and Clerk, Anglo-Persian Department, Calcutta Madrasah, with effect from 1st April 1910, *vice* Babu Janaki Nath Chatterji.

(15) Quazi Muhammad Abdul Quddus, Assistant Master (Head Maulvi), Muzaffarpur Zilla School, with effect from 1st April 1910, *vice* Babu Sibendra Nath Bhadra, promoted substantive *pro tempore* to class VI.

(16) Babu Anadi Charan Mukherji, Librarian, Sanskrit College, with effect from 31st May 1910, *vice* Babu Hariballov Das.

(17) Babu Banwari Lal Ray, B.A., Assistant Head Master, Taki Government School, with effect from 1st June 1910, *vice* Maulvi Abul Khair.

(18) Pandit Ramanuj Vidyarnab, Assistant Master (Head Pandit), Hindu School, with effect from 6th June 1910, *vice* Maulvi Abdul Jalil.

(19) Babu Rango Lal Sarkar, Clerk, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, with effect from 1st July 1910, *vice* Babu Lakshmi Narayan Ray.

(20) Babu Aghore Nath Chatterji, Assistant Master, Ranchi Zilla School, with effect from 7th July 1910, *vice* Babu Indra Narayan Misra.

(21) Babu Sital Prosad Tewari, Head Master, Motihari Training School, with effect from 9th July 1910, *vice* Babu Nagendra Nath Gupta.

(22) Babu Mohendra Narayan Sen, Assistant Master (Pandit), Bethune Collegiate School, with effect from 11th July 1910, *vice* Babu Bhut Nath Bhattacherji.

(23) Babu Rajkrishna Datta, Assistant Master (Pandit), Anglo-Persian Department, Calcutta Madrasah, with effect from 20th August 1910, *vice* Babu Gangadhar Shastri.
(24) Pandit Pramatha Nath Bhattacharjee, Assistant Master (Pandit), Krishnagar Collegiate School, with effect from 1st September 1910, *vice* Syed Muhammad Ali.
(25) Babu Atul Chandra Ghosh, an Assistant in the office of the Director of Public Instruction, with effect from 12th October 1910, *vice* Babu Purna Chandra Chatterji.
(26) Maulvi Muhammad Ishaq, Head Master, Woodburn Middle English School for Muhammadans, with effect from 1st November 1910, *vice* Pandit Mati Lal Vidyalankar.
(27) Babu Prasanna Kumar Deb, Munshi, M.A., Victoria School, Kurseong, with effect from 1st February 1911, *vice* Babu Upendra Nath Bhattacharji.
(28) Babu Ashutosh Sarkar, M.A., B.T., Assistant Master, Chapra Zilla School, with effect from 2nd February 1911, *vice* Babu Prasanna Kumar Ghosh, retired.
(29) Babu Amulydhan Mukherji, M.A., B.T., Assistant Master, Purnea Zilla School with effect from 11th February 1911, *vice* Babu Basanta Kumar Chakravarti.

The 31st August 1911.—The following promotions are made in the vacancies in connection with the scheme sanctioned for the provincialisation of Sub-Inspectors of Schools:—

Promoted to class V.

(1) Babu Raj Kumar Sen, late Sub-Inspector of Schools, Cuttack, with effect from 4th January 1909.
(2) Babu Durga Das Sur, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Burdwan, with effect from 4th January 1909.
(3) Babu Madhu Sudan Sanyal, late Sub-Inspector of Schools, Jessore, with effect from 4th January 1909.
(4) Babu Bhairab Sahay, late Sub-Inspector of Schools, Shahabad, with effect from 4th January 1909.
(5) Babu Jogendra Nath Banerji, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Hooghly, with effect from 4th January 1909.
(6) Babu Gouri Prosad Singh, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Bhagalpur, with effect from 1st March 1911.
(7) Babu Gopi Nath Majumdar, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Midnapore, with effect from 1st March 1911.
(8) Babu Umesh Chandra Bose, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Burdwan, with effect from 1st March 1911.
(9) Maulvi Muhammad Hafizulla, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Gaya and now an Assistant in the office of the Hindi and Urdu Translator to Government, with effect from 1st March 1911.

Promoted to class VI.

(1) Babu Bhubaneswar Sanyal, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Hazaribagh, on deputation to the Settlement Department at Midnapore, with effect from 4th January 1909.
(2) Maulvi Muhammad Hafizulla, Sub Inspector of Schools, Gaya, and now an Assistant in the office of the Hindi and Urdu Translator to Government, with effect from 4th January 1909 to 28th February 1911.
(3) Babu Akhay Kumar Datta, B.A., Sub-Inspector of Schools, Bankura, with effect from 1st March 1911.
(4) Babu Gopal Chandra Ray, B.A., Sub-Inspector of Schools, Khulna, with effect from 1st March 1911.
(5) Babu Nibaran Chandra Das Gupta, B.A., Sub-Inspector of Schools, Midnapore, with effect from 1st March 1911.
(6) Babu Ganga Prosad Sastri, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Saran, with effect from 1st March 1911.
(7) Babu Bhulawan Lal, Sub Inspector of Schools, Muzaffarpur, with effect from 1st March 1911.
(8) Maulvi Muhammad Sujait Ali, B.A., Sub-Inspector of Schools, Hooghly, and now Officiating Additional Deputy Inspector of Schoools, Burdwan, with effect from 1st March 1911.
(9) Babu Nikunja Bihari Das Gupta, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Howrah, with effect from the 1st March 1911.
(10) Babu Suresh Chandra Chowdhury, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Nadia, with effect from 1st March 1911.
(11) Babu Anukul Chandra Mukherji, Sub-Inspector of Schools, 24-Parganas, with effect from 1st March 1911.

Promoted to class VII.

(1) Babu Nikunja Bihari Das Gupta, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Howrah, with effect from 4th January 1909 to 28th February 1911.

(2) Babu Charu Chandra Banerji, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Nadia, and now Officiating Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools, Howrah, with effect from 4th January 1909 to 7th February 1911.

(3) Babu Suresh Chandra Chowdhury, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Nadia, with effect from 4th January 1909 to 2 th February 1911.

(4) Babu Anukul Chandra Mukherji, Sub-Inspector of Schools, 24-Parganas, with effect from 4th January 1909 to 28th February 1911.

(5) Babu Padma Lochan Lal, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Monghyr, with effect from 1st March 1911

(6) Babu Prasanna Kumar Chatterji, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Hooghly, with effect from 1st March 1911.

(7) Maulvi Muhammad Mudheswar Hossain, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Khulna, with effect from 1st March 1911.

(8) Babu Lakshman Prosad, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Champaran, with effect from 1st March 1911.

(9) Babu Paresh Nath Ghosh, B.A., Sub-Inspector of Schools, Ranchi, with effect from 1st March 1911.

(10) Babu Jogendra Nath Chatterji, B.A., Sub-Inspector of Schools, Ranchi, with effect from 1st March 1911.

(11) Babu Debendra Nath Mukherji, B.A., Sub-Inspector of Schools, Hooghly, with effect from 1st March 1911.

(12) Babu Baldeo Narayan Mehata, B.A., Sub-Inspector of Schools, Muzaffarpur, with effect from 1st March 1911.

(13) Maulvi Abadutulla, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Howrah, with effect from 1st March 1911.

(14) Babu Bamananda Prasad, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Bhagalpur, with effect from 1st March 1911.

(15) Babu Girija Prasad, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Darbhanga, with effect from 1st March 1911.

(16) Babu Kamalesh Chandra Banerji, Sub-Inspector of Schools, 24-Parganas, with effect from 1st March 1911.

(17) Babu Bhusan Chandra Banerji, B.A., Sub-Inspector of Schools, 24-Parganas, with effect from 1st March 1911.

(18) Babu Audh Nandan Singh, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Gaya, with effect from 1st March 1911.

(19) Mr. S. P. D. Shaw, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Purnea, with effect from 1st March 1911.

(20) Maulvi Abdur Rauf, B.A., Sub-Inspector Schools, Patna, with effect from the 1st March 1911.

(21) Babu Nandi Pati Singh, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Muzaffarpur, with effect from 1st March 1911.

(22) Maulvi Muhammad Khorshed Hossain, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Murshidabad, and now sub. *pro tem.* Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools, Jessore, is promoted to class VII from 1st March 1911 to the date on which he joined the latter appointment.

(23) Babu Mansaram Hazra, B.A., Sub-Inspector of Schools, Singhbhum, with effect from 1st March 1911.

(24) Babu Rikeshwar Narayan, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Darbhanga, with effect from 1st March 1911.

(25) Babu Chamari Lal Sinha, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Gaya, and now Officiating Deputy Inspector of Schools, Shahabad, with effect from 1st March 1911.

(26) Babu Kedar Nath Bhattacharyya, B.A., Sub-Inspector of Schools, Midnapore, with effect from 1st March 1911.

The 31st August 1911.—The following promotions are made with effect from 1st March 11 in the vacancies in connection with the scheme sanctioned for the strengthening of the specting Agency :—

(1) Babu Sarat Chandra Mitra, Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools, Hooghly.

(2) Maulvi Muhammad Mustafa, Special Inspecting Officer for Muhammadans, Bhagalpur Division.

G. W. KÜCHLER,

Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified for general information that the second half-yearly departmental examination during 1911 of Assistant and Deputy Magistrates and Sub-Deputy Collectors, of Cantonment Magistrates and of Officers of the Police, Medical, Forest, Public Works, Agricultural and Civil Veterinary Departments in the districts of the Patna and Tirhut Divisions will be held at Bankipore in the office of the Commissioner of the Patna Division on Monday, the 23rd October 1911, and the two following days.

2. The examination will begin at 11 A.M. on each day.

W. MAUDE, *Commissioner and President,*
Local Examination Committee for the examination of Assistant Magistrates and others at Bankipore.

PATNA COMMR.'S OFFICE, BANKIPORE, *the 4th September 1911.*

ELECTION OF MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified for general information that in the bye-election held on the 16th August 1911 in the Sahebganj Municipality, Babu Surya Narayan Banerji was duly elected as a Commissioner in the place of Mr. W. C. Costly, resigned.

E. H. C. WALSH, *Commissioner, Bhagalpur Divn.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BHAGALPUR, *the 1st September 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified for general information that, at a bye-election held on Monday, the 14th August 1911 in ward No. III of the Moheshpur Municipality, in the district of Jessore, Babu Rashomoy Modak was duly elected to be a Commissioner for that ward in the place of Babu Ramdhan Roy Choudhury who was removed from the Municipal Board under section 20 (1) (*c*) of the Bengal Municipal Act, as amended.

E. W. COLLIN, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 4th September 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified that Babu Behari Ota, of Satyabadi, and Babu Upendra Patnaik, Manager, Dalang Estate, under the management of the Court of Wards, are appointed, under section 19 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, as amended by Act V of 1908, to be members of the Sadar Local Board, in the district of Puri, *vice* Babu Madhu Sudan Das, resigned, and Babu Rahas Behari Naik, deceased.

JOHN CLARK, *Commissioner, Orissa Division.*

ORISSA COMMR.'S OFFICE, CUTTACK, *the 29th August 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified for general information that under section 19 (2) of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, as amended by Bengal Act V of 1908, Munshi Gyas-uddin is appointed to be a member of the Kishanganj Local Board, in the district of Purnea, *vice* Munshi Kalim-uddin, removed.

E. H. WALSH, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BHAGALPUR, *the 31st August 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

IN exercise of the powers conferred upon me by section 25 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, as amended by section 13 of the Bengal Amendment Act, V of 1908, I approve the elections by the members of the Alipore and Basirhat Local Boards of Mr. R. D. Mehta, C.I.E., and Khan Bahadur Gholam Kassem, respectively, to be their Chairman.

E. W. COLLIN, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 1st September 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

IN exercise of the powers conferred upon me by section 10 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III (B.C.) of 1885, as amended by section 5 of the Local Self-Government Act, V of 1908, I appoint Babu Prio Nath Chatterji as a member of the Bangaon Local Board, in the district of Jessore, in place of Kazi Ebadulla, deceased.

E. W. COLLIN, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 1st September 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

IN exercise of the powers conferred upon me by section 25 of the Local Self-Government Act, III (B.C.) of 1885, as amended by section 13 of Act V of 1908, I approve of the election of the following gentlemen as Chairmen of the several Local Boards in the district of Khulna mentioned against their names:—

Name of Local Board.	Name of Chairman.
Khulna ...	... Rai Bopin Behari Sen Bahadur.
Bagerhat ...	... Subdivisional Officer, Bagerhat, *ex-officio.*
Satkhira ...	... Subdivisional Officer, Satkhira, *ex-officio.*

E. W. COLLIN, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 4th September 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified for general information that under section 7 of the Local Self-Government Act, III (B.C.) of 1885, the following gentlemen have been elected to be members of the District Board of Khulna by the several Local Boards mentioned against their names:—

Name of Local Board by which elected.	Name of member elected.
Sadar ...	... 1. Rai Bepin Behari Sen Bahadur.
	2. Babu Lalit Mohon Dutt Chowdhury.
	3. Rai Shaheb Bankim Chandra Masumdar.
Bagerhat ...	... 1. Babu Satindra Nath Sen.
	2. Kazi Saffiuddin Ahmed.
Satkhira ...	... 1. Babu Lakshan Chandra Rai.
	2. " Kanak Rai.
	3. Munshi Atiquar Rahaman Khan.

The following gentlemen are appointed under section 7 of the Act to be members of the Board:—

1. Subdivisional Officer, Bagerhat ... } *Ex-officio.*
2. Su divisional Officer, Satkhira ... } *Ex-officio.*
3. Civil Surgeon, Khulna ... } *Ex-officio.*
4. Deputy Inspector of Schools, Khulna ... } *Ex-officio.*
5. Rai Amrita Lal Raha Bahadur.
6. Maulvi Gholam Quassim Khan Bahadur.
7. " Sakhwat Hossain.
8. Babu Patiram Banerjee.

E. W. COLLIN, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 4th September 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified for general information that under Rule 20 (*b*) of the Manual of Rules for the management of Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries in Bengal, Babu Devendra Nath Mukherjee, Civil Assistant Surgeon, is appointed to be a member of the Committee for the management of the Municipal Dispensary at Cuttack, in the district of Cuttack, *vice* Babu Sanat Kumar Barat, Assistant Surgeon, transferred.

J. CLARK, *Commissioner.*

ORISSA COMMR.'S OFFICE, CAMP BALASORE, *the 29th August 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that under Rule 20 (b) of the Dispensary Manual, the following gentlemen have been appointed members of the Committee for the management of the North Barrackpore Municipal Charitable Dispensary, in the district of the 24-Parganas:—

1. Civil Surgeon of the 24-Parganas.
2. Subdivisional Officer, Barrackpore.
3. Chairman, North Barrackpore Municipality.
4. Vice-Chairman, North Barrackpore Municipality.
5. Babu Advaito Charan Mondol.
6. „ Godadhar Mondal.
7. Babu Nobin Chand Baral.
8. „ Khirode Chandra Pal
9. „ Haridas Pal.
10. „ Upendra Nath Chatterjee.
11. „ Kedar Nath Mazumdar.
12. „ Chandra Kumar Neogy.
13. „ Surendra Nath Mukherjee.
14. „ Kartick Chandra Neogy.
15. Munsi Makbool.

E. W. Collin, *Commissioner.*

Commr.'s Office, Presy. Divn., Calcutta, *the 1st September 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that, under Rule 20 (b) of the Manual of Rules for the management of Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries in Bengal, the following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Committee for the management of the Sitamarhi Dispensary, in the district of Muzaffarpur:—

1. The Subdivisional Officer ... ... } *Ex officio.*
2. The Sub-Deputy Magistrate ... ... }
3. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon ... ... }
4. Babu Gobind Parshad.
5. „ Basunto Kumar Bose.
6. „ Maheshar Parshad.
7. „ Chuni Lall Bose, Munsif.
8. „ Rambahadur Singh.
9. „ Parmeshar Dayal.
10. „ Bilas Ram.
11. Maulvi Abdul Hakim.
12. Babu Surjoog Parshad.

By order, etc.,

Saiyid Ahmad Ali Khan, *Personal Assistant to Commissioner.*

Tirhut Commr.'s Office, Muzaffarpur, *the 1st September 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the powers delegated to me by Bengal Government Notification No. 3403L.S.-G., dated the 1st December 1904, I hereby direct, under section 6 (f) of the Bengal Ferries Act, I of 1885, that the ferry over the Bagerkhal on the Kanchrapara to Kuliarpat village road in the Ranaghat subdivision of the district of Nadia be discontinued.

E. W. Collin, *Commissioner.*

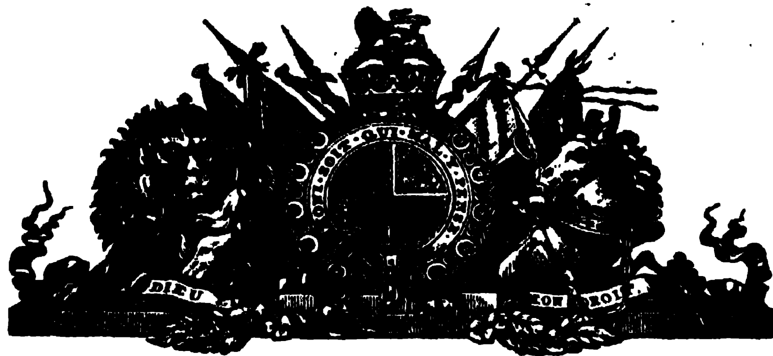
Commr.'s Office, Presy. Divn., Calcutta, *the 2nd September 1911.*

Statement showing donations and endowments made by private individuals in the Patna Division for public purposes during the year 1910-1911.

Division.	District.	Name of donor.	Purpose.	Amount.	Total of district.	Total of division.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Patna ...	Gaya ...	Babu Madan Mohan Lall, of Hassua.	Has built a dharamshala near the Tilaiya Railway station for the use of travellers and pilgrims.	2,000		
		Babu Kishun Lal Dhokri Gayawalan, Honorary Magistrate of Gaya Sadar bench.	Contribution towards Gaya Water-works Fund.	2,000	4,000	4,000

W. Maude, *Commissioner.*

Patna Commr.'s Office, Bankipore, *the 29th August 1911.*



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1911.

PART IA.

[*Reprinted from the "Gazette of India" of the 2nd September 1911*].

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 30th August 1911.

No. 4133-M.—1. His Excellency the Viceroy is commanded to notify that Their Majesties will hold a Court at Government House, Calcutta, in the first week of January 1912, at 9-30 P.M.

2. Ladies who have already been presented at the Court of St. James and who desire to attend the Court are requested to make a written application to the Military Secretary to the Viceroy, Simla, on or before the 30th September, after which no applications can be accepted.

3. Ladies who have not been presented at the Court of St. James and who desire to attend the Court will make their applications to be presented through ladies who have had the honour of Presentation at the Court of St. James.

NOTE.—No applications can be received direct by the Military Secretary to the Viceroy from ladies who wish to be presented. Their names should be forwarded by the lady who wishes to make the presentation.

Ladies, who desire and who are eligible to present others, should apply to the Military Secretary to the Viceroy, Simla, not later than the 30th September for presentation cards which, on receipt, should be filled in and returned to the Military Secretary to the Viceroy, Simla, not later than the 10th October. The St. James' Court Rule will be observed, *viz.*, that a lady will be limited to one presentation in addition to that of a daughter.

Tickets for those ladies whose presentation to Their Majesties has been approved will then be forwarded to the ladies making the presentation.

Ladies, who present others, must themselves attend the Court.

Ladies attending the Court will appear in full dress, but will not wear trains and feathers.

Ladies who had intended to be present but have found themselves unable to do so, should send an explanatory letter to the Military Secretary before, or as soon as possible after, the Court.

Ladies may be accompanied to the Court by their husbands if the latter have been presented, but gentlemen do not pass before Their Majesties and will leave their wives at the entrance to the Throne Room and rejoin them in the Ball Room. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform, who accompany their wives to the Court, will wear Court dress.

By Command,

F. A. MAXWELL, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is republished for general information.

C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 30th August 1911.

No. 1625G.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Consulate for the Argentine Republic at Calcutta has been raised by the Argentine Government to the rank of a Consulate-General, and that, with the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Senor Don E. Colombres as Consul-General.

A. H. McMAHON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, is republished for general information.

C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

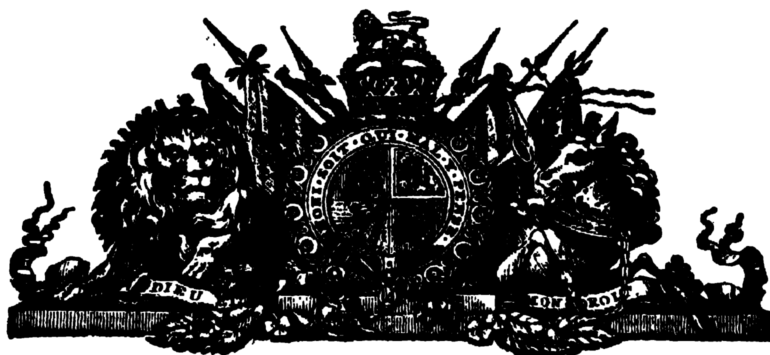
NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 2nd September 1911.

No. 6487-S.—Mr. P. Eccles, I.C.S., an Assistant Collector, Class III (officiating Class II), in the Imperial Customs Service, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 9th October 1911, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

B. ROBERTSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1911.

PART IB.

Municipal and Local.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1243M.—The 30th August 1911.—The following rule which has been made by the Corporation of Calcutta under clause (*b*) of section 73 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899 (Bengal Act III of 1899), for the purpose of regulating the grant of pensions to the officers and servants of the Corporation, in place of the existing rule 26, published under Government Notification No. 225T.M., dated the 24th August 1895, at page 188 of Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 28th idem, has been sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council under section 569 of the said Act, and is hereby published for general information, in accordance with the provisions of section 570 thereof:—

Calcutta.

Rule 26.—Every pension shall be payable monthly to the pensioner in person, or, in case of his inability, on account of illness, or absence from Calcutta, to attend personally, to some person duly empowered, either by power-of-attorney, or otherwise, as the Commissioners may direct, to receive the same:

Pensions when and how to be paid.

Provided that in the latter case the person so empowered must, on the occasion of each payment, produce and deposit with the Chief Accountant a certificate, signed by a Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, Municipal Commissioner of Calcutta, or other official to be approved by the Commissioners, certifying that the pensioner is personally known to him, and was seen by him alive on or after the date on which the pension becomes payable.

No. 1245M.—The 30th August 1911.—The following draft of an order which the Lieutenant-Governor in Council proposes to make, under section 241 (4) of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Ben. Act III of 1884), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Patna.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 9th October 1911, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned before that date will be duly considered.

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (4) of section 241 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Ben. Act III of 1884), and at the request of the Commissioners of the Khagaul Municipality, in the district of Patna, made at a meeting, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to extend section 241 of the said Act to the said Municipality.

No. 1255M.—The 31st August 1911—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. L. D. Cross to be a Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Municipality, in the district of Bhagalpur, *vice* Mr. C. P. Warde, resigned.

Bhagalpur.

No. 1267M.—The 2nd September 1911.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Ben. Act III of 1884), and at the request of the Commissioners of the Berhampore Municipality, in the district of Murshidabad, made at a meeting, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to extend the second clause of section 252 and section 276 of the said Act to the said Municipality.

Murshidabad.

No. 1284M.—The 1st September 1911.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Babu Gyanendra Nath Mitra to be a Commissioner of the Jainagar Municipality, in the district of 24-Parganas, *vice* Babu Jogendra Nath Mukharji, deceased.

24-Parganas.

No. 1286M.—The 1st September 1911.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 1, clause (3), of the Calcutta Hackney Carriage Act, II of 1891, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Hajipur Municipality, in the district of Muzaffarpur, made at a meeting, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of the said Act to the above Municipality.

Muzaffarpur.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is also pleased, in exercise of the power conferred by section 61, sub-section (1), of the same Act, to appoint the Commissioners of the Hajipur Municipality and their Chairman, respectively, to perform the duties imposed, and to exercise the powers conferred, by the Act on the Corporation of Calcutta and the Chairman of the Corporation respectively.

No. 1253L.S.-G.—The 30th August 1911.—The following draft of a notification which the Lieutenant-Governor in Council intends to issue under the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 12th October 1911, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned before that date will be considered.

Draft notification.

In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*i*) of section 138 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to make the following amendment in Part IX A of the rules published with notification dated the 1st July 1888 at page 263 of Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 4th idem, namely:—

For paragraph 2 of rule 19 of the rules, *substitute* the following:—

"When in cases of emergency, or to prevent loss or damage, expenditure is incurred on items of work for which provision has not been made in the sanctioned estimate for the work, the amount will be separately shown in the work register, and not charged off against any other sub-head on which there may be a saving, and where sanction is necessary under rule 32 of the rules under clauses (*g*), (*l*) and (*m*) of section 138 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885, as amended by Notification No. 1298L.S.-G., dated the 10th August 1908, it must, if not already obtained, be applied for without delay."

No. 1264L.S.-G.—The 31st August 1911.—The following draft of an order which the Lieutenant-Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Jessore.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 19th October 1911, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned before that date will be duly considered.

Draft order.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to

constitute the following group of villages in the subdivision of Jhenidah, in the district of Jessore, into a Union, with effect from the 1st November 1911 :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union.	Boundaries of the Union.
Jessore ...	Jhenidah ...	9	Mahishakunda ... Panchtikari. Khajurah. Arabpur. Jhenidah Khordo. Jhenidah. Kanchannagore. Gobindapore. Pabahati.	*North*—Chadra Makimpur, Kulchara, Muraridah. *West*—Gilabaria, Lakhikole, Gyespur. *South*—Korapara, Kanchanpur, Kalikapur, Hamdah, Bhutiarganti. *East*—Dhandaria, the Navaganga.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Jhenidah Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

No. 1265L.S.-G.—The 30th August 1911.—The following draft of an order which the Lieutenant-Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Beng. Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Jessore.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 19th October 1911, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned before that date will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in the subdivision of Bongaon, in the district of Jessore, into a Union, with effect from the 1st November 1911.

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union.	Boundaries of the Union.
Jessore ...	Bongaon ...	7	Bongaon, Joypur, Chhagharia.	*North*—Village Champabaria, Paikpara and Haridaspur. *East*—Haridaspur and Kalipur. *South*—Khedapara, old Bongaon and Unai. *West*—Kalapur, Sundarpur and Champabaria.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Bongaon Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

H. WHEELER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

IN supersession of the existing Rule (1) of the Rules for the regulation of drivers and conductors of tram cars, the following revised rule has been framed by the Corporation of Calcutta under section 26 of the Calcutta Tramways Act (Act I of 1880) read with sections 53 and 54 of the Calcutta Hackney Carriage Act (Act II of 1891), and has been confirmed by the Local Government under section 53 (3) of the latter Act. It is published for general information:—

The Traffic Superintendent of the Tramways Company shall not require or allow any person to drive a tram car on any public street unless such person has a certificate of competency granted by him. The penalty for breach of the above rule shall be a fine not exceeding Rs 20. Any such certificate of competency may be suspended or cancelled at any time at the discretion of the Chairman of the Corporation on reasonable cause being shown.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE,
The 31st August 1911.

S. L. MADDOX,
Chairman of the Corporation.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1911.

PART IC.

Educational Notices.

THE CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

The following courses of instruction are provided at this College:—

I.—Engineer Department.

[Affiliated to the Calcutta University.]

A four-year course leading to the Bachelor of Engineering Degree in Civil Engineering.

Admission qualification—The Intermediate Examination of Science and Arts of the Calcutta University, or its equivalent.

Application for admission by regular students, on or before February 1st.
" " by special students, on or before July 1st.

Session to commence on 1st Monday in November.

II.—Apprentice Department.

Section I.—The Sub-Overseer Classes.

A course of two Academic years leading to the Sub-Overseer Examination of the Joint Technical Examination Board.

Admission qualification—

To the 1st-year class—Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University Middle School Examination or equivalent.

To the 2nd-year class—The Final Examination of B Course of Zilla Schools.

Admissions— { To 1st year on 1st Monday in June.
To 2nd year on 1st Monday in May.

Section II.—The Overseer Classes.

A course of two Academic years leading to the Overseer Examination of the Joint Technical Examination Board.

Offered in two branches—

(*a*) General Engineering, leading to Overseer Certificate.
(*b*) Mining, leading to the Government of India Diploma in the Principles of Mining.

Admissions—On 1st Monday in May.

Qualification—The passing of the Sub-Overseer Examination.

Section III.—Practical Workshop Training.

[Lasting about 16 months.]

For General Branch only leading to the certificate of Foreman Mechanic or Upper Subordinate.

III.—Workshops.

Industrial Classes in the following shops:—

Carpenters';	Fitters';	Pattern-making;
Blacksmiths';	Turners';	Founding in Iron and Brass.

Also a class for the teaching of Industrial Chemistry.

For further information apply to the Office Superintendent and Buxar, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, Botanic Garden P. O.

SIBPUR,
The 12th January 1906.

B. Heaton,
Principal, Civil Engineering College.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

TECHNOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Classes in Dyeing and Tinctorial Chemistry.

NEW session commences in November. There will be a maximum of 20 admissions in each year. Applications for admission will be received till the end of July.

Regular students will for the present be required to pass one of the following examinations or an equivalent:—

Intermediate, Science or Arts of the Calcutta University with Chemistry.
Final Examination of Government Weaving Institute.

Preference will, however, be given to applicants who have passed the B.Sc. (Chemistry), B.A. (Chemistry) or Intermediate in Engineering.

Occasional students having a practical knowledge of dyeing may be admitted, provided that there is room for them in the classes, to study the theory underlying the industry. Their educational qualifications must be such as will enable them to benefit by the instruction given. Each case will be decided on its merit.

Seventeen stipends tenable by regular students for one year only in the first instance and renewable for a second year, on recommendation of the Principal, will be awarded at he following rates:—

	Europeans.	Indians.
	Rs.	Rs.
Resident at Civil Engineering College	25	14
Non-residents	18	10

No tuition fees will be charged.

A diploma will be awarded to regular students who complete the course in a satisfactory manner.

Each course will extend over two years; but students may, with advantage, extend their studies for a longer period.

P. BRÜHL, *Offg. Principal.*

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR, *the 23rd June 1911.*

DR. CHANDRA'S SCHOLARSHIP IN MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

THE above scholarship of the value of Rs. 361-8 will be awarded to the best successful candidate who will be selected at an examination to be held this year in November 1911.

The examination is open to—

(1) All senior students of the Medical College, Calcutta.
(2) Any ex-senior student of the Medical College who may at the time of the examination be studying at any Medical College in India or Europe.
(3) Any graduate or licentiate in medicine of whatever standing and however employed who may have obtained either in Europe or in India a medical diploma or degree entitling him to practise medicine, provided that such graduate or licentiate at some time received a portion of his professional education in the Medical College, Calcutta.

Certificates to the effect that the candidate fulfils the above requirements, together with one of good moral character signed by a person of respectability, should be submitted to the Principal, Medical College, Calcutta, on or before the 10th October 1911.

Candidates are required to write a thesis on Pharmacology and Therapeutics of "Peirochiza" (Kutki) and submit the same to the Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Medical College, Calcutta, by the 30th November 1911.

Personal attendance at the examination is not necessary.

Preference will be given to the candidate whose thesis bears evidence of original investigation of any worth in connection with the above plant.

The scholarship will be tenable for one year; but it may be tenable for two years in case of exceptional merit on the recommendation of the examiner.

CALCUTTA, *The 24th August 1911.*

J. T. CALVERT, M.B., M.R.C.P., LT.-COL., I.M.S., *Offg. Principal, Medical College.*

NOTICE.

AN examination in English Idiom and Pronunciation of the Teachers of High and Middle English schools who have to teach English or other subjects through the medium of English will be held at the office of the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Midnapore, on Saturday, the 30th October 1911. Only those candidates who have passed the Entrance or one of the higher examinations of an Indian University are eligible to appear at it.

2. Intending candidates should apply to this office on or before the 16th October 1911, and state in their applications the following particulars:—

(a) Name.

(b) Father's name.

(c) Residence (village, thana and district).

(d) Academical qualifications.

(e) Name of school in which he at present serves.

3. Candidates should bring with them their original certificates of having passed the University Examintions specified in their applications.

H. LAMBERT, *Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division.*

CHINSURA, *the 21st August 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

AN examination in the knowledge of English idiom and in pronunciation for Teachers of Secondary Schools who have to teach English or other subjects through the medium of English will be held at the office of the Inspector of European Schools, Bengal, 285, Bow Bazar Street, on Monday, the 9th of October 1911, at noon.

Teachers who intend to present themselves for examination should send, at least a week before the examination, a statement containing the following information, and should also bring with them their University certificates on the day of the examination:—

Name in full.	Last University examination passed.
„ of father in full.	Year of passing.
„ of native village and district.	Signature of the applicant.

Designation and full address.

Candidates should also state whether they have sat for this examination before, and, if so, how often, giving dates.

No candidate shall be allowed to appear at the examination more than once in a calendar year, or more than three times in all.

M. PROTHERO, *Inspector of European Schools, Bengal.*

CALCUTTA, *the 2nd September 1911.*

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.

UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1912.

Test Examination of Private Students.

1. A student who has not attended a High school for at least one year previous to the Examination, or who will have been transferred after the 1st September next to the school from which he appears without the consent of the Inspector of Schools, will be treated as a private student. The term "private student" includes school-masters.

2. All private students are required to appear at the test examination of a zilla school. No private student will be admitted to the test examination unless accompanied, for the purpose of identification, by some person known to the head-master of the institution at which he appears.

3. The test examination in all zilla schools in the Chota Nagpur Division will be held on the 14th December 1911 and following days.

4. Each private student will have to pay a fee of Rs. 2 for permission to appear at the test examination to the head of the institution at which he appears. The balance of fees after payment of expenses (stationery, &c.) will go as remuneration to the examiners.

5. The application of candidates for the test examination should reach this office not later than the 1st November 1911. They should forward the certificates granted to them under the transfer rules by the head-master of the school in which they last read. In the case of a candidate who had failed at a previous Entrance or Matriculation Examination and did not join a school afterwards, the Registrar's receipt, in original will be accepted in lieu of the transfer certificate.

6. A student who had failed to pass the annual examination for promotion to the first class at the end of session 1910-11 and then left the school cannot, under any circumstances, be allowed to appear at the Matriculation Examination that will be held on the 4th March 1912 and following days.

7. Each candidate should submit with his application a statement showing—

(1) Age. No candidate who has not completed or will not complete the age of 16 years on the first day of the Matriculation Examination will be allowed to appear at it.

(2) Residence.

(3) Father's name.

(4) Second language, besides English.

(5) Language in which translation is to be made.

(6) Additional subjects.

(7) Whether he appeared at any previous Entrance or Matriculation Examination.

(8) A certificate signed by a respectable gentleman to the effect that the candidate has prosecuted a regular course of study and has been subject to proper discipline.

8. *Bonâ fide* teachers employed in any of the recognised schools in Chota Nagpur Division may be admitted to the test examination on payment of the prescribed fee, provided they can produce certificates of service and good character from their employers or from the Deputy Inspectors of the districts concerned.

9. The forms of application for permission to appear at the Matriculation Examination will be signed by the head-master of the zilla school at which the candidates have undergone the test and will be forwarded by him to the Inspector of Schools for countersignature.

10. The applications and fees, amounting to Rs. 12 in each case, for admission to the Matriculation Examination must be forwarded to the Registrar of Calcutta University by the private candidates themselves so as to reach his office on or before the 20th January 1912.

11. The Matriculation Examination in 1912 will be held on the 4th March 1912 and following days.

INTERMEDIATE IN ARTS AND SCIENCE, B.A. AND B.Sc. EXAMINATIONS, 1912.

1. Deputy Inspectors of Schools, Sub-Inspectors of Schools, and *bonâ fide* teachers of recognised High English schools in the Chota Nagpur Division of three years' standing, *i.e.*, those who have served as such for full three academical sessions, or for six months in the case of those who were admitted to a former examination of the same class will be admitted to the above examinations. These latter must have served for six months prior to the submission of their applications to the Inspector for countersignature. School-masters should produce certificates of character and length of service (with dates) and of diligent and regular studies from the managers of the schools in which they are employed. The applications must reach this office not later than the 10th January 1911.

2. Candidates for the B.A. or B.Sc. Examination must forward with the applications their F.A. or I.A. or I.Sc. certificates, and those for the I.A. or I.Sc. Examination their Entrance or Matriculation certificates, together with a letter, in original, from the Senate of the Calcutta University, permitting them to appear at the examination.

3. Candidates should read carefully the certificate which this office will have to sign and must be careful to supply all information and documents required, without which the Inspector must decline to sign it.

4. The I.A. and I.Sc. and the B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations in 1912 will be held on the 18th March 1912 and following days.

5. Applications and fees for admissions to the above examinations (Rs. 25 for I.A. or I.Sc. and Rs. 35 for B.A. or B.Sc.) must be forwarded to the Registrar, Calcutta University, by the candidates themselves so as to reach his office on or before the 28th January 1912.

RANCHI,
The 24th August 1911.

E. LEFEUVRE,
Offg. Inspector of Schools, Chota Nagpur Division.

Statement of candidates who have passed the Examination of Sanskrit Titles held in February 1911 in accordance with Government of Bengal, General Department Resolution dated the 30th January 1878, together with the titles and rewards conferred on them.

(Approved by the Board of Sanskrit Examinations.)

In order of merit.

No.	NAME OF CANDIDATE.	Title conferred.	Government reward.	Private reward.	Name of teacher.	Place or name of tol.	Government reward.	Private reward.
	KAVYA.							
	First Division.		Rs.					
1	Satya Kinkar Goswami ...	Kavyatirtha	20	Jagamohan Mukherji prize of Rs. 50.	Pandit Haripada Smritirtha ...	Mulajore Sanskrit College, 24-Parganas.	...	RajKrishna Roy prize of Rs. 50.
	Second Division.							
2	Somenath Mahapatra ...	Kavyatirtha	...	Raja Krishna Nath Roy stipend of Rs. a month.	Pandit Gadadhar Tripathi ...	Raghunandan tol, Puri.		
3	Purnendu Gupta ...	Ditto ...	...	...	" Satiranjan Chattopadhyaya, M.A.	Jamalpur, Burdwan.		
4	Jamini Kumar Bhattacharyya	Ditto ...	...	...	" Ganga Prasad Sidhantavagisa.	Singhalmuri, Faridpur.		
5	Satyaprakas Chattopadhyaya ...	Ditto ...	...	......	" Siti Kantha Vachaspati ...	Bijoy Chatuspathi, Burdwan.		
5	Haridhan Chakravarti ...	Ditto ..	...	......	" Haripada Smritirtha ...	Mulajore Sanskrit College, 24-Parganas.		
6	Asutosh Dass	Ditto ...	...	......	" Sasibhusan Smritirtha ...	Panchthupi, Murshidabad.		
7	Pramesh Chandra Bhattacharyya	Ditto ...	...	... ..	" Mahendra Nath Sankhyatirtha.	Rajnagar, Sylhet.		
8	Jamini Kanta Chaudhury ...	Ditto ...	..	......	" Haripada Smritirtha ...	Mulajore Sanskrit College, 24-Parganas.		

No.	NAME OF CANDIDATE.	Title conferred.	Government reward.	Private reward.	Name of teacher.	Place or name of tol.	Government reward.	Private reward.
	KAVYA—*contd.*							
	Second Division—contd.						Rs.	
9	Haribansa Misra ...	Kavyatirtha	...	......	Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Vyakaran-tirtha.	Hathua, Saran.		
	Upendra Nath Tripathi ...	Ditto ...	...	Gouri Syam prize of Rs. 40.*	" Kali Charan Kavyatirtha ..	Ramchandra tol, Balasore.		
10	Sarat Chandra Ghosal .	Ditto ...	...	......	" Nanda Lal Vidyabinode ...	Kasi Ghose's Lane, Calcutta.		
11	Bhutnath Misra ...	Ditto ...	...	......	" Barada Kanta Kavyatirtha	Kesaidighi, Midnapore.		
	Akul Misra	Ditto ...	...	...	" Umanath Misra ...	Kamarkhandi, Cuttack ...	..	Burdwan prize of Rs. 45.
12	Srikanta Satpati ...	Ditto ...	...	......	" ditto ...	ditto.		
13	Devendra Nath Sil ...	Ditto ...	...	......	" Lalit Mohan Smrititirtha ...	Hara Nath Sanskrit College, Rajshahi.	200	
14	Sukhada Ranjan Bhattacharyya	Ditto ...	...	......	" ditto ...	ditto.		
	Sarada Prasad Bhattacharyya	Ditto ...	...	......	" Tara Prasanna Vidyaratna	Bhatpara, 24-Parganas ...	100	
	Bholanath Mukhopadhyaya ...	Ditto ...	...	......	" Kailas Chandra Sankhya-tirtha.	Kurigram, Rangpur.		
15	Guruprasanna Bhattacharyya	Ditto ...	...	......	" Dwarka Nath Kavyatirtha	Tarak Chatterjee Lane, Calcutta.		
16	Hara Kanta Bangabas ...	Ditto ...	...	... ..	" Lalit Mohan Smrititirtha	Hara Nath Sanskrit College, Rajshahi.		
	Ramdayal Chackraverti ...	Ditto ...	...	......	" Fani Bhusan Tarkabagisa ...	Darsan tol, Pabna.		
	Gopal Krishna Bhattacharyya	Ditto ...	...	......	" Sarada Charan Kavibhusan	Rajarampur, Dinajpur.		
17	Kunja Behari Sen Gupta ...	Ditto ...	...	......	" Jogendra Mohan Kavya-siromoni.	Devpara, Noakhali.		

18	Tarini Charan Chakraverti ...	Ditto ...	...	......	" Brajendra Nath Smrititirtha	Mahespur, Jessore.		
	Sitaram Upadhyaya ...	Ditto ...	...	......	" Devdutta Kavyatirtha ...	Bankipur, Patna.		
19	Narayan Mahapatra ...	Ditto ...	...	......	Pandits Taraprasanna Vidyaratna and Rajenda Nath Vidyabhusan.	Sanskrit College, Calcutta		
20	Kali Kanta Gautam ...	Ditto ...	...	......	Pandit Durga Charan Vedantatirtha.	Bhagabat Chatuspathi, Bhawanipur.		
21	Rajendra Lal Nath ...	Ditto ...	...	......	" Uma Charan Tarkaratna ...	Simla, Calcutta.		
	Manmatha Nath Bandopadhaya	Ditto ...	...	......	" Asutosh Seroratna ...	Ditto.		
	Muni Saran Sukul ...	Ditto ...	...	......	" Sivadhyan Tripathi ...	Buxar, Shahabad.		
	Kamini Kumar Das Gupta ...	Ditto ...	...	......	" Upendra Nath Kavyatirtha	Elenga, Mymensingh		
22	Rajendra Lal Gangopadhyaya	Ditto ...	...	......	" Biseswar Tarkaratna ...	Bejoy Chatuspathi, Burdwan.		
	Damodar Misra ...	Ditto ...	...	......	" Biswanath Mahapatra ...	Sanskrit School, Puri ...	200	
23	Jogendra Nath Bhattacharyya	Ditto ...	...	......	" Radha Raman Vidyabhusan	45, Shambazar Street, Calcutta.		
	Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya ...	Ditto ...	...	......	" Ramsaran Vidyabagisa ..	Ghatbandar, Murshidabad.		
24	Kali Charan Bhattacharyya ...	Ditto ...	...	......	" Chandra Mohan Kavyabenode	Comilla.		
	Jagannath Rath ...	Ditto ...	...	.....	" Biswa Nath Mahapatra ..	Sanskrit School, Puri.		
25	Durga Mohan Chackraverti ...	Ditto ...	...	.....	" Mahendra Nath Kavyatirtha	Ichapura, Dacca.		
26	Nisi Mohan Chackraverti ...	Ditto ...	...	......	" Jogendra Mohan Kavyaseromani.	Devpara, Noakhali.		
27	Bhuban Mohan Chackraverti	Ditto .*	...	......	" Lalit Mohan Smrititirtha ...	Haranath Sanskrit College, Rajshahi.		
28	Jagannath Rath	Ditto ...	...	......	" Biswa Nath Mahapatra ...	Sanskrit School, Puri.		
29	Bhaba Sankar Vyakarantirtha	Ditto ...	...	...	" Asutosh Seroratna ...	Simla, Calcutta.		
	Tinkari Bhattacharyya ...	Ditto ...	...	......	" Bireswar Tarkatirtha ...	Vaidyapur, Burdwan.		

* To be paid by the Magistrate of Cuttack.

No.	Name of candidate.	Title conferred.	Government reward.	Private reward.	Name of teacher.	Place or name of tol.	Government reward.	Private reward.
	KAVYA—*contd.*							
	Second Division—contd.							
30	Dinabandhu Misra ...	Kavyatirtha	......	... ..	Pandit Umanath Misra ...	Kamarkhandi, Cuttack,		
31	Narayan Misra ...	Ditto	......	......	" Biswanath Mahapatra ...	Sanskrit School, Puri.		
	Gopinath Rath .	Ditto	.... .	......	" Umanath Misra ...	Kamarkhandi, Cuttack.		
32	Dinabandhu Bhattacharyya ...	Ditto	......	......	" Girish Chandra Vedanta-tirtha.	Rani Hemanta Kumari Sanskrit College, Rajshahi.		
	Surendra Chandra Bhatta-charyya.	Ditto	... ..	......	" Kali Chandra Vidyabhusan	Murapara, Dacca.		
33	Srijiv Bhattacharyya ...	Ditto	......	......	" Narayan Chandra Smriti-tirtha.	Bhatpara, 24-Parganas.		
34	Panchanan Bhattacharyya ...	Ditto	...	......	" Kamal Krishna Smrititirtha	Ditto.		
	Bhaba Nath Bandopadhyaya	Ditto	.....	......	" Nitya Gopal Kavyatirtha ...	Santipur, Nadia.		
35	Gananath Misra ..	Ditto	......	......	" Jameswar Kavyatirtha ...	Baldevji, Cuttack.		
36	Bibhuti Bhusan Bhattacharyya	Ditto	......	......	" Bhima Charan Sen Gupta ...	Bhangamora, Hooghly.		
	Mahitosh Bandopadhyaya ...	Ditto	......	......	" Ra[illegible]raksha Tarkatirtha ...	Aliganj, Midnapore.		
	Chandra Kanta Patak ...	Ditto	......	......	" Raghunandan Tripathi ...	Sanskrit School, Gaya.		
37	Kamini Nath Bhattacharyya...	Ditto	......	......	Private.			
38	Ramtaran Bhattacharyya ...	Ditto	.. ...	...	Pandit Sasibhusan Vidyanidhi ...	Raina, Burdwan.		
	Baidyanath Bhattacharyya ...	Ditto	......	......	" Brajendranath Smrititirtha	Maheshpur, Jessore.		
	Sridhar Das	Ditto	......	......	" Mayadhur Tarkapanchanan	Bharati tol, Irda, Balasore.		
	Somenath Misra	Ditto	......	......	" Mukunda Kavyatirtha ...	Padmanava tol Kanika, Cuttack.		

39	Amulyaratna Bhattacharyya ...	Ditto ...	...	......	Pandits Taraprasana Vidyaratna and Rajendra Nath Vidyabhusan.	Sanskrit College, Calcutta.
	Surendra Mohan Misra ...	Ditto ...	...	......	Pandit Sarada Charan Sen ...	Rameswarlata tol, Darbhanga.
40	Satkari Bhattacharyya ...	Ditto ...	...	....	" Sasi Kumar Vidyabhusan ...	Berhampur, Murshidabad.
	Jogindra Mohan Goswami ...	Ditto ...	...	......	" Satis Chandra Kavyatirtha	Baruipara, Dacca.
41	Biseswar Bhattacharyya ...	Ditto ...	...	......	" Hara Nath Sastri ...	Raja Navakrishna Street, Calcutta.
	Surendra Chandra Rakshit ...	Ditto ...	...	......	" Jogendra Mohan Kavyaseromani.	Devpara, Noakhali.
42	Janaki Nath Bhattacharyya ...	Ditto ...	...	......	" Asutosh Kavyatirtha ...	70-1, Bagbazar Street, Calcutta.
	Jogindra Chandra Bhattacharyya.	Ditto ...	...	......	" Ramsaran Vidyabagisa ...	Ghatbandar, Murshidabad.
	Radhaballav Misra ...	Ditto ...	...	......	" Siva Dutta Misra ...	Dergaon, Shahabad.
43	Jotindra Nath Bhattacharyya	Ditto ...	...	...	Mahamahopadhyay Jadaveswar Tarkaratna.	Rangpur.
44	Atul Chandra Bhattacharyya	Ditto ...	...	......	Pandit Mahendra Nath Kavya Sankhyatirtha.	Rajnagar, Sylhet.
	Bani Kantha Bhattacharyya ...	Ditto ...	...	......	" Asutosh Sororatna ...	Simla, Calcutta.
	Indubhusan Bhattacharyya ...	Ditto ...	...	......	" Narayan Chandra Smrititirtha.	Bhatpara, 24-Parganas.
	Ram Charan Bhattacharyya ...	Ditto ...	...	......	" Asutosh Kavyatirtha ...	Salok, Barisal.
45	Bijay Kanta Sarkar ...	Ditto ...	...	......	" Bepin Chandra Kavyaratna	Raikali, Bogra.
	Bharat Chandra Bandopadhyaya	Ditto ...	...	......	" Ramsaran Vidyabagisa ...	Ghatbandar, Murshidabad.
	Narasinha Misra	Ditto ...	...	......	" Mayadhur Tarkapanchanan	Irda, Balasore.

No.	NAME OF CANDIDATE.	Title conferred.	Government reward.	Private reward.	Name of teacher.	Place or name of tol.	Government reward.	Private reward.
	KAVYA—*concld.*							
	Second Division—concld.							
46	Sarat Kumar Chackravarti ...	Kavyatirtha	...	......	Pandit Ashutosh Kavyatirtha ...	Kalisakota, Barisal.		
47	Ganga Charan Chackravarti ...	Ditto .	...	......	„ Bireswar Kavyatirtha ...	Bhatpara, 24-Parganas.		
	Sasi Bhusan Mukhopadhyaya	Ditto ...	...	......	„ Brajendra Nath Smrititirtha	Maheshpur, Jessore.		
	Gopal Dikshit	Ditto ...	...	......	„ Mahadéodutt Kavyatirtha	Hathua, Saran.		
48	Ramdutta Avasthi ...	Ditto ...	...	......	Private.			
	Rághunandan Patak ...	Ditto ...	...	......	Pandit Raghubir Trivedi ...	Bisudhyananda Vidyalaya, Barabazar, Calcutta.		
	Banamali Misra	Ditto ...	...	...	„ Biswa Nath Mahapatra ...	Sanskrit School, Puri.		
49	Raghubansa Tripathi ...	Ditto ..	...	..	„ Jivananda Kavyatirtha ...	Motihari, Champaran.		
50	Ramnandan Misra ...	Ditto ...	...	......	„ Raghunandan Tripathi ...	Sanskrit School, Gaya.		
51	Krishna Kumar Sen Gupta ...	Ditto ...	...	......	„ Sitikantha Vachaspati .	Bijay Chatuspathi, Burdwan.		
	Purna Chandra Gautam ...	Ditto ...	...	......	„ Pratap Chandra Sankhyatirtha.	Contai, Midnapore.		
	Paresh Nath Goswami ...	Ditto ...	...	......	Private.			
	Biseswar Dutta Patak ...	Ditto ...	..	......	Pandit Kamaladutta Patak ...	Belap, Patna.		
52	Dhirendra Nath Bhattacharyya	Ditto ...	...	......	„ Taraprasanna Vidyaratna	Bhatpara, 24-Parganas.		
53	Raj Kumar Bhattacharyya ...	Ditto ...	...	......	Pandit Ramsaran Vidyabagisa ...	Ghatbandar Murshidabad.		
	Srinath Rath	Ditto ...	...	......	„ Jameswar Kavyatirtha ..	Bdlevji, Cuttack.		

54	Narayan Bhattacharyya ...	Ditto	......	......	" Hemchandra Smrititirtha ...	Mahisadal, Midnapore.		
55	Basanta Kumar Chakravarti ...	Ditto	......	......	" Bepin Chandra Kavyaratna	Raikali, Bogra.		
	Jnanendranath Bhattacharyya	Ditto	......	......	" Rakhaldas Vidyaratna ...	118, Kasundia Road, Howrah.		
	Mihirlal Bhattacharyya ..	Ditto	......	......	" Hem Chandra Smrititirtha ..	Mahisadal, Midnapore.		
	Kesori Mohan Mukhopadhyaya	Ditto	......	......	Pandit Taraprasanna Vidyaratna and Rajendra Nath Vidyabhusan.	Sanskrit College, Calcutta.		
	Janaki Thakur	Ditto	......	......	Private.			
	KALAP.							
	First Division.							
1	Ramani Kanta Bhattacharyya	Vyakaran-tirtha.	25	......	Pandit Syama Charan Vidyaratna	Duair, Faridpur.		
2	Dinabandhu Bhattacharyya ...	Ditto ...	25	......	" Sasi Kumar Kavyatirtha ...	Katwalipara, Faridpur.		
3	Sriram Bhattacharyya ...	Ditto ...	20	......	" ditto ..	Ditto.		
4	Asutosh Bhattacharyya ...	Ditto ...	20	......	" Siva Charan Sidhantabagisa	Bajapti, Tippera.		
	Second Division.							
5	Mohini Mohan Bhattacharyya	Vyakaran-tirtha.	...	......	Pandit Jamini Nath Tarkabagisa ...	Rani Hemanta Kumari Sanskrit College, Rajshahi.		
	Ramprasad Thakur Chakravarti.	Ditto ...	...	......	" Lalit Mohan Das Gupta .	Gaila, Barisal.		
6	Bemala Charan Bhattacharyya	Ditto ...	...	......	" Krishna Charan Tarkalankar	302, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.		
7	Chandra Mohan Bhattacharyya	Ditto ...	...	......	" Ambika Churan Vidyabenode.	Kalighat, Calcutta.		

No.	Name of candidate.	Title conferred.	Government reward.	Private reward.	Name of teacher.	Place or name of toll.	Government reward.	Private reward.
	KALAP—*concld.*							
	Second Division—contd.							
8	Srimati Jogeswari Brahmacharini.	Vyakarantirtha.	...	......	Pandit Kunja Behari Tarkatirtha	Jagatpur Asram, Chittagong.		
9	Harendra Chandra Bhattacharyya.	Ditto ...	...	......	" Kali Krishna Sidhantasastri.	Atharabari, Mymensingh.		
10	Surendra Kesore Dhur ...	Ditto ...	...	......	" Kesori Mohan Kavyatirtha	Charipara, Mymensingh.		
10	Surendra Mohan Bhattacharyya.	Ditto ...	...	......	" Kali Chandra Vidyabhusan	Murapara, Dacca.		
11	Satis Chandra Bangabas ...	Ditto ...	...	......	" Rajani Kanta Vidyaratna ...	Gaila, Barisal.		
12	Gopal Chandra Bhattacharyya	Ditto ...	...	......	" Lalit Mohun Das Gupta ...	Goila, Barisal.		
12	Jaimini Kanta Bhattacharyya	Ditto ...	...	......	" Janaki Nath Vidyabhusan...	Dhipur, Faridpur.		
13	Syama Charan Chackravarti ...	Ditto ...	...	......	" Kunja Behari Tarkatirtha ...	Jagatpur Asram, Chittagong.		
14	Ganesh Chandra Chackravarti	Ditto ...	...	......	" Lalit Mohan Smrititirtha ...	Haranath Sanskrit College, Rajshahi.		
15	Chandra Nath Chakravarti ...	Ditto ...	...	......	" Chandra Mohan Kavyabenode.	Comilla	50	
16	Chandra Kumar Bhattacharyya	Ditto ...	...	......	" Kunja Behari Tarkatirtha...	Jagatpur Asram, Chittagong.		
17	Barada Charan Chackravarti...	Ditto ...	...	......	" Sarada Charan Kavyatirtha	Sonachaka, Noakhali.		

18	Lakshmi Kanta Bhattacharyya	Ditto ...	...	...	„ Haranath Sastri ...	Raja Nava Krishna Street, Calcutta.		
19	Kailas Chandra Sarma ...	Ditto ...	...	......	„ Chandra Mohan Kavyabenode.	Comilla.		
	Devi Prasanna Bhattacharyya...	Ditto ...	...	......	„ Kali Kinkar Vidyabhusan...	Chunta, Tippera.		
20	Srimati Golap Brahmacharini .	Ditto ...	...	......	„ Kunja Behari Tarkatirtha...	Jagatpur Asram, Chittagong.		
	Joges Chandra Goswami ...	Ditto	...	......	„ Kali Krishna Sidhantasastri	Athorabari, Mymensingh.		
21	Jaimini Nath Bhattacharyya .	Ditto ..	...	...	„ Chandra Kisore Nyayaratna	Shahapore, Tippera.		
	Srish Chandra De .	Ditto ...	...	......	„ Bama Charan Vyakarantirtha	Jantrail, Dacca.		
22	Ambica Charan Mahatta ...	Ditto ...	..	......	„ Kali Kinkar Vidyabhusan	Chunta Tippera.		
23	Gurubilas Bhattacharyya ...	Ditto ...	...	......	Private.	...		
24	Lalit Mohan Bhattacharyya ...	Ditto ...	...	......	Pandit Sasi Kumar Kavyatirtha ...	Kotwalipara, Faridpur.		
	SUPADMA.							
	Second Division.							
1	Upendra Nath Bhattacharyya	Vyakarantirtha.	...	......	Pandit Asutosh Smrititirtha ...	Piljang, Khulna.		
2	Kanai Lal Bhattacharyya ...	Ditto ...	...	......	„ Bires Nath Kavyatirtha ...	Mulajore, Sanskrit College, 24-Parganas.		
3	Madhab Chandra Chackravarti	Ditto ...	...	......	„ Mani Bhusan Smrititirtha...	Karapara, Khulna.		
4	Ramesh Chandra Bhattacharyya	Ditto ...	...	......	„ Bires Nath Kavyatirtha ...	Mulajore Sanskrit College, 24-Parganas.		

No.	Name of candidate.	Title conferred.	Government reward.	Private reward.	Name of teacher.	Place or name of tol.	Government reward.	Private reward.
	PANINI.							
	First Division.							
1	Rabi Nath Jha	Vyakarantirtha.	25	...	Mahamahopadhyaya Chitradhur Misra.	Darbhanga.	Rs.	
2	Gadadhur Jha	Ditto ...	25	...	Pandit Yogi Jha	Bisudhaynanda Vidyalaya, Barabazar, Calcutta.	50	
	Second Division.							
3	Siva Govinda Patak ...	Vyakarantirtha.	..	...	Pandit Jaidev Jha	Darbhanga tol, Benares.		
4	Syam Sundar Jha ...	Ditto ...	...	.....	" Mukti Nath Misra ...	Darbhanga.		
5	Ramlagna Tripathi ...	Ditto ..	..	.....	" Yogi Jha	Lakshman Sastri Vadic Patsala, Barabazar, Calcutta.		
6	Mukti Nath Sarma ...	Ditto ...	...	......	" Jaideb Sarma	Darbhanga tol, Benares.		
6	Fudi Jha	Ditto ...	...	...	" Yogi Jha	Bisudhyananda Vidyalaya, Calcutta.		
7	Ramananda Pandey ...	Ditto ...	...	......	" Ganpati Misra ...	Arrah, Shahabad.		
8	Baidyanath Thakur ...	Ditto ...	...	......	" Mukti Nath Misra ...	Darbhanga.		
9	Nirsan Jha	Ditto ...	...	......	" Suresh Misra	Rameswarlata tol, Darbhanga.		
10	Chiranjir Thakur ...	Ditto ...	...	......	" ditto ...	Ditto.		
11	Parameswar Jha ...	Ditto ...	...	......	" Kesori Jha	Dharma Samaj School, Muzaffarpur		
12	Chaturananda Jha ...	Ditto ...	...	......	" Yogi Jha	Bisudhyananda Vidyalaya, Calcutta.		
13	Ramraksha Sukul ...	Ditto ...	...	......	" Sivadhyan Tripathi ...	Buxar, Shahabad.		

14	Brajabehari Jha ...	Ditto ...	...	... ...	Jaidev Sarma	Darbhanga Patsala, Benares City.		
15	Gaurinath Jha ...	Ditto ...	...	...	Yogi Jha	Bisudhyananda Vidyalaya, Calcutta.		
16	Ramnarayan Pandaya ...	Ditto ...	...	...	" Jagadevprasad Sarma ...	Ayodhya, Faizabad.		
	SANKHIPTASAR.							
	Second Division.							
1	Purna Chandra Bhattacharyya	Vyakarantirtha.	...	......	Pandit Ramraksha Tarkatirtha ...	Aliganj, Midnapore.		
2	Profulla Kumar Mazumdar ...	Ditto ...	...	... ...	" Asutosh Seroratna ...	Baranasi Ghose's Street, Calcutta.		
3	Rampada Bhattacharyya ...	Ditto ..		......	" Jajneswar Vidantabhusan ...	Konnagar, Hooghly.		
4	Bepinbehari Ghosal ..	Ditto ...	...	......	" Dwarkanath Nyayabhusan	Maghberia, Midnapore.		
	MUGDHABODHA.							
	Second Division.							
1	Sivaram Goswami ...	Vyakarantirtha.	......	......	Pandit Rakhalananda Thakur ...	Srikhanda, Burdwan.		
	Amarendra Mohan Bhattacharyya.	Ditto ...	...	... ...	" Ramratna Vidantaratna ..	Amar Chatuspathi, Chinsura.		
2	Ambica Charan Bhattacharyya	Ditto ...	......	......	" Brajaraj Goswami ...	Caitanya Chatuspathi, Navadwip.		
3	Abinash Chandra Chakravarti	Ditto ...	...	......	" Surendra Nath Smrititirtha	Gopalpur, Birbhum.		
4	Tripura Nath Bhattacharyya	Ditto ..	......	......	" Ramsaran Vidyabagisa ...	Ghatbandar, Murshidabad	50	
5	Ram Kinkar Chakravarti ...	Ditto ..	......	......	" Gosta Behari Gupta Chaudhury.	Madhutoti, Manbhum.		
6	Kousikiranjan Chakravarti ...	Ditto ...	......	... ...	" Radharaman Vedantabhusan	Chandipur, Nadia.		

No.	NAME OF CANDIDATE.	Title conferred.	Government reward.	Private reward.	Name of teacher.	Place or name of tol.	Government reward.	Private reward.
	MUGDHABODHA—*concld.*							
	Second Division—concld.							
7	Basudev Chaudhury ...	Vyakaran-tirtha.	......	......	Pandit Fanibhusan Tarkabagisa ...	Darsan tol, Pabna.		
8	Benilal Goswami ...	Ditto ...	......	......	" Lalit Mohan Smrititirtha ...	Harnnath Sanskrit College, Rajshahi.		
9	Jatindra Mohan Bhattacharyya	Ditto ...	......	......	" Ramsaran Vidyabagisa ...	Ghatbandar, Murshidabad.		
10	Ram Chandra Mallik ...	Ditto ...	......	......	" Rakhalananda Thakur ...	Srikhanda, Burdwan.		
11	Asutosh Biswas	Ditto ...	......	......	" Ramratna Vidantaratna ...	Amar Chatuspathi, Chinsura.		
12	Basanta Kumar Bhattacharyya	Ditto ...	......	......	" Sitanath Vidantasastri ...	Biswanath Chatuspathi, Chinsura.		
	PRAYOG RATNAMALA.							
	First Division.							
1	Hansa Nath Sarma ...	Vyakaran-tirtha.	20	......	Mahamahopadhyay Adyanath Nyabhusan.	Gouripur, Dhubri.		
	Second Division.							
2	Souridutta Bhattacharyya ...	Vyakaran-tirtha.	......	......	Mahamahopadhyay Sidhyanath Vidyabagisa.	Khagrabari, Cooch Behar		
3	Gopi Nath Chackravarti ...	Ditto ...	......	......	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...		

	SMRITI.							
	First Division.							
1	Surya Kumar Vyakarantirtha	Smrititirtha	50	Prasanna Kumar Tagore stipend of Rs. 7 a month, Raja Loke Nath Roy stipend of Rs. 6 a month and Nakasipara Chanchala Barmanya Gold medal.	Pandit Haris Chandra Tarkaratna	Navadwip, Nadia ...	50	
	Second Division.							
2	Lakshmi Nath Vedantatirtha	Smrititirtha	25	Parvati Devi prize of Rs. 50.	Pandit Mrityunjoy Smrititirtha ...	Mulajore Sanskrit College, 24-Parganas.	.....	Kshetramony Devi prize of Rs. 50.
3	Satinath Vyakarantirtha ...	Ditto ...	......	Darbhanga prize of Rs. 40.	" Durga Sundar Kritiratna ...	Bisudhyananda Vidyalaya, Calcutta.		
4	Manimohan Chakravarti ...	Ditto ...	......	Darbhanga prize of Rs. 19.	" Prasanna Kumar Smrititirtha.	Bali, Howrah.		
5	Sasi Sekhar Mukhopadhyaya	Ditto ..	...	......	" Mrityunjoy Smrititirtha ...	Mulajore, 24-Parganas.		
6	Rames Chandra Patak ...	Ditto ...	...	......	" Krishna Chandra Tarkalankar.	Kathmapara, Murshidabad.		
7	Ramamrita Vedantatirtha ...	Ditto ...	...	......	" Ramratna Vedantaratna ...	Amar Chatuspathi, Chinsura.		
8	Navin Chandra Bhattacharyya	Ditto ...	...	......	" Mrityunjoy Smrititirtha ...	Mulajore Sanskrit College, 24-Parganas.		
9	Ananda Misra	Ditto ...	...	......	" Jagannath Misra ...	Sanskrit School, Puri.		
10	Syama Charan Mukhopadhyaya	Ditto ...	...	......	" Nrisingha Prasad Smritibhusan.	Navadwip, Nadia.		

No.	Name of candidate.	Title conferred.	Government reward.	Private reward.	Name of teacher.	Place or name of tol.	Government reward.	Private reward.
	SMRITI—*concld.*							
	Second Division—concld.							
11	Arun Kanta Bhattacharyya ...	Smrititirtha	...	......	Pandit Gangadas Smritiratna ...	Dhuljora, Faridpur.		
12	Haran Chandra Vyakarantirtha	Ditto ...	...	......	" Anath Bandhu Siddhantabagisa.	53, Hari Ghose's Street, Calcutta.		
13	Rasamay Bhattacharyya ...	Ditto	...	....	" Haris Chandra Tarkaratna	Navadwip, Nadia.		
14	Bamandas Bhattacharyya ...	Ditto ...	...	......	" Mrityunjoy Smrititirtha ...	Mulajore, Sanskrit College, 24-Parganas		
15	Dwijendra Chandra Tarkabhusan.	Ditto ..	...	......	" Durgasundar Kritiratna ...	Bisadhyananda Vidyalaya, Calcutta.		
16	Bama Charan Chakravarti ...	Ditto ...	...	......	" Baman Das Vidyaratna ...	Rani Hemanta Kumari Sanskrit College, Rajshahi.		
	Cintamany Bhattacharyya ...	Ditto ...	...	......	" Dakshina Charan Smrititirtha.	Nyayaratna's Lane, Shambazar.		
17	Surendra Lal Chackravarti ...	Ditto ...	...	......	" Prasanna Kumar Smrititirtha	Bali, Howrah.		
	Abinas Chandra Chackravarti...	Ditto ...	...	......	Private.			
18	Askhoy Kumar Bhattacharyya	Ditto ...	...	......	Pandit Harischandra Tarkaratna ...	Navadwip, Nadia.		
	Pravakar Chattapodhyaya ...	Ditto ...	...	......	" Pramatha Nath Tarkabhusan and Pandit Rajendra Nath Vidyabhusan.	Sanskrit College, Calcutta.		
19	Haripada Bhattacharyya ...	Ditto ...	...	.....	" ditto ...	Ditto.		
	JYOTISH.							
	Second Division.							
1	Baladev Misra	Jyotistirtha	...	......	Pandit Genalal Chaudhury ...	Haribhaur, Darbhanga.		

2	Jasodhar Jha	Ditto ...	...	......	" ditto ...	Ditto.		
3	Kuseswar Sarma	Ditto ...		......	" Jadu Nandan Sarma ...	Panchgechia, Bhagalpur.		
4	Bhusan Chandra Acharyya ...	Ditto ...	...	......	" Guru Prasad Jyotirbenode ..	Jambari, Midnapore.		
5	Chandra Sekhar Jha ..	Ditto ...	...	......	" Newalal Thakur ...	Jajuar, Muzaffarpur.		
6	Anirudhya Jha ...	Ditto ...	..	......	" Gena Lal Chaudhury ...	Haribhaur, Darbhanga.		
	Santa Lal Patak ...	Ditto ...	...	...	" Krishna Dutta Jha ...	Dhundiram Mahalla, Benares.		
7	Siva Kumar Jha ...	Ditto ...	...	......	" Gena Lal Chaudhury ...	Haribhaur, Darbhanga.		
	PURAN.							
	Second Division.							
1	Benode Behari Sankhyaratna	Purantirha	...	... ..	Pandit Bepin Chandra Kavyaratna	Raikali, Bogra.		
	SANKHYA.							
	Second Division.							
1	Surendra Nath Vyakarantirtha	Sankhyatirtha.	25	Jaganmohan Mukherji prize of Rs. 50.	Mahamahopadhyay Krishnanath Nyayapanchanan.	Devnathpara, Benares City		
2	Surendra Nath Bhattacharyya	Ditto ...	...	... ..	Pandit Sitanath Vedantasastri ...	Chinsura, Hooghly ...	...	Hara Kumar Tagore Prize of Rs. 45.
3	Maheswar Misra ...	Ditto ...	..	......	" Lakshman Sastri (Dravira) ...	Sanskrit College, Calcutta		
4	Denesananda Bhattacharyya ...	Ditto ...	...	......	" Biseswar Tarkaratna ...	Bejoy Chatuspathi, Burdwan.		
5	Rahini Kanta Bhattacharyya	Ditto ...	...	... ..	" Sitanath Vedantasastri ...	Chinsura, Hooghly.		
6	Gopi Chandra Thakur ...	Ditto ...	...	......	Mahamapadhyay Jadaveswar Tarkaratna.	Rangpur.		
	VEDANTA.							
	First Division.							
1	Akshay Kumar Mukhopadhyay	Vedantatirtha.	100	Darbhanga stipend of Rs. 13 a month.	Pandit Lakshman Sastri (Dravira)	Sanskrit College, Calcutta	50	

No.	NAME OF CANDIDATE.	Title conferred.	Government reward.	Private reward.	Name of teacher.	Place or name of tol.	Government reward.	Private reward.
	VEDANTA—concld. *Second Division.*							
2	Iswar Chandra Sankhyatirtha	Vedantatirtha.	......	......	Pandit Pramatha Nath Tarkabhusan Lakshman Sastri and Thakurprosad Acharyya.	Sanskrit College, Calcutta.		
3	Harihar Rath	Ditto ...	......	......	" ditto ditto ...	Ditto.		
4	Jaikrishna Das Sarma ...	Ditto ...	......	......	" Umesh Chandra Tarkatirtha.	Rameswarlata tol, Darbhanga.		
5	Raghubir Sarma ...	Ditto ..	......	......	" Lakshman Sastri (Dravira)	Sanskrit College, Calcutta.		
	MIMANSA.. *Second Division.*							
1	Krishna Lal Jha	Mimansatirtha.	......	......	Pandit Rabinath Tarkatirtha ...	Rameswarlata tol, Darbhanga.		
	SADHARAN DARSAN. *Second Division.*							
1	Taranath Sankhyatirtha ...	Darsantirtha	20	Harakumar Tagore prize of Rs. 25.	Pandit Fanibhusan Tarkabagisa ...	Darsan tol, Pabna.		
2	Rakhal Das Bhattacharyya ...	Ditto ...	......	......	" Parvaticharan Tarkatirtha	Bagbazar, Calcutta.		
	NYAYA (KA). *First Division.*							
1	Jamini Kanta Bhattacharyya	Tarkatirtha	100	Parvati Debi prize of Rs. 50, Dewan Krishna Kanta Nandi stipend of Rs. 7 a month, Hara	Mahamahopadhyay Sivachandra Sarbavouma.	Mulajore Sanskrit College, 24-Parganas.	..	Rajkrishna Ray prize of Rs. 50.

				Kumar Tagore Gold Keyur Krishna Nath Singha Burma gold medal and Biraj Mohini silver medal.				
	Second Division.							
2	Jateswar Jha	Tarkatirtha	...	......	Mahamahopadhyay Kamakshyanath Tarkabagisa.	Sanskrit College, Calcutta	100	
3	Sadhu Charan Mukhopadhyaya	Ditto ...	...	......	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.		
4	Saranan Chakravarti ...	Ditto ...	...	......	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.		
5	Harasgopal Bhattacharyya ...	Ditto ...	...	......	Pandit Biseswar Tarkaratna ...	Bejoy Chatuspathi, Burdwan	...	Burdwan prize of Rs. 45.
6	Janaki Nath Bhattacharyya ...	Ditto ...	...	......	Mahamahopadhyay Kamakshyanath Tarkabagisa.	Sanskrit College, Calcutta		
7	Ramgopal Bhattacharyya ...	Ditto ...	...	......	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.		
8	Navaratna Ojha	Ditto ...	...	......	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.		
	NYAYA (KHA).							
	First Division.							
1	Herambanath Bhattacharyya	Tarkatirtha	50	Raja Haranath Ray stipend of Rs. 5 a month.	Pandit Kunjabehari Tarkatirtha ...	Jagatpur Asram, Chittagong	50	
	Second Division.							
2	Preyanath Bhattacharyya ...	Tarkatirtha	...	Burdwan prize of Rs. 40.	Pandit Prasanna Kumar Tarkanidhi	Baranagar, 24-Parganas.		

CALCUTTA,

The August 1911.

G. W. KÜCHLER,

Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

THE FIRST DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 1911.

(In connection with the first grade Vernacular Training Schools.)

1. The First Departmental Examination of first grade Training Schools in Bengal will be held on the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th days of November, and the 4th and 5th days of December 1911.

2. The Examination will be held at the first grade Training Schools at Calcutta and Hooghly and at the Church Missionary Society's Training School, Krishnagar.

3. The following classes of candidates will be eligible for this examination :—

(a) Students of the second-year class of first grade Training Schools.
(b) Candidates other than students included in (a), who failed to satisfy the examiners at the first grade or second grade Vernacular Mastership Examinations of 1910.
(c) Students who passed the second grade Vernacular Mastership Examination held in 1910.

Private candidates other than those included in (b) and (c) will not be admitted to this examination. This restriction is for this year only. It has been ruled that no candidate will be admitted in 1912 to the Second or Final Departmental Examination, *i.e.*, to the third-year Examination of the New Scheme who has not passed the First Departmental Examination.

4. Candidates who are not students of a Government first grade Training School are required by the 20th September 1911 to remit to the Head Master of the School at which they elect to be examined, a written application for admission to the examination together with a fee of one rupee. These candidates will be examined in all the subjects prescribed for students of first grade Training Schools. Full information will be furnished by the Head Masters of those schools on application.

5. Teachers holding first grade or second grade Vernacular Mastership Certificates under the old system may be examined in any or all of the following groups of subjects of the First Departmental Examination under the new system :—

(a) Elementary Science.
(b) Drawing and Practical Geometry.
(c) The Art of Teaching.
(d) Manual Work and Drill.

6. Complete lists of candidates for examination, accompanied with the applications of external candidates, must be transmitted by Head Masters of Training Schools to the undersigned, by the 10th October 1911. The fees received from candidates must be deposited in the local Treasury, and the chalans sent to this office along with the Lists of Candidates.

7. The current session of Training Schools will end on the 31st December 1911, and the new session will begin on the 1st January 1912.

OFFICE OF THE D. P. I., BENGAL,
CALCUTTA,
The 5th August 1911.

G. W. KÜCHLER,
Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

ENGLISH TEACHERSHIP EXAMINATION, 1911.

THE Examination will be partly written and partly oral and practical.

2. The written examination will be held at the Training School at Calcutta on the 27th November 1911 and the two following days. Three papers will be set, as shown below :—

						Marks.
I.—Art of teaching,	27th November,	10 A.M.	to	2 P.M.	...	100
II.—Discipline,	28th „	10 „		2 „ ...	...	100
III.—Organisation,	29th „	10 „		2 „ ...	...	100

3. The oral and practical examination will be in actual class teaching and in notes of lessons. The necessary arrangements for holding this examination will be made by Inspectors of Schools. One hundred marks will be assigned to this examination.

4. In the case of a candidate who is a teacher, the Inspector may, at his discretion, conduct the practical examination at the candidate's own school. This examination may be conducted any time in the month of December 1911.

5. Candidates obtaining 50 per cent. of the marks or upwards in each of the subjects, both written and practical, will be declared to have passed, and will be granted English Teachership Certificates, under the signature of the Director of Public Instruction.

6. Candidates for first-grade certificates must have passed the B. A. Examination. Candidates for second-grade certificates must have passed the F. A. Examination, and served as teachers for at least three years. Candidates for third-grade certificates must have passed the Entrance Examination, and served as teachers for at least three years.

A teacher who has held a certificate of a certain grade with credit for five years, will also be permitted to compete for the next higher grade of certificate, if his capacity as a teacher and his knowledge of the subjects of examination are certified as satisfactory by the Inspector of Schools.

7. Candidates for the Examination should apply, on or before the 30th October 1911, to the Head Master of the Training School at Calcutta, and should send a fee of Rs. 5 at the same time.

8. Candidates who have failed at a previous examination will be admitted to the examination, if they have worked as teachers for at least six months since their failure.

9. Further particulars regarding the examination will be supplied on application by Head Masters of Training Schools.

CALCUTTA,
The 16th August 1911.

G. W. KÜCHLER,
Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

Lower Primary Scholarship Examination Course for 1913.

Division.	Literary Reader.	Arithmetic.
Burdwan ...	Model Reader for Standard I, published by Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh and Sons; and Model Reader for Standard II, published by the Hare Press.	Any book named in the list below may be selected.
Presidency ...	Saral Sisupath, Parts II and III, written by Jogindra Nath Basu and published by the Sanskrit Press Depository.	
Patna, Tirhut, Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur.	*Hindi and Urdu.*—Model Readers for Standards I and II, published by Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh and Sons. *Bengali.*—Saisab Path, Parts II and III, written by Sasi Bhushan Chatterji and published by B. L. Chakravarti.	
Orissa	Balya Path, Parts I and II, published by Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh and Sons.	

List of Arithmetics.

No.	Name of book.	Author.	Publisher.	Price.	
	Bengali.			As.	P.
1	The Scholars' Book on Arithmetic.	......	Macmillan & Co.	2	6
2	Sisuranjan Ganit Prasnamala, Parts I and II.	Kali Pada Basu	S. C. Basu ...	3	0
3	Nava Sisusiksha Patiganit, Parts I and II.	Narayan Das Banerji.	S. K. Nath and G. C. Nath.	2	6
4	Navya Sisuganit ...	Sarada Prasanna Das.	(The author) ...	3	0
5	Ganit Kusum, Part I ...	Panna Lal Mukherji.	B. L. Chakravarty	3	0
	Hindi.				
1	The Scholars' Book on Arithmetic ...	......	Macmillan & Co.	3	0
2	Balganit, Part I*	...	Khadga Vilas Press.	3	0
	Urdu.				
1	The Scholars' Book on Arithmetic	......	Macmillan & Co.	4	0
2	Al-Mohasib*	Muhammad Abdul Majid.	(The author) ...	2	6
	Uriya.				
1	The Scholars' Book on Arithmetic ...	..	Macmillan & Co.	3	3

* The books marked with asterisks do not provide for the Supplementary Course in Arithmetic for Standard II which is compulsory for Urban Schools and Girls' Schools and optional in Rural Primary Boys' Schools.

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd September 1911.

G. W. KÜCHLER,
Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified for general information that on the publication of the result of the Matriculation Examination of 1912 the seven third grade junior scholarships allotted to the Tirhut Division will be distributed as follows:—

Saran	...	...	...	... 2
Champaran	...	...	...	... 1
Muzaffarpur	..	...	..	... 2
Darbhanga	...	...	...	... 2
			Total	... 7

By order of the Commissioner,

SAIYID AHMAD ALI, *Persl. Asst. to Commissioner.*

TIRHUT COMMR.'S OFFICE, MUZAFFARPUR, *the 31st August 1911.*

NOTIFICATION

IT is hereby notified for general information that upon the result of the ensuing Entrance Examination of 1912 being known, the two second grade junior scholarships attached to the Chota Nagpur Division will be awarded to the two boys who stand highest in the Divisional list, irrespective of the districts they come from, and the five third grade junior scholarships will be distributed as follows:—

Hazaribagh ...	... 1	Palamau	... 1
Ranchi ...	... 1	Manbhum	... 1
Singhbhum	... 1		

H. J. McINTOSH, *Commissioner of Chota Nagpur.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RANCHI, *the 26th August 1911.*

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

THE undermentioned candidates have passed the M.A. Examination, 1911 :—

ENGLISH (A).

CLASS I.

(In order of merit.)

1.	Khaitan, Kaliprasad	Presidency College.
2.	De, Susilkumar	Ditto.

CLASS II.

(In order of merit.)

1.	Haldar, Sudhindrakumar ...	Presidency College.
2.	Datta, Prabodhchandra ...	Ditto.
3.	Gupta, Surendrachandra ...	Ditto.
4.	„ Saratchandra ...	Non-Collegiate student.
5.	Guha, Jiteschandra ...	Presidency College.
6.	Sarkar, Harendrakrishna ...	Ditto
7.	Gupta, Krishnabihari ...	Non-Collegiate student.
8.	Basu, Kshetrapada ...	Presidency College.
9.	Datta, Jnanendranath ...	Ditto
10.	Ray, Satindranarayan ...	Ditto.

CLASS III.

(In order of merit.)

1.	Basu, Santoshkumar ...	Presidency College.
	Chattopadhyay, Manmathanath ...	Non-Collegiate student.
3.	Mukhopadhyay, Saradindu ...	Presidency College.
4.	Chattopadhyay, Nalinimohan ...	Non-Collegiate student.
5.	Syed Mohamed Moinul Haq ...	Ditto.
6.	Chattopadhyay, Hemendranath ...	Presidency College.
7.	Chaudhuri, Jnanendranath ...	Ditto.
8.	Deb, Birendrachandra ...	Ditto.
9.	Kar, Bhudebchandra ...	Ditto.
	Saha, Sasipada ...	Ditto.
11.	Sen, Brajendrakumar ...	Non-Collegiate student.
12.	Raychaudhuri, Rajendralal ...	Presidency College.
13.	Abdul Hafiz ...	Ditto.
14.	Upadhyay, Ambikaprasad ...	Ditto.
15.	Mukhopadhyay, Manilal ...	Ditto.
16.	Chakrabarti, Kumudchandra ...	Non-Collegiate student.
17.	Ghosh, Prabhatchandra ...	Presidency College.

ENGLISH (B).

CLASS III.

Mukhopadhyay, Prakaschandra ... Non-Collegiate student.

SANSKRIT (A.)

CLASS II.

(In order of merit.)

1.	Das, Bhagirathchandra ...	University student.
2.	Bhattacharyya, Sibaprasad ...	Non-Collegiate student.
3.	Mallik, Girindranarayan ...	Ditto.
4.	Bhattacharyya, Akshaykumar ...	University student.
5.	„ Rajendrakumar ...	Ditto.

CLASS III.

Bhaumik, Mokshadacharan ... University student.

SANSKRIT (O).

CLASS I.

Bhattacharyya, Pasupatinath ... University student.

PALI.

CLASS II.

(In order of merit.)

1. Kar, Lalitmohan ... University student.
2. Maung Tin ... Non-Collegiate student.

HISTORY.

CLASS I.

(In order of merit.)

1. Mukhopadhyay, Subodhchandra ... Presidency College.
2. Majumdar, Rameshchandra ... Ditto.

CLASS II.

(In order of merit.)

1. Sil, Nimaichand ... University student.
2. Dutta, Makhanlal ... Presidency College.
3. " Nripendrakumar ... University student.
4. Lahiri, Bhubanmohan ... Presidency College.
5. Mukhopadhyay, Girijabhushan ... University student.
6. Sarkar, Subimalchandra ... Non-Collegiate student.
7. Ray, Upendranath ... University student.
8. Chattopadhyay, Bijaykumar ... Presidency College.
9. Laha, Satyacharan ... Ditto.
10. Mukhopadhyay, Nakuleswar ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

(In order of merit.)

1. Maitra, Jnanendranath ... University student.
2. Bandyopadhyay, Sailendranath ... Ditto.
3. Guha, Dhirendranath ... Non-Collegiate student.
4. Basu, Manindrakumar ... Ditto.
5. Chaudhuri, Nagendrachandra ... Presidency College.
6. Datta, Amarnath ... University student.
7. Ray, Lalitmohan ... Non-Collegiate student.
8. Baruya, Bishnuchandra ... Presidency College.
9. Ray, [illegible]amacharan ... University student.
10. { Datta, Dwijendranath ... Ditto.
    { Raychaudhuri, Surendrachandra ... Ditto
12. Chattopadhyay, Karunakumar ... Non-Collegiate student.
13. " Rakhaldas ... University student.

PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS II.

(In order of merit.)

1. Sen, Satischandra ... Non-Collegiate student.
2. Gangopadhyay, Nagendrachandra ... Scottish Churches College.
3. " Kshitischandra ... Ditto.
4. Chakrabarti, Kumudbandhu ... Ditto.
5. Basu, Pramathanath ... Ditto.
6. Chaudhuri, Jatindramohan ... Scottish Churches College.
7. Chakravarti, Bhubataran ... Non-Collegiate student.
8. De, Saileswar ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

(In order of merit.)

1.	Das, Nilakantha	...	Scottish Churches College.
2.	Gupta, Prasantabhushan	...	Ditto
3.	De, Indranarayan	...	Non-Collegiate student.
4.	Chandra, Amarlal	...	Ditto.
5.	Mukhopadhyay, Ramprasad	...	Scottish Churches College.
6.	Gangopadhyay, Aswinikumar	...	Ditto.
7.	Mukhopadhyay, Ushakanta	...	Ditto.
8.	Ghosh, Srinath	...	Ditto.
9.	Chaudhuri, Rai Harendranath	...	Ditto.
10.	Sur, Rameschandra	...	Non-Collegiate student.

POLITICAL ECONOMY (A).

CLASS I.

Mukhopadhyay, Bhujangabhushan ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

(In order of merit.)

1.	Piplai, Kaliprasanna	...	Presidency College.
2.	Majumdar, Santimay	...	Ditto.
3.	Sen, Chandrasekhar	...	Ditto.
4.	Basu, Praphullachandra	...	Non-Collegiate student.
5.	Baidyanath Narayan Sinha	...	Ditto.
6.	Sarkar, Girindranath	...	Presidency College.
7.	Bhattacharyya, Kausiknath	...	Ditto.

CLASS III.

(In order of merit.)

1.	Mangla Prasad	...	Presidency College.
2.	Abdul Majid	...	Dacca College.
3.	Basu, Manmathamohan	...	Non-Collegiate student.
4.	Shamsozzoha Ahmed	...	Ditto.
5.	Dattachaudhuri, Harendrakumar	...	Presidency College.
6.	Das, Dhanapatinath	...	Dacca College.
7.	Chakrabarti, Narendranarayan	...	University student.

POLITICAL ECONOMY (B).

CLASS I.

Chandra, Nirmalchandra ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

(In order of merit.)

1.	Raychaudhuri, Girijasankar	...	Presidency College.
2.	Datta, Manindrabhushan	...	University student.
3.	Basu, Taraknath	...	Ditto.

CLASS III.

(In order of merit.)

1.	Fazlul Haque	...	Presidency College.
2.	Bardhan, Sureschandra	...	Ditto.
3.	Ray, Tapendranath	...	Ditto.
4.	Bal, Upendranath	...	Ditto.
5.	Sengupta, Nagendrabihari	...	Ditto.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

(In order of merit.)

1.	Pal, Sunitikumar	...	Scottish Churches College.
2.	Mitra, Tulsiprasad	...	Non-Collegiate student.
3.	Datta, Jatindrachandra	...	Ditto

CLASS III.

(*In order of merit*).

1.	Pal, Nibaranchandra	... Non-Collegiate student.
2.	Bandyopadhyay, Narayandas	... Scottish Churches College.
3.	Rayohaudhuri, Satindranath	... Ditto.
4.	Pal, Jitendramohan	... Ditto.

MIXED MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

(*In order of merit.*)

1.	Chattopadhyay, Basantakumar	... Presidency College.
2.	Das, Gopendranath	... Ditto.

CLASS II.

(*In order of merit.*)

1.	Bhattacharyya, Durgaprasanna	... Presidency College.
2.	Chattopadhyay, Narendranath	... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Maitra, Surendranath ... Presidency College.

PHYSICS.

CLASS II.

Ray, Nareschandra ... University student.

CLASS III.

Sen, Binodchandra ... University student.

N.B.—The result of the M.A. Examination in Chemistry will be published hereafter.

SENATE HOUSE, *the 1st September, 1911.* G. THIBAUT, *Registrar.*

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

THE undermentioned candidates have passed the M.Sc. Examination, 1911 :—

PURE MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

{	Sen, Harshanath	... Scottish Churches College.
{	Set, Manindranath	... Ditto.

MIXED MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

(*In order of merit.*)

1.	Kar, Satischandra	... Presidency College.
2.	Khastigir, Karunamay	... Ditto.

PHYSICS.

CLASS II.

(*In order of merit.*)

1. {	Das, Abanibhushan	... University student.
{	Palit, Amarnath	... Ditto.
3.	Chakrabarti, Kailaschandra	... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Chakrabarti, Urukramdas ... University student.

GEOLOGY.

CLASS II.

Haldar, Manmathanath ... University student.

N.B.—The result of the M Sc. Examination in Chemistry will be published hereafter.

G. THIBAUT, *Registrar*.

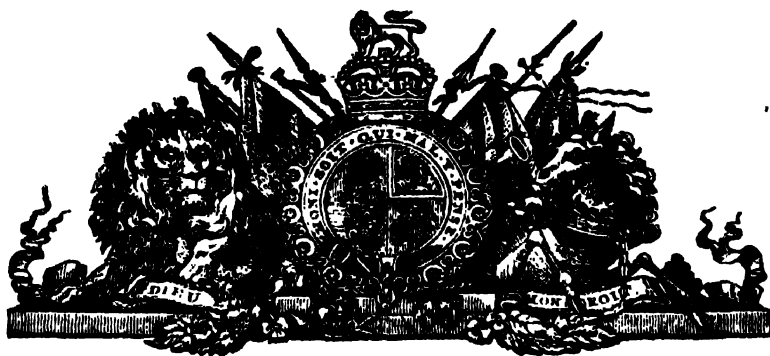
SENATE HOUSE, *the 1st September, 1911.*

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

CANDIDATES who wish to take up the alternative paper in English at the B.A. Examination in 1912 are required to read the following portions only of Brandes' Shakespeare:—

Book I, Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 14, 15, 16, 28, 30.
" II, " 1, 2, 3, 4.
" III, " 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 14, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27.

SENATE HOUSE, *the 30th August 1911.* G. THIBAUT, *Registrar.*



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1911.

PART II.

Advertisements.

[N.B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this Part of the "Gazette" cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

LAND SALE NOTICES.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Patna will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 21st September 1911 at 12 noon for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by law are realizable are arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share.

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2003Z / 11.	Badhna Lashkaripur Buzurg nisf. In Regr. D Badhna Lashkaripur Buzurg, ph. Bhimpur.	1,038 0 0	......	12a.	Bishun Prashad	778 8 0	......	64 14 0
8084 / 392	Diara Maranchi, ph. Ghyaspur.	4,462 0 0	Entire ...	......	Sheo Dayal Singh *alias* Tilakdhari Singh Vagairah.	......	2,231 0 0	......
9912 / 14	Anandpur Siaman o Mustafapur Siaman. In Regr. D Anandpur Siaman o Mustafapur, ph. Beswak.	853 13 11	Do. ...	......	Ad't Narain and Ajodhaya Prashad, minors under the guardianship of Most. Gulab Kuar, mother.	......	479 15 0	......
10014 / 116 / 2	Ghasanda, ph. Beswak.	2,957 11 9	......	3a. 9d. 6k. 13b. 6ph. 13r. 10t. S.A.	Most. Rajindarani Kuar *alias* Deoki Kuar Vagairah.	647 5 4	......	112 0
10116 / 220	Salempur Ajaipur, ph. Beswak.	641 1 1	Entire ...	......	Ram Parshad Sahu and Bansi Sahu under the guardianship of Meghan Sahu and self Meghan Sahu.	......	160 4 4	......
10272 / 274	Islampur Hissa Jagir, ph. Beswak.	960 4 10	Do. ...	......	Most. Sohago Kuar ...	......	240 1 0	......
12008 / 185	Akbarpur Ram Kishun. In Regr. D. Akbarpur Kishan Kumar, ph. Pillich.	1,250 1 0	Do. ...	......	Ram Kishun Lal Saha, Lal Babu Murli Dhar, Ram Baboo, majors, and Bhuneshro, Parsad, minor, under the guardianship of Mahesh Lal Chaudhuri.	......	198 14 3	......
12760 / 163	Gangapur, Pakri, ph. Telhara.	800 0 0	Do. ...	......	Babu Chandar Bhan Prasad Singh Vagairah.	......	150 6 5	—

Patna, the 19th August 1911.

M. D. MUKHERJI, Collector in charge.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Hooghly will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 20th September 1911 at 12 noon for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share.

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
66	Rakhalgachi, pargana Pandua.	594 6 0	Entire ...	Nil	Srimati Sarat Moni Debi, Hrisikesh Mookerjee, Anna Purna Debi and Ram Doyal Roy as Trustees to the estate of Hrisikesh Mookerjee.	......	43 4 7	......

(ILLEGIBLE), *for* Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Saran will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on Monday, the 18th September 1911, at noon for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share.

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
1816	Chirand or Kasba Chirand, pargana Chirand.	8,447 2 11	......	Separate account No. 17 ... ... 1. Balua— Pokhta, 4a. Kham, 8a. 2. Kazipur Pokhta, 4a. Kham, 8a. 3. Sherpur Mala— Pokhta, 6a. Kham 8a. 4. Bishunpur Rajshahi or Bishunpur Rajshahi and Bishunpur Harsam— Pokhta, 1a. 9p. Kham, 2a. 8p. All other shares than that specified will be excluded from sale.	Babu Debi Persad, Pleader, Manager of Babu Raj Rajeshwari Kumar Singh.	719 0 3	......	88 6 0

S. N. GHOSH, *for* Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Gaya will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 11th September 1911 at 12 noon for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share.

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
8348	Karsawan pargana Manora.	1,055 4	Entire	......	Nawab Syed Mozaffer Hussain Khan and others.	......	45 4 6	......
4601	Khaira taluka, pargana Sherghaty.	5,281 12	Do.	..	Abal Hassan Khan and others.	......	93 12 0	......

Gaya, Collectorate, the 25th August 1911.

J. T. WHITTY, Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Muzaffarpur will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 21st September 1911 at midday for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share.

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
7030	Gopinath Amir Kuli Khan, pargana Rath.	1,090 14 11	Entire ...	......	Mussamat Sohago Kuar and others.	......	274 15 8	......
0308/2	Paharpur Chandpura, pargana Hajipur.	834 14 8	......	13 annas	Baboo Mahamáyá Prasad and others.	678 12 7	......	141 6 8
11841/1	Parsotimpur Barari, pargana Bhimpur.	1,152 7 0	......	9 a. 2 g. 4 c. 8 b. 12 f. ...	Mussamat Bibi Fasihan, alias Bibi Ghaso.	650 5 6	......	128 1 9
				Temporarily settled estates.				
11918	Jalal Chuck, pargana Hajipur.	857 0 0	Entire ...	......	Kuldeep Sahai	......	214 4 0	......
11920 R. S.	Sukwarpur, pargana Hajipur	2,048 0 0	......	13 a. 14 d. 1 c. 5 b. 13½ r.	Nand Keshwar Lall and others ...	1,754 1 0	......	4 7 0

Muzaffarpur Collectorate, the 12th August 1911.

F. F. LYALL, Collector.

Sale Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Shahabad will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on 18th September 1911 at 11 A.M. for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share:—

Tauzi number.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
-	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
304	Karisath Himat and Paduman, pr. Arrah.	956 12 0	The whole	......	Bibi Umat Fatma and others ...	......	102 3 11	......
434	Mahuli Khurd, pr. Arrah.	550 0 0	Do. ...	......	Birij Kishore Prashad Singh and others.	......	64 4 3	......
796	Konauli, pr. Chausa ...	952 0 0	Do. .	......	Deoki Nandan Thakur and others.	....	5 7 9	......
1798	Kusurpa, pr. Chausa	1,325 0 0	Do. ...	......	Ram Surat Pandey	......	414 0 0	......
2022	Sarenja, pr. Chausa	774 0 0	Do. ...	......	Ram Autar Rai and others ...	......	57 11 10	......
2176	Belaon, pr. Chainpore.	509 13 10	Do. ...	......	Bansidhar Misir and others ...	......	210 9 6	......
3051/Jt.	Siri Rampore *alias* Sarai, pr. Chainpore.	1,441 1 1	....	The residuary share to be sold 9a. Other share is exempted from sale.	Jawahir Tiwari and others ...	810 10 1	......	128 13 6
3429/Jt.	Kusi, pr. Danwar ...	1,596 0 0	......	The residuary share to be sold 8a. Other share is exempted from sale.	Raghupat Pandey and others ...	793 0 0	......	461 8 0
3878	Situhari Ganesh, pr. Nonour.	1,003 0 4	The whole	......	Mosadi Rai and others ...	.....	4 2 5	......
4707/3	Sahaj Deehri Pharauru, pr. Piaro.	1,025 0 0	.....	Khata 3 is to be sold .. .. Pharauru 9 a. 0 p. Other share is exempted from sale.	Mossaumat Sahodara Kuar and others.	503 9 6	......	174 15 9
9582	*Banarpore, pr. Chausa	661 0 0	The whole	......	Ram Autar Rai and others ...	......	62 0 0 (revenue.) 6 0 0 (process fee.)	......
10319/Jt.	Pandaypore, pr. Ballia.	1,003 0 0	......	The residuary share is to be sold. Pandaypore 8 a. Other share is exempted from sale.	Dhakauri Chaubey and others ...	501 9 0	.....	125 6 10

*This estate is to be sold under section 14 of Act XI of 1859 for the arrears of quasi account of kist March 1911.

Shahabad Collectorate, Arrah, the 14th August 1911.

J. JOHNSTON, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13 of Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of the 24-Parganas will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 23rd September 1911 at 12 o'clock noon for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 6, 8 and 10 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share or shares are excluded from sale.

Consecutive No.	Tauzi No	Name of pargana and mahal.	Sadar jama of the whole estate.	Whether whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the specification of such share.	Names of the proprietors of the properties to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	1 Rs	Pargana Magura, kismat Chetla and others.	5,422 3 0	......	15a. 8g. 3k. 1kg. 16t. share in mauza Chetla, 15a. 8g. 2kg. 4t. 2k. 2kr. share in mauza Satgachia, 15a. 9g. 2k. 9t. share in mauza Tongtola, 15a. 9g. 2kg. 10t. share in mauza Barisa except certain specified portion of land and other shares in mauza Hatiaghar and others.	Girindra Nath Ray Chowdhry and others.	2,070 13 10	.. ...	62 9 10½
2	56-5	Pargana Magura, kismat Sreerampur and others.	3,126 5 7½	......	2a. 13g. 1k. 1kr. share	Sarat Kumari Dassee ...	531 1 0	......	238 7 4
3	956	Pargana Agarpara, kismat Agarpara.	4,496 3 0	Whole ...	......	Akshoy Kumar Bose and others.	......	10 7 6	......

Alipore, the 15th August 1911. (ILLEGIBLE), *for* Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Midnapore will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 26th September 1911 at 12 o'clock for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share.

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
818	Pargana Gagnapur, mahal Ghosepur.	1,208 1 8	Entire ...	......	Jiban Kristo Ghose ...	......	76 3 8	......
958	Pargana Kasijora, mahal Harenaranchuck.	2,397 10 3	Do. ...	......	Munshi Abdul Jalil ...	......	254 0 3	......
062	Pargana Kasijora Kismat, mahal Naskardighi.	810 2 6	Do. ...	......	Damodar Das Barman, Sebait Srisri Iswar Syamlal Jew.	......	7 14 6	......
12 3	Pargana Kharagpur, mahal Gopinathpur— As. P. 10 8 } 5 4 } share.	510 3 0	Do. ...	......	Sromatya Champaklota Tatri Brahmone.	....	58 10 0	......
2409	Pargana Sahapur, mahal Dingal.	2,893 1 4	......	Residuary excluding separate account No. 1 8 annas share of the mahal will be sold. All other shares than that specified will be xcluded from the sale.	Jiban Kristo Ghose ...	1,446 8 8	......	151 1 6
2409	Pargana ditto, mahal ditto.	2,893 1 4	......	Separate account No. 1, 8 annas share of the mahal will be sold. All other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale.	Jiban Kristo Ghose ..	1,446 8 8	......	150 10 9
2730	Pargana Kalyanpur, mauza Bandarbani, tenure No. 51.	903 12 0	Entire ...	......	Sitalmoni Dasi ...	......	1,866 1 10 January 1908 to March 1911.	Rent 1,866 1 10

Midnapore Collectorate, the 19th August 1911. S. A. MALIK, *for* Collector.

Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below, to the undermentioned estates, situated in the district of Midnapore, will be put up to sale at the Midnapore Collectorate on Tuesday, the 26th of September 1911, corresponding with the 9th of Ashwin 1318 B.S.

The purchasers will be subject to the following conditions of sale :—

Conditions of Sale.

1st.—The estates to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price which will be fixed by the Collector at the time of sale. The purchasers of these estates will be considered as the proprietors of the estates, and the entire proprietary right of Government in such estates will be transferred to them, subject to the revenue fixed in perpetuity.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to the existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and by the laws in force; and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the schedule of assessment prepared by the Revenue authorities.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4th.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale is to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

No. on the district roll.	Name of estate and pargana.	Approximate area in acres.	Government revenue assessed.	REMARKS.
		A. R. P.	Rs. A. P.	
2982	Pargana Barada, estate Iswarpur Bar.	9 0 33	34 15 6	The revenue of this mahal has been fixed at Rs. 34-15-6 from Rs. 46-10 after deducting collection charges at the rate of Rs. 25 per cent.
2986	Pargana ditto, estate Srirampur...	7 2 25·5	29 2 8	The revenue of this mahal has been fixed at Rs. 29-2-8 from Rs. 38-14-8 after deducting collection charges at the rate of Rs. 25 per cent.
2990	Pargana Chetua, estate Harirampur	6 2 33·1	33 13 11	The revenue of this mahal has been fixed at Rs. 33-13-11 from Rs. 45-2-6 after deducting Rs. 25 per cent.
2996	Pargana Chandrakona, estate Syampur.	13 3 24·4	81 8 3	The revenue of this mahal has been fixed at Rs. 81-8-3 from Rs. 108-11 after deducting Rs. 25 per cent. as collection charges.
2997	Pargana ditto, estate Masakpur ..	4 2 25·7	22 12 6	The revenue of this mahal has been fixed at Rs. 22-12-6 from Rs. 30-6 after deducting Rs. 25 per cent. as collection charges.
3004	Pargana Baroda, estate Bhagdaha	6 0 30	23 10 9	The revenue of this mahal has been fixed at Rs. 23-10-9 from Rs. 31-9 after deducting Rs. 25 per cent. as collection charges.
3013	Pargana Chandrakona, estate Bhagirathpur.	20 2 21	100 8 11	The revenue of this mahal has been fixed at Rs. 100-8-11 from Rs. 134-1-3 after deducting Rs. 25 per cent. as collection charges.
3032	Pargana Chetua, estate Harirampur	6·27 0 0	37 1 6	The revenue of this mahal has been fixed at Rs. 37-1-6 from Rs. 49-7-3 after deducting Rs. 25 per cent. as collection charges.
3033	Pargana ditto, estate Pakurdona ...	4·37 0 0	26 8 6	The revenue of this mahal has been fixed at Rs. 26-8-6 from Rs. 35-5-9 after deducting Rs. 25 per cent as collection charges.
3051	Pargana Dhekia Basar, estate Munibgarh.	0 1 6·612	To be sold revenue-free.	To be sold revenue-free.

MIDNAPORE COLLECTORATE, the 3rd August 1911.

G. RAINY, Collector.

Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of land, no longer required by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, situated along the Puri line of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway in the district of Puri, will be put up to sale at 2 o'clock on the 15th September 1911, corresponding with the 30th Singha, 1319 Amli, at the Delang Railway Station.

The purchasers of the several plots of land will be subject to the following conditions :—

1st.—The purchaser will have no power to make any excavations on the land nearer than 15 feet from the Railway fencing, or plough the land closer than 3 feet from its foundation.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount must be paid down at once.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount must be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale shall be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government and the lot again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

4th.—The plots of land will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders.

5th.—The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt by the Collector of the orders of the Commissioner confirming the sales.

Consecutive lot number.	Name of district.	Pargana and mauza.	Number of mile on which the land is situate.	Situated on which side of the railway.	Approximate area of lot in acres.	LAND EXCLUDED FROM SALE FROM EACH LOT.		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundary of lot.
						Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.		
					Acres.				
1	Puri ..	Pargana Lembai mauza Delang.	8	North ...	3·14	......	......	From plot Nos. 1521 to 1257.	*North*—By portion of plot No. 1231 and Nos. 1471, 1252, 1260 and 1256. *South*—By portions of plots Nos. 1265, 1261, 1259 and 1257 (Railway land). *East*—By plots Nos. 924, 864 and a portion of No. 865 of mauza Ramchandrapur (Railway land to be sold). *West*—By portion of plot No. 1231 and Nos. 1230 and 1265.
2	Do. ...	Ditto ...	8	South ...	2·82	......	......	From plot Nos. 1524 to 1263.	*North*—By portions of plots Nos. 1524, 1262 and 1525 (Railway lands). *South*—By portions of plots Nos. 1295, 1333, 1334, 1335 and 1336. *East*—By plot No. 923 and portions of plot No. 872 of mauza Ramchandrapur (Railway land to be sold). *West*—By plot No. 1263 and portion of No. 1295.
3	Do. ...	Pargana Lembai, mauza Ramchandrapur.	8 & 9	North ...	4·90	......	......	From plot Nos. 924 to 897.	*North*—By plots Nos. 855, 856, 863, 861, 860, 859, 903, 902, 906 and 911. *South*—By portions of plots Nos. 865, 866, 869, 858, 889, 900, 899, 898, and 897 (Railway land). *East*—By portion of plot No. 2781 of mauza Birboi (Railway land to be sold). *West*—By portion of plot No. 1257 and No. 1521 of mauza Delang (Railway land to be sold).
4	Do. ...	Ditto ...	8 & 9	South ...	2·64	......	......	From plot Nos. 923 to 896.	*North*—By portions of plot Nos. 872, 885, 886, 890, 892, 896 and 897 (Railway land). *South*—By plot Nos. 873, 884, 883, 891, 893 and 895. *East*—By portion of plot Nos. 2781, 1901 and 2777 of mauza Birboi (Railway land to be sold). *West*—By portion of plot No. 1525 of mauza Delang (Railway land to be sold).
5	Do. ...	Birboi ...	9	North ...	6·41	......	......	From plot Nos. 2781 to 390.	*North*—By plot Nos. 1881, 1879, 1878, 365, 366, 388, 389, 403, 402, 407 and portion of No. 412. *South*—By portion of plot Nos. 2781, 1877, 1876, 1875, 392, 400, 399, 393, 410 and 15. *East*—By portion of plot Nos. 412, 413, and 411. *West*—By plot Nos. 925, 910 and portion of No. 897 of mauza Ramchandrapur (Railway land to be sold).
6	Do. ...	Pargana Lembai, mauza Birboi.	9	South ...	4·19	......	......	From 1901 to 2780.	*North*—By portions of plot Nos. 2781, 1882, 1883, 1897, 1890, 1889, 1870, 2519, 1869 and 16 (Railway lands). *South*—By plots Nos. 1902, 1903, 1896, 1892, 1893, 1944, 1945, 1946, 2778 and 2779. *East*—By plot Nos. 1867 and 1865. *West*—By portion of plot Nos. 897 and 923 of mauza Ramchandrapur (Railway land to be sold).

N. GHOSE, Land Acquisition Officer.

Puri Collectorate, the 21st July 1911.

Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of land, no longer required by Government, situated in a length of 12·35 miles of the distributaries in No. 4 subdivision of the Public Works Cossye Division, in the district of Midnapore, will be put up to sale at 11 o'clock on Tuesday, the 26th September 1911, corresponding with the 10th of Aswin 1319 Amli, at the Midnapore Collectorate.

The purchasers of the several plots of land will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—The purchasers will have no power to make any excavations on and nearer than 15 feet from the canal boundary or plough the lands nearer than 3 feet from the same.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount must be paid down at once.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceeds Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount must be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale shall be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the lot again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

4th.—The plots of land will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders.

5th.—The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt by the Collector of the orders of the Commissioner confirming the sale.

Consecutive number. lot	Name of district.	Pargana and mauza.	B. K. C.	Number of mile on which land is situate.	Approximate area of lot in bighas. B. K. C.	Boundary of lot.
1	Midnapore ...	Pargana Khargpur, mauza Radhakishore	2 7 8	Mile No. 1, Gowalara Sub-Branch, Distributary No. I.		
		" Dhokiabazar, mauza Juteserya	0 15 4			
		" Khargpur, mauza Maisa ...	0 4 2			
		" " " Chak Sawrah...	1 12 1			
		" Dhokiabazar, mauza Sankmandal	0 10 6			
			5 9 5	......	5 9 5	
2	Ditto ...	Pargana Khargpur, mauza Radhakishore	3 19 13	Mile No 2, Gowalara Sub-Branch, Distributary No. I.		
		" " " Gowalara ...	3 11 15			
			7 11 12	......	7 11 12	
3	Ditto ...	Pargana Sabang, mauza Kalikakundu ...	11 8 14	Mile No. 4, Branch I, Distributary No. 4.		
		" " " Dewarah ...	0 18 10			
		" " " Baragerya Batitaki.	4 2 15			
		" Khandar, mauza Chak Bahadur	4 14 7			
			21 4 14	......	21 4 14	
4	Ditto ...	Pargana Sabang, mauza Kalikakunda ...	1 4 1	Mile No. 5, Branch I, Distributary No. 4.		
		" " " Dewarah	11 18 12			
		" " " Baragerya Batitaki.	2 8 12			
		" " " Khanbichak ...	0 19 15			
		" " " Bar-Khelna ...	2 17 2			
			19 8 10	......	19 8 10	
5	Ditto ...	Pargana Sabang, mauza Khanbichak ...	2 7 13	Mile No. 6, Branch I, Distributary No. 4.		
		" " " Chota-Khelna ...	10 1 8			
		" " " Gutichak ...	2 6 15			
		" " " Sitarampur ...	1 19 15			
		" " " Tulsichak ...	1 18 5			
			19 14 8	......	19 14 8	
6	Ditto ...	Pargana Sabang, mauza Tulsichak Batitaki.	3 13 12			
		" " " Handol Batitaki	2 2 10			
		" " " Handol	4 18 12			
			10 15 2	......	10 15 2	
7	Ditto ...	Pargana Khargpur, mauza Kukradaha ...	0 17 1	Mile No. 183, Branch Kanchdiha, Distributary No. 2.		
		" Dhekiabazar, " Samudrapur	7 13 2			
		" " " Bar-Sankar	4 15 6			
		" " " Dhaneswarpur.	11 11 4			
			24 16 13	......	24 16 13	
8	Ditto ...	Pargana Khandar, mauza Beldiha ...	6 12 0	Mile No. 4, Branch G 1, Distributary No. 1.		
		" " " Tutranga ...	2 8 2			
			9 0 2	......	9 0 2	
9	Ditto ...	Pargana Julkapur, mauza Gumai ...	1 8 6	Mile No. 6, Branch I, Distributary No. 4.		
		" " " Julkapur ...	1 18 6			
		" " " Bar-Jiban ...	4 4 7			
			7 11 3	......	17 1 8	
10	Ditto ...	Pargana Khandar, mauza Moglanichak ...	7 5 12	Mile No. 2, Branch I, Distributary No. 4.	7 5 12	
11	Ditto	Pargana Khandar, mauza Moglanichak	2 10 11	Mile No. 9, Branch I, Distributary No. 4.		
		" " " "	0 15 1			
		" " " Dhaneswarpur Batitaki.	1 1 11			
		" " " Dhaneswarpur	0 13 9			
		" Julkapur, " Natuna ...	8 2 10			
		" " " Benyadighi ...	0 5 11			
			13 9 5	......	13 9 5	

Consecutive lot number.	Name of district.	Pargana and mauza.	B. K. C.	Number of mile on which land is situate.	Approximate area of lot in bighas. B. K. C.	Boundary of lot.
12	Midnapore ...	Pargana Julkapur, mauza Benyadighi ..	4 11 0			
		" " " Andulia ...	6 9 0			
		" " " Paikan ...	0 18 15			
		" " " Gumai ...	1 3 6			
		" " " Andulia Batituki.	1 1 0			
			14 3 5	......	14 3 5	
13	Ditto ...	Pargana Dhekiabazar, mauza Rambhadrapur.	2 3 5	Distributary No. 2A.		
		" " " Keshpur ...	8 4 15			
		" " " Radhakrishnapur.	3 18 2			
		" " " Maharajpur	3 12 6			
		" " " Mirzapur ...	4 18 11			
		" " " Chaksar ...	0 11 11			
			23 4 2	......	23 4 2	
14	Ditto ...	Pargana Shahapur, mauza Chak Asraf ...	2 10 5			
		" " " Chak Manu ...	0 12 1			
			3 2 6	......	3 2 6	
		Total land to be relinquished	... ...		186 17 3	

Midnapore Collectorate, the 2? th July 1911.

K. RAHA, *for* Collector.

Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of land, no longer required by Government, situated along the last 2¼ miles of the Branch Canal distributary No. I, in the district of Midnapore, will be put up to sale at 11 o'clock on Tuesday, the 26th September 1911, corresponding with the 10th of Aswin 1319 Amli, at Midnapore Collectorate.

The purchasers of the several plots of land will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—The purchasers will have no power to make any excavations on and nearer than fifteen feet from the canal boundary or plough the lands nearer than three feet from the same.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount must be paid down at once.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceeds Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount must be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale shall be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the lot again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

4th.—The plots of land will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders.

5th.—The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt by the Collector of the orders of the Commissioner confirming the sale.

Consecutive lot number.	Name of district.	Pargana and mauza.	Number of mile on which land is situate.	Approximate area of lot in bighas. B. K. C.	Boundary of lot.
1	Midnapore ...	Pargana Narsingarh, mauza Bagabhera.	17th and part of 18th mile.	8 9 5	*North and South*—Paddy land of Bhagabhera. *East*—Orissa Trunk Road. *West*—Bengal-Nagpur Railway land in Bagabhera.
2	Ditto ...	Pargana ditto, mauza ditto.	Part of 18th mile ...	1 11 3	*North and South*—Paddy land of Bagabhera. *East*—Bengal-Nagpur Railway land in Bagabhera. *West*—Channel land in Bahurupa.
3	Ditto ...	Pargana ditto, mauza Bahurupa.	Ditto ...	1 11 0	*North and South*—Paddy land of Bahurupa. *East*—Channel land of Padimpur Chak. *West*—Channel land of Bagabhera.
4	Ditto ...	Pargana ditto, mauza Chak Padima.	Ditto ...	5 17 7	*North and South*—Paddy land of Chak Padima. *East*—Channel land of Bahurupa. *West*—Channel land of Chak Tamakula.
5	Ditto ...	Pargana ditto, mauza Tamakula.	Ditto ...	7 0 12	*North and South*—Paddy land of Chak Tamakula. *East and West*—Channel land of Padima Chak.
6	Ditto ...	Pargana ditto, mauza Jalipadima Chak.	Part of 19th mile ...	12 1 3	*North and South*—Paddy land of Chak Padima. *East*—Channel land in Chak Tamakula. *West*—Channel land in Fulgerya.
7	Ditto ...	Pargana ditto, mauza Fulgerya.	Ditto ...	8 18 10	*North*—Channel land of mauza Tala. *South*—Channel land of Jalipadima Chak. *East and West*—Paddy land in Fulgerya.
8	Ditto ...	Pargana ditto, mauza Tala.	Part of 19th and 20th mile.	3 14 2	*North*—Paddy land of mauza Tala. *South*—Channel land of Fulgerya. *East and West*—Paddy land of Tala.
		Total area to be relinquished	...	49 3 8	

Midnapore Collectorate, the 28th July 1911.

K. RAHA, *for* Collector.

Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of land, no longer required by Government, situated at Parmanandapur pargana Khargpur, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, in the district of Midnapore, will be put up to sale at 11 o'clock on Tuesday, the 26th September 1911, corresponding with the 10th Aswin 1319 Amli, at the Midnapore Collectorate—

The purchasers of the several plots of land will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—The purchasers will have no power to make any excavations on the land nearer than fifteen feet from the railway boundary, or to plough the lands nearer than three feet from the same.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount must be paid down at once.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount must be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the 15th day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale shall be cancelled the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the lot again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

4th.—The plots of land will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders.

5th.—The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt by the Collectors of the orders of the Commissioner confirming the sales.

Consecutive lot number.	Name of district.	Pargana and mauza.	Number of mile on which land is situate.	Approximate area of lot in bighas and in acres.	Boundary of lot.
1	Midnapore ...	Pargana Khargpur, village Oyalipur changed to village Parmanandapur.	......	B. K. C. 69 18 5¾	*North*—Lands of Rajani Samit and Chintamani Jana of Keshpal. *South*—Lands of Durga Das Chakravarti, Guru Prasad Ghosh and Kenaram Paria of Oyalipur. *East*—Bund (embankment). *West*—The Cossye river.
		Total area to be relinquished	...	69 18 5¾	

Midnapore Collectorate, the 28th July 1911.

K. RAHA, *for* Collector.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF BENGAL

for the week ending 29th August 1911.

LIABILITIES.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up		2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		1,79,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	Rs. 86,41,593 12 11			
Ditto ditto at Branches	,, 1,26,01,384 8 10	2,12,42 980	5	9
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ..		16,08,21,870	4	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.		10,39,865	6	0
Sundries		11,55,275	6	3
Rupees ...		22,21,59,491	6	6

ASSETS.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities		2,65,53,710	0	0
Other authorized Investments		53,95,497	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities		3,71,49 8 7	7	11
Accounts of Credit on ditto ditto ...		3,96,70 508	8	10
Bills discounted and purchased...		2,95,11,599	7	3
Balances with other Banks		87,53,541	12	4
Bullion		....		
Dead Stock		22,95,860	1	6
Stamps		12,088	4	3
Sundries		2,99,130	1	1
		14,45,52,872	6	2
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office*	Rs. 2,62,62,187 12 10			
Cash & Currency Notes at Branches†	,, 5,13,44,931 3 6	7,76,07,119	0	4
Rupees ...		22,21,59,491	6	6

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs., value	Rs.	3,78 270	0	0
† Do. do. do.	,,	5,20,545	0	0
	,,	8,98,815	0	0

Rate for Demand Loans, 4 per cent. from 1st September.

Percentage 42·11.

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 31st August 1911.

J. B. SPIGGS, Offg. Chief Accountant.

H. H. Y WARREN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

(1243—1)

Notice of Deaths sent to the Administrator-General of Bengal under section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported, and when.	REMARKS.
Mr. Alfred William McMannes, late Deputy Superintendent of Telegraphs, Bareilly.	District Hospital, Bareilly.	26th May 1911 ...	District Judge, Bareilly, on 18th July 1911.	No Will left by the deceased. The Administrator-General is not required by law to represent the estate, the assets being less than Rs. 1,000 in value.
Mr. P. Smith, a fire-arms repairer.	......	28th July " ...	Judge, Moulmein, on 28th July 1911.	Not known whether the deceased has left any Will. The value of his estate is under Rs. 1,000. The Administrator-General will not interfere in the matter.
Mr. Edwin Harrold Brooks, an apprentice Boiler-maker, N.-W. Railway Workshop.	Albert Victor Hospital, Lahore.	28th June " ...	District Judge, Lahore, on 4th August 1911.	The brother of the deceased intends to administer the estate.
Mr. Frederick Samuell Bell, late Extra Assistant Superintendent, No. 10, Survey of India Party.	Maymyo ...	17th " " ...	District Judge, Mandalay, on 27th July 1911.	No Will of the deceased has been found. His sisters intend to take out Letters of Administration to the estate, and they have addressed the District Judge on this subject.
Lieutenant William Haywood	Naini Tal ...	12th " " ...	District Judge, Kumaun Division, on 16th August 1911.	The deceased has left a Will appointing his widow as Executrix, who has applied for Probate.
Mr. J. E. C. Ambrose, late Telegraphist.	Bankipur ...	11th Aug. " ...	District Judge, Patna, on 16th August 1911.	he property left by the deceased is of small value, and he has made a dying declaration to the effect that all his property should go to his mother.
Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Arthur Meriwether, late of 7th Hariana Lancers.	Gulmarg ...	11th July 1910 ...	Special Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir and District Judge on 22nd July 1911.	The deceased has left a Will appointing his brother as Executor, who is taking out Probate.
Mr. John Thomas, Telegraphist, Government Telegraph Office, Agra.	Civil Hospital, Agra.	31st May 1911 ..	District Judge, Agra, on 28th June 1911.	The property belonging to the estate has been made over to the deceased's sister, Mrs. Emily Samuel. She has been appointed Administratrix to the estate.
Mr. Osbourne, late Assistant School Master, Christ Church School, Jabalpur.	Naini Tal ...	......	District Judge, Jabalpur, on 17th August 1911.	No Will of the deceased has been found. The value of the estate is below Rs. 1,000. The Administrator-General will not move in the matter.
Mr. T. C. Edwards, I.C.S. ...	......	4th July 1911 ...	District Judge, Agra, on 1st August 1911.	It is understood that the deceased has left a Will appointing his widow sole Executrix, but she has not yet applied for Probate. Further report from the District Judge is awaited.
Mr. H. J. Smith, Manager, Court of Wards, Aligarh.	......	......	District Judge, Aligarh, on 21st August 1911.	The deceased has left a Will which is in possession of his son, Captain H. H. Smith. It is believed that he will apply for administration to the estate.

HENRY T. HYDE, *Administrator-General of Bengal.*

No. 3, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA, *the 26th August 1911.*

In the Court of the District Judge of Cuttack.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act (IV of 1882), and of the Sri Radhakristobilash Provident Company, Limitted.

MISC. CASE No. 23 of 1911.

THE Court of the District Judge of Cuttack has, by an order, dated the 13th day of July 1911, appointed Babu Kanailal Das, Sharistadar of the 2nd Court of the Munsif at Puri, to be Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company.

Dated this 7th day of August 1911.

L. C. ADAMI, District Judge.

(1225—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Cuttack.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act (IV of 1882) and of the Sri Radhakrito Bilas Provident Company, Limited, Puri.

MISCELLANEOUS CASE No. 23 OF 1911.

THE creditors of the abovenamed Company are required, on or before the 22nd day of September 1911, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their attorneys, if any, to Babu Kanailal Das, Sharistadar of the 2nd Court of the Munsif at Puri and Official Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are, by their attorneys or pleaders, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the Court of the District Judge of Cuttack at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

The 29th day of October 1911 at 11 o'clock is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Dated the 7th day of August 1911.

L. C. ADAMI, District Judge.

(1226—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 166 OF 1911.

Re Monmotho Nath Dey, of No 98, Boloram Dey Street, in the town of Calcutta, inhabitant, without any service, *ex parte* the debtor.

ON the 4th day of July 1911, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 29th day of August 1911.

C. E. GREY, Official Assignee of Calcutta.

(1240—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 197 OF 1911.

Re Modhusoodan Shah Chowdhury and Durga Charan Shah Chowdhury, carrying on business with Gopi Lall Shah Chowdhury, Sook Lal Shah Chowdhury and Jamini Sundary Chowdhuranee and others (whose names are at present not known to the said creditors) in co-partnership under the name and style of Issur Udai Chand Chander Sekhar Shah, No. 88, Sovabazar Street, in Calcutta, aforesaid.

Ex parte Sodasook Kotary and others, the creditors.

ON the 16th day of August 1911, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 29th day of August 1911.

C. E. GREY, Official Assignee of Calcutta.
(1239—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 200 OF 1911.

Re Hiranya Kumar Mitter, formerly residing at No. 250, Bowbazar Street, in the town of Calcutta, and at present residing at No. 36, Scott's Lane, in Calcutta, aforesaid, without occupation, *ex parte* the debtor.

ON the 22nd day of August 1911 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 29th day of August 1911.

C. E. GREY, Official Assignee of Calcutta.
(1238—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 206 OF 1911.

Re Ganga Prashad, residing at No. 9, Mullik Street, in the town of Calcutta, and Hur Prashad, residing at No 9, Mullik Street, aforesaid, but at present residing at Hathras, in the district of Aligarh, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, both lately carrying on business as merchants and commission agents at No. 9 Mullik Street, aforesaid, and at Patna, in the district of Patna, under the name, style and firm of Gopi Nath Gulzari Lal, and at Hathras, aforesaid, under the name, style and firm of Ganga Prasad Khem Sen, and both of them at present without employment, *ex-parte* the debtors.

ON the 28th day of August 1911, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 2nd day of September 1911.

C. E. GREY, Official Assignee of Calcutta.
(1261—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 207 OF 1911.

Re Banku Behary Dass, residing at No. 6, Patuatolla Lane, in the town of Calcutta, and lately carrying on business as dealer in teakwood at No. 186, Amherst Street, in Calcutta, aforesaid, in co-partnership with Abinash Chunder Chatterjee under the name, style and firm of A. C. Chatterjee & Co., and at present without any occupation, *ex parte* the debtor.

ON the 28th day of August 1911, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 31st day of August 1911.

C. E. GREY, Official Assignee of Calcutta.
(1253—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 208 OF 1911.

Re Butto Kristo Dutt, of No. 133-3, Manicktolla Street, in the town of Calcutta, at present a prisoner in the Civil side of the Presidency Jail, and Manmatha Nath Dey, residing at No. 133-3, Manicktolla Street, aforesaid, by occupation nil, who lately carried on business of flour mill jointly with Sreemati Premmoyee as executors of the estate of Banamali Nawn, deceased, under the name, style and firm of Banamali Nawn & Co., at No. 2, Bethune Row, in Calcutta, aforesaid, *ex parte* the debtors

ON the 28th day of August 1911, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 31st day of August 1911.

C. E. GREY, Official Assignee of Calcutta.
(1251—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 209 OF 1911.

Re Bhagsing Narainsing Advani, residing at No. 1-1, Mission Row, in the town of Calcutta, and carrying on business at the same place as Tobacconist under the name and style of Pistis and Polikanos, *ex parte* the debtor.

ON the 29th day of August 1911, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 31st day of August 1911.

C. E. GREY, Official Assignee of Calcutta.
(1252—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

DISTRICT 24-PARGANAS

In the Court of the District Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 105 OF 1910

In the matter of Tulsicharan Das, son of late Kanai Lal Das of 9-1-1, Gangadhar Banerjee Lane, of Kidderpore, district 24-Parganas, applicant, debtor.

PURSUANT to a petition dated the 23rd December 1910, and on reading the said petition and hearing the Pleader for the said applicant, it was ordered on 3rd July 1911 that the debtor be and the said debtor was hereby adjudged insolvent. The 11th September 1911 is fixed for the creditors to prove their debts.

Dated this the 16th day of August 1911.

T. W. RICHARDSON, District Judge.

(1146—1—1197)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

(*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*)

In the Court of the District Judge of Nadia.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 14 OF 1911.

In the matter of Kshetra Nath Ghosh, son of late Rup Chand Ghosh, by caste Goala, by profession unemployed, of Chhatimtala, police-station Damurhada, district Nadia.

PURSUANT to a petition dated 18th May 1911, and on reading the application for the said Kshetra Nath Ghosh and hearing the pleader for him on 18th July 1911, it is ordered that the debtor be and the same debtor was hereby adjudged insolvent. The 20th September is fixed for the creditors to prove their debts.

S. C. MALLIK, District Judge.

Krishnagar, the 29th August 1911. (1267—1—1213)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907.*]

In the Court of the District Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 101 OF 1910.

In the matter of Birgut Khan, son of Mohammed Gaus Khan, of Sauda_arputty, Chitpur, district 24-Parganas, applicant, debtor

PURSUANT to a petition, dated the 20th December 191 , and on reading the said petition and hearing the pleader for the said applicant, it was ordered on 17th July 1911 that the debtor be and the said debtor was hereby adjudged insolvent.' The 18th September 1911 is fixed for the creditors to prove their debts

Dated this the 26th day of August 1911.

T. W. RICHARDSON, District Judge.

(1213—1—1222)

In the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpur at Ranchi.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 5 OF 1911.

In the matter of Bakar Ali Khan, son of Nazar Ali Khan, deceased, residing at Palhe Kalan, tappe Imli, thana Patan, district Palamau.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent, and that his case has been fixed for the 30th day of October 1911.

D. H KINGSFORD,

Judicial Commissioner, Chota Nagpur.

Judicial Commissioner's Office, Chota Nagpur, the 28th August 1911. (1241—1—1204)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to his creditors that the insolvency petition of Jogendranath Banerji and Mahendranath Banerji *alias* Kudiram Banerji of Khatra, thana Domjur, district Hooghly, has been admitted by this Court as No. 62 of 1911, and that the 12th September 1911 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

T. S. MACPHERSON, District Judge.

Chinsura, the 12th July 1911. (946—1—1220)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, that the petition of Shama Charan Bhar, son of late Srinath Chandra Bhar, and Bhudhari Kundu, son of late Ramdayal Kundu, of Salikha, thana Howrah, district Hooghly, has been admitted by this Court as No. 75 of 1911, and that the 28th October has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

A C. MUKHARJI, Sub-Judge in charge.

Chinsura, the 31st August 1911. (1244—1—1205)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, that the petition of Bachraddi Mallik, son of late Ataulla Mallik, of Basubati, thana Singhur, district Hooghly, has been admitted by this Court as No. 63 of 1911, and that the 14th September 1911 has been fixed for the hearing thereof

A. C. MUKHARJI, Sub-Judge in charge.

Chinsura the 31st August 1911. (1245—1—1209)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 40 OF 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Fuzley Huq Mallik, of Ramchandrapur, thana Domjur, district Hooghly, was, on the 12th August 1911, adjudged an insolvent. The 25th October has been fixed for framing a schedule of debts and creditors. Claimants should prove their claims on that date.

A. C. MUKHARJI, Sub-Judge in charge.

Chinsura, the 31st August 1911 (1246—1—1206)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF THE DATE OF HEARING OF AN INSOLVENCY PETITION.

[*Section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

DISTRICT MIDNAPORE.

In the Court of the District Judge at Midnapore.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 15 OF 1911.

WHEREAS Alfred Leopold Walton, Guard, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Khargpur, has applied to this Court, by a petition, dated 8th August of 1911, to be declared an insolvent under the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, and the following names appear in the list of creditors filed by the aforesaid debtor, this is to give notice that the Court has fixed the 11th day of September 1911, for the hearing of the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtor. If any one desire to be represented in the matter should attend in person or by duly instructed pleader. The particulars of the debt alleged in the petition to be due are as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Madho Prosad and Ram Das... ...	1,391	0	0
G. V. Mascarenhas & Co. ...	212	0	0
Tilock Chaud, Contractor ...	100	0	0
W. Dammarum	20	0	0
Kala Panda	100	0	0
Messrs. G. F. Kellner & Co. ...	56	5	8

J. CORNES, District Judge, Midnapore.

Midnapore, the 31st August 1911. (1184—1—1211)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF THE DATE OF HEARING OF AN INSOLVENCY PETITION.

[*Section 19 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907*]

DISTRICT MIDNAPORE.

In the Court of the District Judge of Midnapore

INSOLVENCY PETITION No 17 OF 1911.

WHEREAS Rama Nath Nandi of Baramasir, town Midnapore, has applied to this Court, by a petition dated 14th August 1911, to be declared an insolvent under the Provincial Insolvency Act, II of 1907, and the following names appear in the list of creditors filed by the said debtor, this is to give notice that the Court has fixed the 16th day of September 1911 for the hearing of the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtor If any one desire to be represented in the matter should attend in person or by duly instructed pleader The particulars of the debt alleged in the petition to be due are as follows:—

			Rs.
Sriram Chandra Piri	...	...	75
Krittibas Dev	...	...	62
Pannalal Marwari	...	...	108
Nathuram Marwari	...	...	72
Haradhon Kundu	...	...	64
Dayal harian Dey and Bhaktabangsa Dey, minors, by their guardian mother Srimatya Gyanada Dasi	...	...	48
Srimatya Saradamoyi Dasi	...	...	26
Sasibhusan Kundu	...	...	22
Tiloram Kor	...	...	44
Ajodhyalal Mullick	...	...	20
Sasibhusan Kar	...	...	60

J. CRERAR, District Judge.

Midnapore, the 28th August 1911. (1247—1—1207)

In the Court of the District Judge of Manbhum Sambalpur.

(*Notice under clause 7 of section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907*)

INSOLVENCY CASE No 4 OF 1911.

MON MOHAN SARDAR son of late Goberdhon Sardar, of Ruchap, pargana Barabhum taraf Tinsaya, district Manbhum, has been adjudged to be an insolvent by this Court on the 27th July 1911. The 29th September 1911 is fixed for the creditors to nominate a receiver for the insolvent's estate

S. N. MITRA Offg District Judge.

Purulia, the 30th August 1911. (1103—1—1210)

In the Court of the District Judge of Murshidabad

INSOLVENCY CASE No 22 OF 1911.

(*Act III of 1907*)

In the matter of Ram Charan Das son of late Balaram Das of Koyadanga Division Suti, district Murshidabad.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent, and his case has been fixed for hearing on the 27th October 1911.

S. K. GHOSH, Offg. District Judge.

Berhampore, the 31st August 1911.

(1263—1—1215)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of Muzaffarpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 15 of 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Bhagirath Ram, son of Sheogovind Ram, resident of mauza Rattanmala, Post Office Bagaha, district Champaran, has, by an order of this Court dated 28th August 1911, been adjudged to be an insolvent, and the Nazir of this Court has been appointed Receiver of his property

B. A. COLLINS, District Judge.

Muzaffarpur, the 30th August 1911.

(1250—1—1208)

In the Court of the District Judge of Muzaffarpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 22 OF 1911.

In the matter of Lachmi Prasad, son of Parsan Ram, resident of mahalla Ganj Bettia, district Champaran, applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned that the insolvency petition of abovenamed applicant has been admitted by this Court, and that the 1st November 1911 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

B. A. COLLINS, District Judge.

Muzaffarpur, the 1st September 1911.

(1264—1—1217)

In the Court of the District Judge of Muzaffarpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 24 OF 1911.

In the matter of Debi Ram, son of Peryag Sah, resident of Bagaha, pargana Majhowa, district Champaran, applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned that the insolvency petition of the abovenamed applicant has been admitted by this Court, and that the 15th September 1911 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

B. A. COLLINS, District Judge.

Muzaffarpur, the 1st September 1911

(1265—1—1218)

In the Court of the District Judge of Muzaffarpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 23 of 1911.

In the matter of Bhugwani Dass, son of Chuni Lal, resident of Manika, Chakla Nai, district Muzaffarpur, applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned that the insolvency petition of abovenamed applicant has been admitted by this Court and that the 15th September 1911 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

B A. COLLINS, District Judge.

Muzaffarpur, the 1st September 1911.

(1266—1—1219)

In the Court of the District Judge of Purnea.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 8 OF 1911.

In the matter of the application of Basant Sahu, son of Karay Sahu, deceased, and Ram Kishen Sahu, son of Basant Sahu, of mauza Pothia, pargana Dharampur, thana Kora, district Purnea, applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned that the abovenamed applicants have applied to this Court to be declared insolvents, and that the case has been fixed for the 9th September 1911 for hearing.

S. S. SKINNER, District Judge.

Purnea Judge's Office, the 30th August 1911.

(1260—1—1214)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 63 OF 1911.

Sheikh Nur Mahammed, son of late Sheikh Abdul, of Beliaghatta, district 24-Parganas, applicant.

To (1) Srimati Nurjan Bibi, of Narikeldanga, (2) Srimati Kulsam Bibi, of Karea, (3) Sheik Abdul Khalil, of Fulbagan (4) Sheikh Bakati, of Beliaghata, (5) Sheikh Abdul Kusid, of Sealdah, district 24-Parganas, creditors.

ON the 7th day of August 1911, it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 11th day of September 1911, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

T. W. RICHARDSON, District Judge.

Alipore, the 22nd August 1911.

(1183—1—1225)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 92 OF 1911.

Ram Lal Bag son of Iswar Chandra Bag, of Nischindipur, thana Budge-Budge, district 24-Parganas, applicant.

To (1) Satyaram Missor, (2) Chandra Singh, (3) Rajkrista Chakravarty, (4) Ganes Chandra Dnari, (5) Sreemati Desi Dasi, all of thana Budge-Budge, district 24-Parganas, creditors.

ON the 7th day of August 1911, it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 11th day of September 1911, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

T. W. RICHARDSON, District Judge.

Alipur the 22nd August 1911. (1184—1—1221)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 95 OF 1911.

Hafezuddin, son of late Kalimulla, of 88, Tiljala 1st Lane, thana Ballygunge, district 24-Parganas, applicant.

To (1) Jinnat Bibi, (2) Golamuddin Khan, (3) Golam Rahaman Sarkar, (4) Mawla Bux, of thana Ballygunge, district 24-Parganas, creditors.

ON the 21st day of August 1911 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 30th day of October 1911, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

T. W. RICHARDSON, District Judge.

Alipore, the 26th August 1911. (1208—1—1226)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 100 OF 1911.

Sheikh Ali Hossain Miya *alias* Sheikh Ali Sheikh Miya, son of late Sheikh Maina Bux Miya, of Tollygunge, district 24-Parganas, applicant.

To (1) Rajanikanta Dutta, (2) Kanailal Mistri, (3) Rahamat Khan, of Tollygunge, (4) Karim Bux Miya, (5) Amir Miya, (6) Abdul Muhammad Khan, of Tittaghur, district 24-Parganas, creditors.

ON the 14th day of August 1911. it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 30th day of October 1911, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

T. W. RICHARDSON, District Judge.

Alipore, the 24th August 1911.

(1210—1—1227)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 102 OF 1911.

Sitanath Ghosh, son of late Premchand Ghosh of Baikantapur, thana Sonarpur, district 24-Parganas, applicant.

To (1) Bidhubhusan Choudhury of Malinpara, (2) Radhanath Ghosh of Palasay, (3) Totaram Mati (4) Panchmani Dasi (5) Umes Chandra Mati of Baikantapur, (6) Gurucharan Mandal of Raghunathpur, (1) Jatindranath Banerjee (2) Tarakrishna Naskar of Beliaghata, (7) Rajkumar Singh, (8) Ramlal Singh (9) Sibcharan Dewan (10) Gopal Chandra Ghosh of Calcutta, creditors.

ON the 21st day of August 1911 it was ordered, that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 6th day of November 1911 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court at that date.

T. W. RICHARDSON, District Judge.

Alipur, the 26th August 1911. (1211—1—1228)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of 24-Parganas

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 103 OF 1911.

Charles Mortimer Young of Narikeldanga, thana Beliaghata, district 24-Parganas, applicant.

To (1) Thakur Prosad Lall, (3) Hari Charan Lall, (4) Jahurmal Marwari, (5) Meghraj, (6) Jugal Lal Shao and others, (7) Hardwary Mall, (8) Bajnath of Asansol, (2) Basardas Marwari of Jamalpur, district Bhagalpur, creditors.

ON the 21st day of August 1911 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 3 th day of October 1911, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

T. W RICHARDSON, District Judge.

Alipur, the 26th August 1911. (1212 1 1224)

Notice.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 6 OF 1911.

Sita Ram and others, petitioners

WHEREAS Sita Ram, son of Bangali Ram, deceased, Gangabishnuram, son of Bhagiram, deceased, and Lachman Ram, son of Gangabishnuram, aforesaid, by caste Kasarwanibania, by occupation clothes trader and money-lending and cultivator, residents of mauza Seoganj, appertaining to mauza Surajpura, pargana Danwar, thana Bikramganj, post office Surajpura, zilla Shahabad, have applied to this Court by a petition dated 10th July 1911 to be declared an insolvent under the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907 and has therein stated that Halowan Singh *alias* Halowanpershad Singh, of Dumraon, pargana Bhojpur, thana and post office Dumraon, zilla Shahabad, (2) Bandhopershad Sahu (3) Raghunathpershad Sahu, (4) Babu Gobindpershad Sahu, (5) Bindeswaripershad Sahu and (6) Kandhaya Sahu of mauza Dumri, pargana Bhojpur, thana Dumraon, post office Dumri, zilla Shahabad, (7) Babu Baldeonarayan Singh, at present residing at Surajpura, pargana Danwar, thana Bikramganj post office Surajpura zilla Shahabad (8) Sheusahai Kosorwani, of Jagdispur, pargana Behia thana and post office Jagdispur, zilla Shahabad, (9) Siri Ranee Saheba, Ranee Sakunlakar Saheba of Surajpura, pargana Danwar, thana Bikramganj post office Surajpura, zilla Shahabad, (10) Babu Pordip Singh of Raghee, pargana Pawar, thana Sandes, post office Ekmari, zilla Shahabad, (11) Ramnarean Ram Sunderpershad of Dumraon, pargana Bhojpur, thana and post office Dumraon, zilla Shahabad, (12) Poryagram of Dumraon, pargana Bhojpur thana and post office Dumraon, zilla Shahabad, (13) Babu Sheupersad Singh of Borohpur, pargana Bhojpur, thana and post office Borohpur, zilla Shahabad, (14) Dudhnath Panday of Kusmohra, pargana Danwar, thana Bikramganj, post office Surajpura, zilla Shahabad, (15) Seri Kaneamoyea of Surajpura, pargana Danwar, thana Bikramganj, post office Surajpura, zilla Shahabad, (16) Radha Kishunchaubay of Batmu, pargana Danwar, thana Bikramganj, post office Surajpura, zilla Shahabad, (17) Ramtahal Ram, of Dumraon, pargana Bhojpur, thana and post office Dumraon, zilla Shahabad, (18) Dawapanday of Kusamhora, pargana Danwar, thana Bikramganj, post office Surajpura zilla Shahabad, (19) Ramchandor Upadhoa of Isarpurr, pargana Danwar, thana Bikramganj, post office Surajpura, zilla Shahabad, (20) Babu Modh pershad and Besornath of Benares, mohala Kochorigali, post office Kochorigali, zilla Benares, (21) Damodar Upadhea of Koraon, pargana Danwar, thana Bikramganj, post office Surajpura, zilla Shahabad, (22) Kaniram Ganpatram of town Arrah, mohalla chawk, thana and post office Arrah, (23) Saworathram Ramsaran Ram, at present residing at Jagdispur, pargana Behea, thana and post office Jagdispur, zilla Shahabad, (24) Jit Singh of Borhapur, Abujit Singh of Borhapur, pargana Bhojpur, thana and post office Borhapur, zilla Shahabad, are creditors of the aforesaid petitioners. This is to give notice that the Court has fixed 19th September 1911 for hearing of the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtors. If there be other creditors and if they desire to be represented in the matter they should attend in person or by duly instructed pleader by the above date.

G. J. MONAHAN, District Judge.

Shahabad Judge's Court, the 9th August 1911.

(1121—1—1216)

AMULYA CHANDRA CHATTERJI, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court.
(1?7—4—1192)

BAIKUNTHA NATH DUTT, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil High Court, Calcutta.
(1279—4—1208)

BHABATARAN LAHIRI, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta.
(129—4—1173)

BIMAL CHANDRA GHOSE intends to be enrolled as Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta
(1189—4—1161)

BISWANATH SINHA, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta.
(1232—4—1177)

DURGA CHARAN BANERJEA, M.A., B.L., Attorney-at-Law, intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta. (1277—4—1199)

GIRIJA PRASANNA SANYAL, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta.
(128?—4—1175)

JATINDRA MOHAN GHOSE, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta.
(1231—4—1176)

JAMINIKANTA MOOKERJEE, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta.
(282—4—1228)

JITENDRALAL BANNERJEE, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court.
(128—4—1229)

JOGESH CHANDRA GUPTA, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta.
(126?—4—1201)

JYOTI PRASAD CHATTERJI, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta.
(1248—4—1213)

NRIPENDRA NATH ROY, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta.
(120—4—1187)

PRAFULLA CHANDRA BOSE, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta.
(1278—4—1200)

RAJENDRA LAL ROY, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta.
(127—4—1174)

RAMESH CHANDRA MITRA, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta.
(123?—4—1172)

SUDHANSUSEKHAR MUKHERJI, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court.
(1242—4—1196)

SURESH CHANDRA DAS, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta.
(1?70—4—1202)

SURENDRANATH DAS GUPTA, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta.
(1286—4—1193)

Wanted

BY the District Board of Shahabad one Overseer on Rs. 80 per mensem rising on approved service to Rs. 100 by annual increments of Rs. 5, *plus* Rs. 30 per mensem for conveyance allowance and mileage according to section III, Chapter LII, of the Civil Service Regulations.

None need apply who is not qualified according to Bengal Government Notification No. 383-L.S.-G., dated 20th December 1901.

Applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, should be sent to the Chairman, District Board, Shahabad, Arrah, up to the 26th September 1911.

The successful candidate will be required to serve for one year on probation.

HEERA LALL CHATTERJI,
Offg. District Engineer, Shahabad.

Arrah, the 25th August 1911. (1203—4)

Wanted

AN Accountant and Head Clerk for the District Engineer's office at Bhagalpur. Salary Rs 60 rising by annual increments of Rs. 5 to Rs. 90. No one need apply who has not passed the Accountantship Examination and has not experience of work in a District Board's or District Engineer's office. Candidates should state their age.

Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to the 18th of September 1911.

The selected candidate will be required to join on the 1st of November 1911.

E. L. L. HAMMOND,
Chairman, District Board, Bhagalpur.

Bhagalpur, the 29th August 1911. (1249—2)

Midnapore District Board.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates to fill one vacancy as Sub-Overseer on the District Engineer's staff under the Midnapore District Board.

The pay of the post is Rs 2 per month. Travelling allowance is Rs. 0 per month.

Selected candidate will be on probation for six months in the first instance before confirmation of appointment.

None but those qualified under rule (4), page 280 of the Bengal Local Self-Government hand-book need apply.

Candidates will submit applications in own hand-writing detailing qualifications and record of experience (if any).

The application to be sent in a registered cover endorsed "application for appointment as Sub-Overseer," and should be accompanied by two copies of recent testimonials, and a certificate from a Magistrate as to character and ability to ride a horse; and should reach undersigned on or before noon on the 20th September 1911.

SITAL PROSAD GHOSH,
Vice-Chairman, Midnapore District Board.

The 1st September 1911. (127?—1)

Notice

IS hereby given that in accordance with Municipal Department—Local Self-Government Circular No. 67.—L.S.-G., dated the 6th May 1910, four Sanitary Inspectors are required by the District Board of Patna on a salary of Rs. 50 a month each, *plus* a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 15 per month.

2. Candidates for employment must possess the qualifications of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, and be physically fit for out-door duties and able to ride.

3. The appointments will be subject to the condition that the officers appointed will be required to undergo a course of special training in Sanitation and Elementary Surveying, that may hereafter be laid down by Government.

4. Applications, stating qualifications and age with copies of diplomas and certificates, will be received by the undersigned in sealed covers, superscribed "Application for the post of Sanitary Inspector" till the 15th September 1911.

D. WESTON, Chairman, District Board, Patna.

Bankipore, the 31st August 1911. (1262—1)

Currency Notes.

THE following Currency Notes of the Calcutta Circle are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Notes wholly destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of claimant
W 480 & 447 of 1910-11	VA 90 50917	100	Gudar Mallah, C/o Babu Ram Datt Rai, Mukhtear, Steamer Ghat, Ghazipur.
	VA 91 05998	100	

M. A. HAYES
for Assistant Comptroller-General,
in charge Paper Currency.

Paper Currency Department, the 19th August 1911.

Lost.

THE Government Promissory Note No. 021838 of the 3½ per cent of 1879 for Rs 500, originally standing in the name of Surendranath Dey, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favor of Sarat Chandra Basu, certificate-holder, estate Surendranath Dey, empowered to draw interest only. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—Sarat Chandra Basu, certificate-holder, estate Surendranath Dey, empowered to draw interest only.

Residence—24, Russa Road (North), Bhowanipore.

(1215—8—1196)

Lost.

THE Government Promissory Notes Nos. 212229 and 21[illegible] of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 1,00[illegible], respectively, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Giribala Dassi, the proprietress, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—Giribala Dassi.

Residence—Care of Surendra Nath Chandra, Ahamadpur Post Office, district Birbhum. (1216—8—1194)

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Straits Settlements	Saturday	7 30 „
South Africa	9th Sept.	6-30 „

* On other days correspondence for China, Japan and Australasian Colonies is despatched to Tuticorin, so that it may proceed by the first steamer from Colombo.

C. H. STUART,
Presidency Postmaster.

Dated Calcutta, the 4th September 1911.

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Muntakhab-al-Labab. Part 3. Fasc. 1. By Major T. W. Haig, I.A., at Re. 1.

Tattva Cintamani Didhiti Prokas. Fasc. 1-2. By M. M. Guru Charan Tarkadarsanatirtha, at As. 10 each.
Syainika Sastra. By Mahamahopadhyaya Haraprasad Shastri, at Re. 1.
Tattva Cintamoni Didhiti Vigrity. Fasc. 1. By M. M. Kamakhyanatha Tarkavagisa, at As. 10.
Sundaranandam Kavyam. By M. M. Haraprasad Shastri, at Re. 1.
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Nyayasarah. By M. M. Satish Chandra Vidyabhusana, at Rs. 2.
Six Buddhist Nyaya Tracts. By M. M. Haraprasad Shastri, at As. 10.
Mohabhasyapradipodyata. Vol. 4. Fasc. 1. By Pandit Bahuvallava Shastri, at Re. 1-4 each.
Rasarnavam. Fasc. 3. By Dr. P. C. Roy, at Re. 1-4.
Yoga Sastra. Fasc. 3. By Sri Vijaya Dharma Suri, at Re. 1-4.
Vidhana Parijata. Vol. 2. Fasc. 4. By Pandit Taraprasanna Vidyaratna, at Re. 1-4.
Catapatha Brahmana. Vol. 7. Fasc. 4-5. By Acharya Satyavrata Samsrami, at As. 10 each.
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Tadhkira-Khushnaveshan. By Maulvi M. Hidayet Husain, Lecturer in Arabic and Persian, Presidency College, Calcutta, at Re. 1.
Maasir-i-Rahimi. Pt. 1. Fasc. 1. By Maulvi M. Hidayet Husain, Lecturer in Arabic and Persian, Presidency College, Calcutta, at Rs. 2 each.
Marhama-i-Ilali L. Mu-Dila. Fasc. 1. By Dr. E. Denison-Ross, at Re. 1 each.
Persian and Turki Divans of Bayram Khan Khan Khannan. By Dr. E. Denison-Ross, at Re. 1.
Mabani-i-Lughat. By Dr. E. Denison-Ross, at Re. 1-8.

List of Publications issued by the Meteorological Department from 1st January 1911 to 30th June 1911.

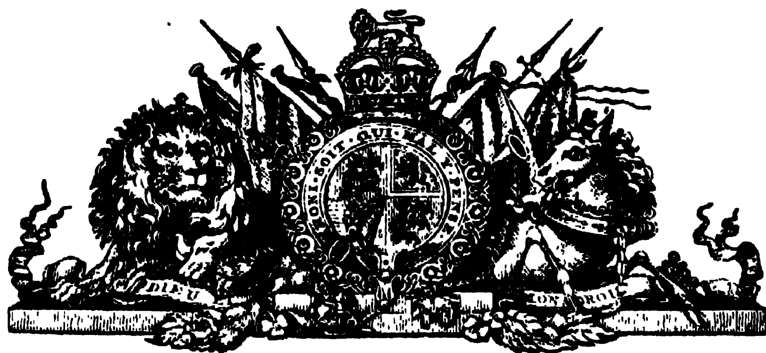
Monthly Weather Review for October to December 1910 and January and February 1911 (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

List of Publications issued by the Meteorological Department during the current Quarter.

Monthly Weather Review for March 1911. (Illustrated by 7 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1.
Monthly Weather Review for April 1911. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1.

List of New Books published by the Geological Survey of India during the weeks ending 22nd July and 5th August 1911.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India. Palæontologia Indica. New Series, Volume III, Memoir No. 4 Carl Diener, Ph. D. Re. 1-12.
Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica. New Series, Volume IV, Memoir No. 1. Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc. London, F. G. S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. Re. 1-4.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1911.

PART IVA.

Proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council assembled under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861, 1892 and 1909.

THE Council met in the Durbar Hall in Belvedere on Wednesday, the 16th August, 1911, at 11 A.M.

Present:

The Hon'ble MR. F. W. DUKE, C.S.I., Acting Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding.*
The Hon'ble MR. F. A. SLACKE, C.S.I., *Vice-President.*
The Hon'ble MR. RAI KISORI LAL GOSWAMI BAHADUR.
The Hon'ble MR. R. T. GREER, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble MR. D. J. MACPHERSON, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. E. W. COLLIN.
The Hon'ble MR. C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE.
The Hon'ble MR. J. H. E. GARRETT.
The Hon'ble MR. T. BUTLER.
The Hon'ble MR. E. P. CHAPMAN.
The Hon'ble MR. J. G. CUMMING.
The Hon'ble MR. H. WHEELER, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. B. K. FINNIMORE.

The Hon'ble MR. S. L. MADDOX.
The Hon'ble MR. B. C. MITRA.

The Hon'ble MR. G. W. KÜCHLER.
The Hon'ble MR. L. F. MORSHEAD.
The Hon'ble MR. C. H. BOMPAS.
The Hon'ble MR. F. L. HALLIDAY, M.V.O., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. C. E. A. W. OLDHAM.
The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID MUHAMMAD, KHAN BAHADUR.
The Hon'ble MR. C. F. PAYNE.
The Hon'ble MR. H. J. HILARY.
The Hon'ble KUMAR SHIBA NANDAN PRASAD SINGH.
The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU.
The Hon'ble RAI SITA NATH RAY BAHADUR.
The Hon'ble LT.-COL. G. GRANT-GORDON, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble SIR BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB, K.C.I.E., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.
The Hon'ble MAHARAJA MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDI.
The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI.
The Hon'ble MR. J. G. APCAR.
The Hon'ble MR. NORMAN McLEOD.
The Hon'ble MR. F. H. STEWART.
The Hon'ble MR. W. J. BRADSHAW.
The Hon'ble MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF.
The Hon'ble DR. ABDULLAH-AL-MAMUN SUHRAWARDY.
The Hon'ble MR. SAIYID WASI AHMAD.
The Hon'ble MAULVI SAIYID MUHAMMAD FAKHR-UD-DIN.
The Hon'ble BABU HRISHIKESH LAHA.
The Hon'ble MR. K. B. DUTT.
The Hon'ble MAULVI SAIYID ZAHIR-UD-DIN.
The Hon'ble MR. T. R. FILGATE.
The Hon'ble RAI SHIBA SHANKAR SAHAY BAHADUR.
The Hon'ble MR. MADHU SUDAN DAS, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble RAI BAIKUNTHA NATH SEN BAHADUR.
The Hon'ble BABU MAHENDRA NATH RAY.
The Hon'ble BABU BRAJA KISHOR PRASAD.
The Hon'ble MR. DIP NARAYAN SINGH.
The Hon'ble BABU BAL KRISHNA SAHAY.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

FORFEITURE OF BUNDS, ETC.

The Hon'ble BABU BRAJA KISHOR PRASAD asked :—

(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it has considered the two memorials submitted to it, one after the other, by the people of Champaran, each of which was signed both by certain of the European planting community and certain of the Indian zamindars of the district, praying the Government to rescind its notification published in one of the issues of the Calcutta Gazette of May, 1910, forfeiting to Government all the *bunds*, *pynes*, etc., to the north of the Tribeni Canal ?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state what orders it has passed on the said memorials?

The Hon'ble MR. BUTLER replied:—

"The matters referred to by the memorialists are under the consideration of Government."

THE CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT BILL, 1911.

Clause 14 (2a) [now 9 (1)] in the Schedule to the Bill.

The PRESIDENT said:—

"I had hoped that what I said yesterday as to the views of the Government of India, on the question of additional compensation for compulsory acquisition, was sufficiently clear, and I believe it was understood by the Members of the Council I observe, however, that in the newspapers it is not correctly reported. To remove any possible misapprehension, I will state again that what the Government of India have held is that the provisions of clause 14 (2a) [*now 9 (1)*] of the Schedule, referred to in clause 61 C (*b*) [*now 71 (b)*] of the main Bill, are to be taken as embodying fundamental matters of principle, any modifications of which will involve the reconsideration of the amount of assistance which the Government of India are prepared to give to the Trust."

Clause 17 (now 18).

111. The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur moved that the word "other", in line 3 of clause 17 (*b*) [*now 18 (b)*], be omitted.

He said:—

"I beg to move that the word 'other', in line 3 of clause 17 (*b*) [*now 18 (b)*], be omitted. I do not know what the word 'other' here means. The word 'other' has been added by the Select Committee, with what object I have failed to discover. The President can call a meeting whenever he thinks fit. The privilege of making requisition to call a special meeting is given to not less then two Trustees. What is the significance of the word 'other' here? If it means that the President must not be one of them, the safeguard seems to be unnecessary as the President can always act singly. The Bombay Act, section 18, clause (*b*), the Calcutta Municipal Act, section 77, and the Provincial Municipal Act, section 39, do not contain the word 'other' as in this Bill, and I suggest that it may be omitted."

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said:—

"The justification for the word 'other' is to be found in clause 4 of the Bill, under which the President is a Trustee. The object of inserting it was to provide for the calling of a special meeting on the requisition of two of the other members."

The Hon'ble RAI SHIBA SHANKAR SAHAY BAHADUR said:—

"Two Trustees in any case will be other than the President. If the President wishes to call a meeting, he can of his own accord call a meeting. The word 'other' has no meaning here and is unnecessary."

The motion was then put and lost.

112. The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur moved that the words "of" and "existing", in line 2 of clause 17 (d) [*now 18 (d)*], be omitted.

He said :—

"This is a formal amendment, and I beg to move that the words 'of' and 'existing', in line 2 of clause 17 (d) [*now 18 (d)*], be omitted. As it stands, Sir, it is not so objectionable, but I would ask Your Honour to read it along with sub-clause 3 of clause 19 (*now 21*) on the next page. In one place we have the words 'half of the existing number', and in another place 'half the number' is used obviously in the same sense. There seems to be some difference: if there is any difference it should be clearly specified. I would point out, Sir, that this question about *quorum* is a very important question which will affect the action of the Board in certain respects, and may form the subject of judicial decision.

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said :—

"I do not think that there can be any reasonable objection to the wording of the clause as it stands. It may be possible that, from time to time, there will be vacancies among the Trustees, and a short interval in filling them up, and it is desirable to leave no doubt as to the number with reference to which the quorum is to be calculated. The discrepancy with clause 19 (3) [*now 21 (3)*], to which the Hon'ble Member has drawn attention, does not really exist, because that has reference to a committee, and a person who was not a member of the Trust at the time is not in the least likely to be appointed to a committee, the duration of which is temporary. The only objection to the wording of the clause would be if there was some danger of business being run through without the presence of a reasonable number of members, and that is not in the least probable."

The motion was then put and lost.

113. The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur moved that the words "the Trustees present shall choose one of their number to preside" be substituted for the words "one of the Trustees present, who is chosen by the others who are present", in clause 17 (e) [*now 18 (e)*].

He said :—

"I beg to move that the words 'the Trustees present shall choose one of their number to preside' be substituted for the words 'one of the Trustees present, who is chosen by the others who are present'. The wording used in this clause is, I submit, not very happy. It does not follow the wording of the Bombay Improvement Act, section 18, clause (d), nor that of the Calcutta Municipal Act, section 81, clause (2). It is so worded as to exclude the person so chosen from taking part in his own election. My submission is that the wording of the Calcutta Municipal Act be adopted."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said :—

"I beg to support this objection with Your Honour's permission. The difficulty which has been pointed out by my friend, the Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur, is, I think, a real difficulty, because the President of the meeting will be chosen in the absence of the President by all the members present, so that the person who is going to preside before he does preside will have the vote. Otherwise, the man who would preside will have to be kept aside and the others will vote for him. That will create a difficulty in the mode of selection. I think that, by the adoption of the words recommended in the amendment, the difficulty will disappear."

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said :—

"I am afraid, Sir, I am somewhat at a loss to discover where the difficulty comes in. The wording of the clause is, 'the person to preside at a meeting shall be the President, or, in his absence from any meeting, one of the Trustees present, who is chosen by the others who are present.' The proposal

is to substitute that 'the Trustees present shall choose one of their number to preside.' It seems to me to be practically the same thing. If I have understood the argument of the Hon'ble Member, it is that the Trustee elected as President should not vote for himself. This can scarcely be avoided, because there is no possible means of knowing beforehand who will be chosen."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said :—

"Well, Sir, when the election does take place, it will be invalidated by reason of the man who is chosen by the others having voted for himself, so that if 'A' is going to preside, he could not have voted either for himself or for anybody else."

The PRESIDENT said :—

"Is it that the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler does not see any possible objection to the form of the wording ?"

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said :—

"I do not think so. It is in the definition 'one of the Trustees present, who is chosen by the others who are present.' It is in apposition to the word 'one'. I do, therefore, feel that there is a difficulty."

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said :—

"I see no harm in accepting the amendment, altho ugh I do not quite appreciate the advantage of it."

The motion was then put and agreed to.

114. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that, for clause 17(*e*) [*now 18(e)*], the following be substituted, namely:—

(*e*) the President shall preside at all meetings, but, in his absence from any meeting or during any portion of the proceedings of any meeting, any other Trustee elected by the other Trustees present may preside.

He said :—

"I did not propose this amendment as a matter of principle so much as one of wording, and, if it appeals to the department it may be adopted; otherwise, under the canon that I have laid down for myself with regard to these amendments, I do not press it. If it is adopted, I find my own wording is capable of improvement, and the word 'other,' between 'any' and 'Trustee', may be left out, which, I think, would also meet the last amendment that has been adopted."

The Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler said :—

"I think, Sir, that the adoption of the amendment, which has just been accepted, removes the difficulty, and the Hon'ble Member will probably not press this further change."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

Clause 17A(1) [now 19(1)].

115. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "associate with themselves" be substituted for the words "add to their number", in line 1 of clause 17A(*1*) [*now 19(1)*].

He said :—

"Sir,—In place of the words 'add to their number' I propose the substitution of the words 'associate with themselves', for this reason, Sir, that the addition to the number may involve having rights which are inconsistent with those that are given to the co-opted members,—a word which finds place in the University Act. I take it that these members are to be called in for the

purpose of advice or assistance, and, although, later on, I move an amendment which, if adopted, will give them the right of voting with regard to particular questions that they may be called to assist in, there would be an object in making it quite clear that, when they are called in, they are not called in as members but as associates whose advice and assistance the Board would like to have, and which the self-respect of my friend, the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, would not stand in the way of their rendering."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"Sir,—I should be willing to accept this and the consequential amendments if it were not that amendments 118 and 120 stand for debate. If those amendments are rejected, I agree that the words 'associate with themselves' are preferable to the words 'added to the Board'. And with your approval, Sir, I would suggest that this amendment should stand over until we see the fate of amendments 118 and 120."

The PRESIDENT said:—

"Do you agree to that suggestion?"

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said:—

"Sir,—Without claiming to be a very good prophet, I can foresee the fate of that amendment, if the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas fails to do so. I do, however, think that the substitution would be an improvement, and, for once I am glad that my hon'ble friend thinks that anything which comes from us is likely to be suitable. Though it will help the adoption of these words, I do not wish to stand in the way of the arrangement which the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas proposes."

The PRESIDENT said:—

"Then we will take 115 and 116 after 120."

The motion was then postponed.

The following motion was also postponed:—

Clause 17A(2), [now 19 (2)].

116. If Motion No. 115 be carried, the Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the words "associated with themselves by the Board" be substituted for the words "added to the Board", in line 1 of clause 17A(2) [*now 19(2)*].

117. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the word "may" be substituted for the words "shall have a right to", in line 2 of clause 17A(2) [*now 19(2)*].

He said:—

"Sir,—This is a crucial matter, and I think that, self-respect or no respect, people, who are called in to assist and advise the Board with regard to special and technical matters that may be particularly within their purview, ought to be given some status on the Board with regard to that particular question. If that was not the intention, they might as well have been called in as expert witnesses to give the Board the benefit of their advice with regard to the matter that might be pending before the Board. In order to enable the Board to get the proper kind of men it would be essential to give them some idea of being able really and truly to assist the Board, and not to be so many figure-heads or witnesses called in for the purpose of merely getting their ideas and opinions. For that reason, I propose that, so far as the particular matter in question is concerned, they may be allowed to vote on the question and not merely deliberate. What the result of that vote may be, one need not ask himself or stay to examine; but it would look better, on paper certainly, if they were told that, for the time being, they were just as much members of the Board as any one else."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"I think the Hon'ble Member is labouring under a misapprehension. He was asked to move amendment 117, but he seems to have spoken on 120 The amendment 117 is purely a verbal one. The clause runs—'a person added to the Board under sub-section (1) for any purpose shall have a right to take part in the discussions, etc.' He wants to substitute 'may' for 'shall have a right to.' I really fail to see what he gains by it. And the trend of his arguments tends to support the clause as it stands. If he would withdraw 117, we could go on with on 118."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said :—

"The Hon'ble Member is quite right, Sir. I thought I was moving item No. 120. I would drop that. I am much obliged to my hon'ble friend."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

118. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur moved that, for the words "but shall not have a right to vote at a meeting of the Board and shall not be a member of the Board for any other purpose", in lines 3 to 5 of clause 17A [*now 19*] (*2*), the following be substituted, namely :—

and shall have a right to vote and shall be a member of the Board for all purposes.

He said :—

"My view is that, when it becomes necessary to appoint a new member for any particular purpose and for a particular period, he should be a member of the Board for all purposes and should have the right of voting, as is the case in the reformed Councils; otherwise, he cannot feel much interest in the subject-matter of the discussion. I therefore beg to move that, in sub-clause (*2*), the following be substituted, 'and shall have a right to vote and shall be a member of the Board for all purposes' for the words 'but shall not' down to the end of the sentence, and in line 3, to substitute the words 'all purposes' for 'that purpose.'"

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said :—

"Sir,—In this connection I beg to support the amendment moved by the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur, for this reason that the Board, I apprehend, will always have the power of seeking the advice of men in connection with a particular matter when such advice will be desirable to have. It is not necessary to give the Board a statutory power to add to their number a gentleman whose advice or assistance is necessary, if that person—the person so added—will have no other right than to offer the advice that is sought from him. In that view, I think that this amendment is necessary. If you do call him for advice and assistance, and you think that the advice and assistance is so essential that he should be one of your members, in that case I think it is right and proper that you should give him the right to vote. Otherwise, I am afraid, except as witnesses, you will not get colleagues who will be willing to come forward to give you assistance or advice under these restricted conditions."

The Hon'ble Mr. BOMPAS said :—

"Sir,—I must resist this amendment, and I am rather surprised that it should be supported by the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, for it seems to me extremely unconstitutional. We create a Trust which is responsible to Government and to the bodies which elect members to it. On that Trust is placed the responsibility of carrying on the administration of sums placed at its disposal. Surely we cannot run the risk of the working of the Trust being conducted by its co-opted members, of whose qualifications and numbers we know nothing as yet. On the other hand, the clause, as it stands, is eminently calculated to secure that co-operation between the Board and

the members of the public for which the Hon'ble Member is so anxious. I see nothing undignified in the position of a member of the public, who is interested in any particular scheme, being invited to attend the Board and take part in its discussion and favour it with his advice; and a little later on it is provided that he will draw fees from the Board for his attendance. But that is one thing, and giving him the power of voting is quite another. You may provide for the co-operation between the Board and the public, but you cannot divest the Board of its responsibilities. The ultimate responsibility will rest with the Board, and not with the co-opted members. I oppose this amendment, Sir."

The Hon'ble RAI SITA NATH RAY BAHADUR said :—

"At least I beg to suggest, Sir, that if his assistance is thought valuable, he should have the right of voting on that particular subject."

The PRESIDENT said :—

"I do not think it is open to the Hon'ble Member to modify his amendment at this stage."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"That relates to 119, Sir."

The PRESIDENT said :—

"I do not think the Hon'ble Member can alter his amendment now."

The Hon'ble RAI SITA NATH RAY BAHADUR said :—

"I have nothing further to say, only that he should be entitled to vote on that particular subject on which his assistance is sought."

The motion was then put and lost.

The following motion was, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

119. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that the words "all purposes" be substituted for the words "that purpose", in line 3 of clause 17A (*2*).

120. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "have a right to", in line 4 of clause 17A (*now 19*) (*2*), be omitted.

He said :—

"Sir,—I beg to move this amendment and I do not wish to go over the same ground as in connection with the previous amendment. But there is just one observation that I should like to make, having regard to what has fallen from the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill with regard to the question of the possibility of getting the proper kind of men to associate themselves with this Board for the purposes that the Board may think fit to have their assistance in. When we were discussing the question of additional members on the Board, we were referred to this clause [clause 17A (*now 19*)], and we were told that all that was necessary by way of dealing with, if not protecting, particular interests like those of the landlord element, would be abundantly met by this clause that we are now discussing. The Hon'ble Member has referred to the possibility of these associates getting remuneration. A witness called to give his evidence would be entitled exactly to the same solatium, if that was all that was necessary to induce them to take part in the deliberations of the Board in the particular way suggested. But what we understood yesterday, and in order to give effect to that notion of things, we think that it would be necessary to give them a definite and recognised status so far as the particular matter before the Board was concerned. If the principle of co-option is to be

adopted at all, it must be adopted with all its incidents, whether they are advantageous or disadvantageous. I have referred to the Universities Act, which allows co-option and under which the members summoned and co-opted for the particular purpose are allowed to vote. That is a matter which I do not see how we can very well override if the principle of co-option is to be admitted. As the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu has pointed out, if you can have them as witnesses to give you information about the particular matter in question, and you can look upon them as deliberative persons and you can give them their fees just in the same way as co-opted members under the subsequent clause, that does not make co-option proper in the sense as it is understood in the English Acts and on the basis of which we are incorporating this provision. Let the Board stand by itself, if it so wishes. There is no obligation to co-opt, but if co-option does take place, all the incidents of co-option ought to be allowed, and the most essential ingredient of that is the right of being able to influence the vote with regard to the question on which they have deliberated. I could not vote in favour of the amendment that has just preceded, because it goes a longer way than my amendment. In the former the Hon'ble Member wanted to have these gentlemen to be members of the Board for all purposes. My amendment does not go so far; it is limited only to the particular issue before the Board for the time being."

The PRESIDENT said :—

"I question whether your amendment stands on the agenda paper. I understand you to desire that the co-opted members shall have a right to vote. The effect of the amendment on the agenda paper is that the clause, if amended, shall not confer on them the right to vote."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"The Hon'ble Member was not only labouring under a misapprehension as to when he should move this amendment, but he is now under a misapprehension as to its meaning."

The PRESIDENT said :—

"The word 'not' appears in the clause."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said :—

"I am afraid, Sir, there must have been some mistake in printing, because it was intended that 'not' should come within the range of omission, and the amendment would render the clause like this—'shall vote at a meeting.' There has been some mistake, and I may be responsible for it in the hurry of the moment."

The PRESIDENT said :—

"The amendment on the agenda paper says that the words 'have a right to' be omitted. You take it that the words in the amendment should have been 'not have a right to.'"

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said :—

"Yes : that was my intention."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"I think that the Hon'ble Member had the wording of the amendment, as it stands, in his mind when he suggested the words 'associated with' in amendment 115. It is because those associated with the Board would not have a right to vote that the words 'associated with' have been found desirable. They will not be in the position of witnesses in a Court but that of assessors, and no one can say that it is undignified to serve as an assessor."

The motion was then put in the latter form and lost.

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said :—

"Sir,—Before we proceed to the next item, there is one matter regarding which I wish to explain. I had misapprehended the amendment of the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur, where he sought to give the members co-opted the liberty of voting for *all* purposes. I understood it was only restricted for the purpose for which members were called in to assist, and that was why I supported the Hon'ble Member."

121. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "be deemed to" be inserted after the words "shall not", in the last line of clause 17A (*2*).

He said :—

"This Sir, is more a verbal amendment than anything else, and I leave this for the consideration of the department."

The PRESIDENT said :—

"I think it would be as well if it is taken after 115."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"All the same, I oppose it, Sir."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

The following motions, which were postponed, were then taken up for discussion :—

Clause 17A (now 19) (1) and (2).

115. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "associate with themselves" be substituted for the words "add to their number", in line 1 of clause 17A (*now 19*) (*1*).

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"I think these members will be in the position of assessors, and I think that the words are suitable. We accept the amendment".

The motion was then put and agreed to.

116. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "associated with themselves by the Board" be substituted for the words "added to the Board", in line 1 of clause 17A (*now 19*) (*2*).

The PRESIDENT said:—

"As 115 is accepted, I think this will be accepted also."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"This is also accepted, Sir."

The motion was then put and agreed to.

Clause 18 (now 20).

122. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "associated with" be substituted for the words "added to", in clause 18 (*now 20*) (*1*) (*ii*).

The motion was put and agreed to.

123. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that, for the words "All proceedings of any such Committee", in clause 18 (5), the following be substituted, namely:—

Proceedings of such Committees.

He said:—

"This also, Sir, is a matter of drafting—'proceedings of such Committees'. I suggest 'proceedings', but I do not press it."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"We are advised that there is not sufficient reason for changing the wording of the clause, Sir."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

Clause 19 (now 21, (2).

124. The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur moved that the words "the members present shall choose one of their number to preside" be substituted for the words "one of the members present, who is chosen by the others who are present", at the end of clause 19 (*now 21*) (*2*).

He said:—

"This has already been accepted with reference to Motion No. 113, and this amendment is similar to it."

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said:—

"This is analogous to that which has already been accepted with reference to clause 17 (*now 18*) (*e*). This may also be accepted."

The motion was then put and agreed to.

125. The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI moved:—

(*a*) that the words "The President shall" be substituted for the words "The person to", in line 1 of clause 19 (*now 20*) (*2*);

(*b*) that the words "shall be the President", in lines 1 and 2 of the same clause, be omitted; and

(*c*) that the words "shall preside" be added at the end of the same clause.

He said:—

"This amendment, as well as the next, Sir, is a matter of drafting. I tried to bring to notice all imperfections that struck me, whether of drafting or otherwise, in the best of my light, so they may be dealt with as the department thinks fit. If this does not commend itself to the department, I beg to withdraw it."

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said:—

"This has reference to clause 19 (*now 20*) (*2*), an amendment to which we have just accepted, which, I think, fully meets the case."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

Clause 19 (now 20) (4).

126. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that, for the words "All questions at any meeting of a Committee", in line 1 of clause 19 (*4*), the following be substituted, namely:—

Questions at meetings of Committees.

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said :—

"This is very analogous to No. 123 and does not add anything to the Bill."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

Clause 21 (now 22).

127. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur moved that the words "and the Chairman of the Corporation", in lines 1 and 2 of clause 21 (*now 22*), be omitted.

He said :—

"I beg to propose the deletion of the words 'and the Chairman of the Corporation'. I do not see any reason why the Chairman of the Corporation should not be entitled to receive fees like other Trustees for attending to duties which are foreign to the duties of his office as Chairman of the Corporation.

"It is well known that the Magistrate of Howrah, when appointed a member of the Port Trust, and the Collector of Customs, who virtually is an *ex-officio* member of the Port Trust, though they are highly-paid officials, always receive fees (Rs. 32 for each meeting) for attending meetings of the Port Trust, and such is also the case with the members of the Board of Revenue and other Government officials when appointed members of the General Committee of the Calcutta Corporation—that they receive fees for attending meetings of the General Committee. Under the circumstances, I cannot see any justification for depriving the overburdened and overworked Chairman of the Corporation of his legitimate fees."

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said :—

"The question, Sir, is rather a moot one, and as the Hon'ble Member says, there are precedents in other cases for allowing official members to take fees. It is also the case in the Bombay Act that the municipal commissioner, an *ex-officio* member of the Trust, can take fees. The idea underlying the present clause is that the Chairman of the Corporation, who is the whole-time servant of that body, and is deeply interested both in the welfare of Calcutta and in the operations of the Trust, might possibly be expected to give his help to the Trust without further remuneration. It is quite arguable, however, that this is somewhat hard on him, and that there is no reason for differentiating his case from that of the other Trustees. The point is one, Sir, which might very well be left to the sense of the Council to decide."

The motion was then put and agreed to.

128. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "associated with" be substituted for the words "added to", in line 2 of clause 21 (*now 22*).

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"I will accept it, Sir."

The motion was put and agreed to.

129. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that the words "or for such period as the person presiding at the meeting may consider sufficient to justify the payment of the fee", in clause 21 (*now 22*) (*ii*), be omitted.

He said :—

"I think, this innovation, Sir, that we have introduced in clause 21 (*now 22*), should be omitted. The innovation is this: the member attending the meeting is entitled to a fee of Rs. 20. If he is a member of the Board, and if he is attending a Committee meeting, he gets a fee of Rs. 10. The original language

was, 'which he attends from the beginning to the end thereof.' The addition of the words 'or for such period as the person presiding at the meeting may consider sufficient to justify the payment of the fee' does not occur either in the Bombay or in our own Calcutta Municipal Act, and therefore I do not think we ought to make a new departure and introduce those words in this Act. It is not merely a feeling of captious opposition that leads me to move this amendment; there is a principle underlying it, and that principle is this: that the members attending should be absolutely independent of the President for any matter of personal benefit. Of course, I think it will be conceded that if he is late by a very few minutes, or leaves a meeting earlier by a few mintues, nothing will be said, but if the payment of his fee is dependent upon the good will of the President, I object to it on principle, and I am fortified by precedents, as it does not occur either in the Calcutta Municipal Act or in the Bombay Improvement Act."

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said .—

"I really do not think, Sir, that any very great question of principle arises on this clause, or that it is likely to undermine the independence of any members of the Board. The provision was deliberately inserted in Select Committee to provide for a case which seemed to be not only possible, but almost certain to arise, looking to the general frailties of human nature, namely, that members may not always arrive with absolute punctuality, and may also leave somewhat before the close of the meeting to attend other appointments. At the same time, for all practical purposes, they attended the business of the meeting. It is perfectly true that there is no such provision in the Bombay or Calcutta Acts, but we were told in the Select Committee—and I understand this to be the case—that the practice in Calcutta is in accordance with the clause, and these little lapses are condoned"

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—

"Sir,—I do not for a moment suggest that some slight departure may not take place or may not be overlooked. That is one position of things. I suppose the Calcutta Port Trust Act is also the same, but it is quite the other way when we say that it will depend upon the sanction of the President."

A division was then taken, with the following result:—

Ayes 16.

The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu.

The Hon'ble Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.I.E., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi.

The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Apcar.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. Bradshaw.

The Hon'ble Mr. Golam Hossein Cassim Ariff.

The Hon'ble Dr. Abdullah-al-Mamun Suhrawardy

The Hon'ble Mr. Saiyid Wasi Ahmad.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din.

The Hon'ble Babu Hrishikesh Laha.

Noes 27.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke, C.S.I., *Vice President.*

The Hon'ble Rai Kisori Lal Goswami Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. T. Greer, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Macpherson, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. W. Collin.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. E. Garrett.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Butler.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. P. Chapman.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Cumming.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. Wheeler, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. K. Finnimore.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. L. Maddox.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. W. Küchler.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. F. Morshead.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Bompas.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. L. Halliday, M.V.O., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. A. W. Oldham.

The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad, Khan Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. B. Dutt.

The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr M. S. Das, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Babu Braja Kishor Prasad.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. F. Payne.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. J. Hilary.

The Hon'ble Kumar Shiba Nandan Prasad Singh.

The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Grant-Gordon, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr Norman McLeod.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. Stewart.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Zahir-ud-din.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. Filgate.

The following Members were absent:—

The Hon'ble Mr. B. C. Mitra.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore, Kt.

The Hon'ble Maharaj-Kumar Gopal Saran Narayan Singh.

The Hon'ble Babu Kirtanand Sinha.

The Hon'ble Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Sarfaraz Husain Khan.

The following Members abstained from voting:—

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dip Narayan Singh.

The Hon'ble Babu Bal Krishna Sahay.

The result of the division was, ayes 16, noes 27, and the motion was therefore lost.

130. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that the words "two hundred rupees" be substituted for the words "such sum as may be prescribed by any rule made under section 136 in this behalf" at the end of clause 21 (*now* 22).

He said:—

"Sir,—I do not think that, in such an important matter as this, it should be left open in the way it is suggested under the Bill as framed, 'the aggregate amount of fees payable to any person in respect of meetings of any kind during any month shall not exceed such sum as may be prescribed by any rule made under section 136 in this behalf.' Why do you leave at that? The Bombay Act and the Calcutta Act specifically say that it shall not exceed Rs. 200 a month. Then why should our present Act differ? I will refer to section 17 of the Bombay Act, which provides:—

'Provided that the aggregate amount of fees payable in respect of meetings held during any month shall not exceed Rs. 200, or such sum as may be fixed by any law from time to time made in this behalf'.

"I think the same thing ought to be adopted by us, instead of leaving this question of fees open for future decision. If we fix it now, we will do so before the world and will prevent any misapprehension on this subject and will make it perfectly clear that a person who comes to be a member of the Board need not expect a higher remuneration than Rs. 200 a month. Therefore, I wish to move this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler said:—

"The original draft of this clause in the Bill followed the Bombay Act. When the matter was considered by the Select Committee, it was considered rather absurd to mention a sum and then, in the same breath, to give absolute power to vary it. It seemed eminently more sensible to leave the amount to be fixed by rule. The amendment would go further; it would fix Rs. 200

absolutely, but there is no special virtue about that sum. It is unlikely that more than that would be earned, but it is impossible to say. After all, it is only a question of the volume of business to be done by the Board. If the work required a daily meeting of the Board, which is most improbable, and the principle that fees are legitimate at all is admitted, it is difficult to see why they should not be paid on each meeting. If members earn in excess of Rs. 200, they will undoubtedly have had heavy calls upon their time. If the members of the Trust are of the class we anticipate, their time spent outside the Board will almost certainly be more valuable than that spent within it, and they are not likely to make use of the Board as a money-making machine. For these reasons I would leave the maximum to be fixed by rule."

A division was then taken, with the following result:—

Ayes 16.

The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu.

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.I.E., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi.

The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Apcar.

The Hon'ble Mr. Golam Hossein Cassim Ariff.

The Hon'ble Dr. Abdullah-al-Mamun Suhrawardy.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. B. Dutt.

The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen.

The Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray.

The Hon'ble Babu Braja Kishor Prasad.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dip Narayan Singh.

The Hon'ble Babu Bal Krishna Sahay.

Noes 32.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke, C.S.I., *Vice-President.*

The Hon'ble Rai Kisori Lal Goswami Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. T. Greer, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. D J. Macpherson, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. W. Collin.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. E. Garrett.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Butler.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. P. Chapman.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Cumming.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. Wheeler, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. K. Finnimore.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. L. Maddox.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. C. Mitra.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. W. Küchler.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. F. Morshead.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Bompas.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. L. Halliday, M.V.O., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. A. W. Oldham.

The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad, Khan Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. C F. Payne.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. J. Hilary.

The Hon'ble Kumar Shiba Nandan Prasad Singh.

The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Grant-Gordon, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. Norman McLeod.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. Stewart.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. Bradshaw.

The Hod'ble Mr. Saiyid Wasi Ahmad.

The Hon'ble Babu Hrishikesh Laha.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Zahir-ud-din.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. Filgate.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E.

The following Members were absent:—

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore, Kt.

The Hon'ble Maharaj-Kumar Gopal Saran Narayan Singh.

The Hon'ble Babu Kirtanand Sinha.

The Hon'ble Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Sarfaraz Husain Khan.

The result of the division was, ayes 16, noes 32, and the motion was therefore lost.

131. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that clause 21 (*now 22*) be placed after clause 11, and be re-numbered accordingly.

He said:—

"Sir,—This is a matter of mere arrangement, and therefore comes under the heading of drafting. I thought that a more suitable place for this clause would be where the President's pay, house-rent and such other things are provided. If it is accepted I will move it; otherwise, I do not press for it."

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said:—

"We are advised that this would be no improvement."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said:—

"Sir,—I realise that attitude. There would really have been no difficulty if it was accepted. However, I would withdraw it."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

The following motion was, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

Clause 21A (now 23) (1).

132. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the word "other", in the penultimate line of clause 21A(*1*), be omitted.

132A. The Hon'ble Mr. Bompas moved that, for clause 21A (*now 23*) (*1*), the following be substituted, namely:—

21A. (*1*) A Trustee who—

(*a*) has, directly, or indirectly, by himself or by any partner, employer or employé, any such share or interest as is described in sub-section (*2*) of section 9, in respect of any matter, or

(*b*) has acted professionally, in relation to any matter, on behalf of any person having therein any such share or interest as aforesaid,

shall not vote or take any other part in any proceeding of the Board or any Committee relating to such matter.

He said:—

"The alteration is only in sub-clause (*b*) and is merely verbal. It seemed to us, on examination of the original clause, that it was rather obscure. I think it reads better as it is shown in the amendment."

The motion was put and agreed to.

Clause 21A (now 23) (2).

132B. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur moved that the words "then, if he is cognisant of having such beneficial interest" be inserted after the word "Act", in line 7 of clause 21A (*now 23*) (*2*).

He said:—

"My motion is not as it is constituted here, but it has reference to clause 21A (*now 23*) (*1*). My object in moving this amendment is that a large landowner like the Maharaja of Cossimbazar or Maharaj-Kumar Hrishikesh Laha cannot possibly know every *chittak* of land which he owns in Calcutta. So it is not unnatural that he might take part, though unwittingly, in the discussion about the improvement of an area in which he may own some land. This amendment proposes to guard against a Trustee being removed from the Board in such a case."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"Sir,—I oppose this amendment on the ground that it is unnecessary. The clause says that if any Trustee has an interest in any land situated in an area comprised in any improvement scheme, he shall inform the President of the Trust of that interest and shall not vote in such matter, and shall leave it to the discretion of the President whether he should take any other part in the matter. That is a very wholesome provision and it does not lay down that a man should do what is not possible for him to do. No one can report a matter of which he is not cognisant. It is incredible that Government should exercise the power conferred by clause 15B (*now 15*) of removing a Trustee without giving him an opportunity for explanation. If a Trustee fails to report the existence of any interest owing to his being ignorant of such interest, naturally no fault would have been committed and Government would certainly not take action against him."

The motion was then put and lost.

133. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that clause 21A (*now 23*) (*2*) (*iii*) be omitted.

He said :—

"Sir,—This clause seeks to provide that any Trustee, who has any interest in any land covered by the improvement, area directly or otherwise, shall inform the President that he has such interest and shall not vote upon any resolution relating to the land which he possesses. There can be no objection to that part of the procedure, and we do not object to it. The next proviso is that 'he shall not take any other part in any proceeding at a meeting of the Board or any Committee relating to such area, if the person presiding at the meeting considers it that he should do so.' I conceive, Sir, that, in the improvement schemes that will be framed under this Act when passed, large areas will be taken up for consideration—areas probably aggregating, say, 10,000 bighas in one scheme. In this area a Trustee A may have a *chittack* of land or a small house. It is quite conceivable that, so far as that scheme affects that house, he shall not be entitled to vote. But I do not understand why he should be precluded from voting in reference to other parts of the scheme which do not affect the house that belongs to him. It is stated that he will be allowed to take part if the President permits him to do so. Well, in the first place, I should like to know what is the objection to his taking part in other schemes. I shall take a concrete case. Suppose you want to open up a large square in the congested area, somewhere in the area between Beadon Street on the south and the Grey Street on the north. Far from that square towards the north, a Trustee A may have a plot of land which is in no way affected by this square but which may, however, very remotely affect that improvement in that block, and if he is precluded, except by the permission of the President, to take part, then, so far as he is concerned, his advice or assistance will not be wanted, and he will not be able to have a voice in the improvement of an area in which he is otherwise very much concerned. It may be said, in answer, that such a contingency will not arise, for the President will not veto his power of taking part under circumstances like that. That I am ready to concede. I am ready to concede that the President will act as a reasonable man; but, at the same time, it gives a very large power of control to the President, and it makes the task of Calcutta men who may be Trustees very difficult, and their position one of very great difficulty. The President will be the final authority. If, for instance, a Trustee, who has taken up an antagonistic attitude in reference to some improvement, in a very small part of which he may have interest, it is quite possible—I do not say that it will happen—that he may be precluded from taking any part in the proceedings of the meeting which will consider the question of improvement in this area. What I say is this. Give me definite rules. Say under these circumstances you will have a vote, and under the other circumstances you will not, but do not leave me to the tender mercies of the President who may be an autocrat and who may not like that his voice should be opposed by a man

whom he might otherwise throttle. I should not like, under any circumstance, to put my liberty of conduct merely at the discretion of the President. I do not object to definite rules, and I think that nothing can be fairer than this that if any part of that scheme affects my property, so far as that part is concerned, I cannot vote, but I do not see the object of vesting the President with the power of stopping me from taking any part in other parts of the scheme in which I am neither directly or indirectly concerned, and therefore I move this amendment."

The Hon'ble RAI SITA NATH RAY BAHADUR said:—

"All that I say in support of this amendment is that the sub-clause would, if allowed to stand, place a landlord, who may own land in different parts of Calcutta, entirely in the mercy of the President as to whether he should take part in the proceedings or not. And if he is so inclined, he can prevent any such member from taking any part in the proceedings of the Trust. What I want is a definite proposition which will allow him to take part."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"I would oppose this amendment, Sir. I think that if sub-clause (*iii*) is removed, we shall expose ourselves to far greater evils than those which have struck the imagination of the mover of this amendment. I submit that it is most essential that this Trust, which will have an enormous power of interference with private property, should be above suspicion, and that it should command the confidence of the public. The object of the clause is that, when the Trust deals with an area which is the subject of an improvement scheme, not only shall the members who own houses or land in that area not have the power to vote about any question directly relating to such houses or land, but also that if a Trustee has an interest in any land in the area which might give reasonable ground for doubt on the part of any other landholder in that area, that that Trustee is quite impartial, then also the Trustee should take no part in the proceedings. Take the case of a Trustee, for example, who has a dwelling-house in one corner of an area in which it is proposed to make a public square. The exact position of the square is to be determined; it may be a hundred yards to the east or a hundred yards to the west. It would very seriously affect the interest of people owning houses in that area. The question may only indirectly affect the dwelling-house Trustee, and it would be unfair for him to take part in the discussion on that particular matter. And it is very undesirable that the public should have any suspicion. As to placing the Trustee at the mercy of the President, I fail to see any force in such an objection, and I do not think that any hard-and-fast rules can be laid down as a guide for conduct in such matters. It will very often be more a matter of good taste than of right or wrong. Such questions are very difficult to decide for oneself. As the clause stands, the Trustee will say to the President, 'I have such and such interest in this land, and such and such a question is before us. I put myself into your hands as to whether I should take part in the proceedings or no.' For my part I do not see that any gentleman would object to taking up such an attitude. I should have thought it a most satisfactory way of dealing with such a question."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—

"It seems to me, Sir, that no reasonable principle is followed in the framing of this measure that we are discussing. When we have a precedent in our favour we take as much of it as suits us. When we protest that the Bombay model which we are following in this does not agree, then we are met by the answer that we know better than the Bombay people do, and when we say that this should not be done we are told that this must be done because it is in Bombay. This does not occur in the Bombay Act and we have not heard that they feel any real difficulty. It is borrowed from an Act for which I suppose even my friend in the opposite will have some deference. It is borrowed from an English Statute—the Housing and Working Classes Act

of 1890. Section 88 of that Act says, a person should not vote as a member of a local authority or County Council or any Committee thereof upon any resolution or question which is proposed, if it relates to any dwelling-house or lands in which he is beneficially interested. We are quite content with that, and that is amply covered by clauses (1) and (2). Then why is it that my friend goes beyond clauses (1) and (2)? That raises a suspicion in my mind. If the English people have found that clauses (i) and (ii) have been a sufficient safeguard for the protection of public interests, for maintenance of the integrity and the preservation of interest of that body, of which I am as much solicitous as my honourable friend in the opposite is, then why is it that he brings in clause (iii)? I do not wish to make any personal observation, but in this case the difficulty is enhanced by the fact that the President is a Government officer, and the person that may be objected to may be the only representative of a non-official element in that country. Sometimes it is very convenient to ignore these troublesome non-official representatives: they talk more than is desirable; they take up more time, and therefore what is there to prevent him from the exercise of this authority which even the Speaker in the House of Commons does not possess, and which even the Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords does not possess, but which this official—always inexperienced of these things, because he has no training in the public life of his own country and a source often of grave danger in matters which concern great public questions—is to be made the sole judge and arbiter? Supposing I, Bhupendra Nath Basu, was a member of the committee. Because I have some miserable dwelling-house, not even fit to be a pigstye, in some part of Calcutta, so I should be precluded from having any part in the discussion of a scheme which relates to a large area in some corner of which I have this ancestral dwelling-house. If you appoint a man in whom you have not that trust, you are responsible. My friend was saying, that he makes the composition of that body so ludicrously absurd having regard to the necessities of Calcutta, having regard to its requirements, dimensions and to the necessity that will have to be considered by this committee, he makes it so small because he wants the pick of the men in this town, the pick of the men who are interested in this question. Cannot you trust the pick of men in such a small matter as this? Do you think that their character for integrity is so low that you cannot allow them to use their own discretion as to whether they should take part or not? It will affect the position and the character and the standing of your Board in the public eye. Is that, after all, what your small numbers mean? If that is not so, if you choose your members with great deliberaion, as you say you will, why should you seek for powers which are nowhere else to be found, either within or outside India? Why is it? Will you explain that? Therefore, am I not entitled to feel that there may be something behind which may be used occasionally, at a time of great excitement, to stifle the only opposition that may be offered in a committee the composition of which is largely official? These are the grounds upon which I move this amendment."

A division was then taken, with the following result:—

Ayes 19.

The Hon'ble Kumar Shiba Nandan Prasad Singh.

The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu.

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.I.E., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi.

The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Apcar.

Noes 29.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke, C.S.I., *Vice-President.*

The Hon'ble Rai Kisori Lal Goswami Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. T. Greer, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Macpherson, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. W. Collin.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. E. Garrett.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Butler.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. P. Chapman.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Cumming.

The Hon'ble Mr. Golam Hossein Cassim Ariff.

The Hon'ble Dr. Abdullah-al-Mamun Suhrawardy.

The Hon'ble Mr. Saiyid Wasi Ahmad.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din.

The Hon'ble Babu Hrishikesh Laha.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. B. Dutt.

The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray.

The Hon'ble Babu Braja Kishor Prasad.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dip Narayan Singh.

The Hon'ble Babu Bal Krishna Sahay.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. Wheeler, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. K. Finnimore.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. L. Maddox.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. C. Mitra.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. W. Küchler.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. F. Morshead.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Bompas.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. L. Halliday, M.V.O., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. A. W. Oldham.

The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad, Khan Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. F. Payne.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. J. Hilary.

The Hon'ble Lt.-Col Grant-Gordon, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. Norman McLeod.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. Stewart.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. Bradshaw.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Zahir-ud-din.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. Filgate.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E.

The following Members were absent:—

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore, Kt.
The Hon'ble Maharaj-Kumar Gopal Saran Narayan Singh.
The Hon'ble Babu Kirtanand Sinha.
The Hon'ble Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Sarfaraz Husain Khan.

The result of the division was, ayes *10*, noes *29*, and the motion was therefore lost.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

133A. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that clause 21A (*2*) (*iii*) be omitted.

134. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to move that the word "and", at the end of sub-clause (*ii*) of clause 21A(*2*), be transferred to the end of sub-clause (*i*).

135. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "associated with" be substituted for the words "added to", in line 1 of clause 21A(*2*).

The motion was put and agreed to.

Clause 22 (now 24).

136. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar moved that the words "and perform", in line 1 of clause 22 (*now 24*), be omitted.

He said:—

"Sir,—I have studiously abstained from intervening on any question of drafting, but these two words 'and perform' have attracted my attention almost every time I have looked at this Bill. I have thus been induced to submit that these two words should be omitted. They are not wanted there. You give a discretion to enter into contract and you withdraw it after the contract has been entered into. I submit this merely for the consideration of the Hon'ble Member in charge."

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said :—

"We are unable to discover any particular advantage in omitting these words, although the matter has been considered in the Legislative Department. The wording is precisely the same as that of section 86(1) of the Calcutta Act. I think that the Bill had better be left as it is."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said :—

"Sir,—I do not accept the Municipal Act as a precedent. I have merely suggested the amendment."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

Clauses 23 and 24 (now 25 and 26).

137. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that, for clauses 23 (*now 25*) and 24 (*now 26*), the following be substituted, namely :—

23. (*1*) Every such contract involving an expenditure not exceeding one thousand rupees shall be executed by the President on behalf of the Board.

Execution of contracts and approval of estimates.

(*2*) A contract involving an expenditure exceeding one thousand rupees shall be executed by the President on behalf of the Board, and sealed with the common seal of the Board.

(*3*) A contract involving an expenditure exceeding one lakh of rupees shall not be entered into without the previous sanction of the Local Government to such expenditure.

(*4*) No contract shall be entered into unless the estimate for the work to be done under such contract has been previously sanctioned by the Board, and, in cases involving an expenditure exceeding one lakh of rupees, unless such estimate has been sanctioned by the Local Government.

(*5*) Same as sub-clause (*3*) of clause 24 of the Bill.

(*6*) Same as sub-clause (*4*) of clause 24 of the Bill.

(*7*) Same as sub-clause (*5*) of clause 24 of the Bill.

He said :—

"Sir,—In this motion I have suggested an alternative form of draft for clauses 23 (*now 25*) and 24 (*now 26*), which to my mind seemed a simpler way of dealing with the matters that are dealt with by these two sections. This should have been considered by the gentleman in charge of the Bill, and if he does not consider it desirable, I do not wish to press for it."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"Sir,—I do not accept this amendment because it seems to me that, under the proposed clause, it would be possible for the President and one Trustee to execute the contract without the sanction of the Board, which would still be binding in law upon the Board. I prefer the clauses as they stand in the Bill."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

Clause 23 (now 25).

138. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "the Board and", in line 3 of proviso (*d*) [*now* (*b*)] to clause 23 (*now 25*) (*1*), be omitted.

He said :—

"Sir,—The previous sub-clause (*c*) defines that contracts between Rs. 1,000 and one lakh of rupees shall not be made by the President without the previous sanction of the Board. In the subsequent clause, we seek to enact with regard to contracts above one lakh of rupees, that the sanction of the Local Government is essential. This is to be taken for granted. In fact, what is provided later on in various clauses is that nothing that has not been considered and sanctioned by the Board can possibly go up before the Local

Government, and, therefore, to my mind it appears that if we have merely a provision that no contract above one lakh of rupees shall be sanctioned without the previous sanction of the Local Government, it will amply meet the requirements of the case, and the words I seek to delete are not necessary. It is not merely a question of drafting."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"I do not agree that it is merely a matter of drafting, because if it is accepted, it will change the meaning of the clause altogether, and deprive the Board of any control over contracts exceeding one lakh of rupees. The clause says that a contract not exceeding a lakh of rupees requires the previous sanction of the Board. Then we come to contracts above a lakh of rupees. If we say that it must require the sanction of the Local Government, it need not come before the Board first, before going to the Local Government. Surely the Hon'ble Member does not mean that the Local Government should enter into a contract without any reference to the Board."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said :—

"Well, Sir, if that would be the effect of my amendment, I would not press it at all."

The motion was then put and lost.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

139. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the words "who is", in line 3 of clause 23 (*1a*, [*now 25* (*2*)] be omitted.

140. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the words "make or", in line 4 of clause 23 (*1a*) [*now 25* (*2*)], be omitted.

Clause 24 (*now 26*).

141. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the word "and" be substituted for the words "except that", in line 4 of clause 24 (*now 26*) (*1*).

He said :—

"That also is a matter of drafting, which I leave to the department."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"I do not consider it necessary to accept it, Sir."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

142. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "in addition to" be substituted for the words "distinct from", in line 1 of clause 24 (*now 26*) (*4*).

He said :—

"I take it, Sir, that what is intended by sub-clause (*iv*) is that a signature of the Trustees is and shall always be distinct from the signature of the witnesses. I believe it is intended that over and above a signature of the Trustee, there shall be the signature of an witness. That ought to be clearly provided for. It is more than a matter of drafting, and I therefore ask that the matter may be considered by the Council."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"The clause, as it stands in the Bill, follows the wording of the Calcutta Municipal Act, but I have no objection to accepting this amendment."

The motion was then put and agreed to.

143. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that sub-clause (*4*) of clause 24 (*now 26*) be placed before sub-clause (*3*), both sub-clauses being re-numbered accordingly.

He said :—

"This is a matter of arrangement, which I leave to the discretion of Hon'ble Member in charge."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"The official advice is not in favour of the rearrangement."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

Clause 24A (now 27) (1).

144. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that the words "any contract is entered into" be substituted for the words "the President enters into any contract", in lines 1 and 2 of clause 24A (*now 27*) (*1*).

He said :—

"Does the Hon'ble Member in charge accept this amendment?"

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"No: I do not think that there is any necessity for accepting this amendment."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

The following motion was, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

145. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to move that the words "the President" be substituted for the word "he", in line 4 of clause 24A (*now 27*) (*1*).

146. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the word "local", in line 5 of clause 24A (*now 27*) (*1*), be omitted.

He said :—

"These matters ought to be more largely advertised than merely in the local papers. Of course, so far as the discretion of the Board is concerned, it would be unfettered if it were left merely as a requisition of advertisement in newspapers. It would be useful to advertise it in some papers outside Calcutta."

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said :—

"The wording of the clause follows section 88 of the Calcutta Act, which also runs that 'the General Committee shall give notice by advertisement in local newspapers inviting tenders for such contract.' The meaning of the word 'local' will be understood by a reference to clause 163 (*now 164*). The object of the clause is briefly that public notice should be given of all tenders, which is most essential, and the most important point is to give notice *locally*. The corresponding section of the Calcutta Act does not debar them from also advertising in newspapers outside Calcutta, and there seems no objection to the retention of the word 'local' in the clause."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said :—

"I take it, Sir, that if the amendment were accepted, the local newspapers would not have been excluded. So far as clause 163 (*now 164*) is concerned, no doubt, it is a comprehensive section, but some of the advertisements required in the Bill refer to local matters, where advertisement merely in the local newspapers may be useful, but in matters like contracts involving large sums, it

would be desirable to have the liberty of advertising in newspapers other than Calcutta newspapers."

The motion was then put and lost.

The following motions were, by leave of the Council, withdrawn :—

Clause 24A (now 27) (4).

147. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the words "which has been made", in lines 2 and 3 of clause 24A (*now 27*) (*4*), be omitted.

148. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the words "of such", in line 6 of clause 24A (*now 27*) (*4*), be omitted.

149. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that, for the word "appears", in line 6 of clause 24A (*now 27*) (*4*), the word "appear" be substituted.

150. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the words "upon a view of all the circumstances", in lines 6 and 7 of clause 24A (*now 27*) (*4*), be omitted.

151. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the words "or may direct the rejection of all the tenders submitted to them", at the end of clause 24A (*now 27*) (*4*), be omitted.

Clause 25 (now 28).

152. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "involving an expenditure exceeding one thousand rupees", at the end of clause 25, be omitted.

He said :—

"I move for the omission of this word, because I do not quite see the reason why the security that is considered necessary in other cases, involving expenditure of more than a thousand rupees, should be omitted in the case of smaller contracts It is the experience of all, who have to deal with these matters, that it is the smaller contracts which often give trouble, and if there is the safety of security with regard to them, business would be put on a surer footing than otherwise. We must not forget that a hundred thousand rupees make a lakh, and hundreds of those insecure contracts may go their own way, and will lead to difficulty that we cannot foresee now. If we insist on securities in every case, public business would certainly be more safeguarded. With regard to well-known and large contracts, the question of security may often have less bearing than it has in the case of smaller and obscure, unknown men, upon whom it is difficult to have hold."

The Hon'ble MR. SLACKE said :—

"I gather from what the Hon'ble Member said that he is of opinion that there must be a limit somewhere, for it would be absurd to take security for small contracts. Here, at least, we might go by precedent, which is borrowed from the Calcutta Municipal Act. It has existed for the last 11 years, and there have been no drawbacks experienced, so far as I know. I would ask the Council therefore to follow the precedent of the Calcutta Municipal Act, and reject this amendment."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said :—

"Unfortunately, in this case, the precedent of the Calcutta Municipal Act has not been followed. The Calcutta Municipal Act, section 89 lays down this : 'The Chairman shall take sufficient security for the due performance of every contract into which he enters after a tender has been accepted, and may, in his discretion, take security for the due performance of any other contract into which he enters.' After a tender has been accepted he must take security, whereas this is a departure from the precedent of the Calcutta Act."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"Sir,—It is true that the wording of the clause does not follow, word for word, the precedent of the Calcutta Act. But I can say that the meaning is the same. The Chairman should take sufficient security for the due performance of contracts in connection with which a tender has been called for. But there is no provision which makes it necessary to call for tenders over Rs. 1,000. Thus the Calcutta Act is in effect the same as the clause in this Bill. It is quite true that section 89 also makes it optional for the Chairman to take security in smaller contracts, but surely it is not necessary to put that into the Bill. It may be left to the discretion of the President. But what the Bill does is to require the President to take security for greater sums."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said:—

"Sir,—I think that, if the Calcutta Municipal Act is to be accepted as our model with all its known irregularities, we may no doubt adhere to the Act in this instance, and it provides that the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation has discretion in the matter by actually taking a security wherever he thinks it necessary. Reference has been made to what obtains in the Calcutta Corporation in regard to smaller contracts. I do not of course know what happens now. But when I was a Commissioner many years ago the difficulty was with regard to the smaller contracts and not with the larger ones. Things may have improved now, but that is no guarantee against similar things happening again with regard to the new Trust."

The motion was then put and lost.

Clause 26 (now 29) (1).

153. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that the words "and the Chairman of the Corporation" be inserted after the words "the Local Government", in line 2 of clause 26 (*now 29*) (*1*).

He said:—

"I think, Sir, this is an amendment which is essential. If my hon'ble friend accepts it, I will move it. By this amendment I seek to introduce a condition that the President, when forwarding a copy of the minutes to the Local Government, shall forward a copy to the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, a body which is so essentially interested in the business of this Trust. I do not see what harm there will be—what difficulty there may be entailed—by the incorporation of this provision that a copy of the proceedings should be sent to the Chairman as well, having regard to the interests of the Corporation at stake."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"No, I certainly do not accept it."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—

"I beg to support my hon'ble friend."

The Hon'ble RAI SITA NATH RAY BAHADUR said:—

"My view is, Sir, that the assets and liabilities of the Trust will devolve upon the Calcutta Corporation The Corporation is vitally interested in all proceedings. It is only necessary and fair that the Corporation should be kept informed as to what is going on in the Trust, so that it may take action when necessary. I think there is no harm in sending a copy of their proceedings just as the Trust will send copies of their proceedings to the Local Government. With these words I beg to support this amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"Sir,—I oppose this amendment, and I do not fully appreciate the arguments in support of it, and I do not think they have been such as to carry

conviction. In the first place, the Trust is not subordinate to the Corporation in any sense whatever, and there seems to be no reason why it should send its proceedings to a co-ordinate authority any more than to any other public body in Calcutta. Of course, if the proceedings are to be sent to the Chairman of the Corporation, it is not intended that they should be for the private information of the Chairman, because he is a member of the Trust and is fully cognisant of what is going on in the Trust: they must be meant for communication to the Corporation. It has been repeatedly said from the very beginning of the Bill that the proceedings of the Trust should be kept as confidential as possible, and that purpose will be frustrated if the proceedings are sent to the Corporation. I submit there is no ground for sending these proceedings to the Corporation."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said :—

"After the explanation that we have heard from the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas, I do not wish to put my amendment to the vote."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

154. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that the words "and the Corporation" be inserted after the words "Local Government", in line 2 of clause 26 (*now 29*) (*1*).

Clauses 26 and 17 (now 29 and 18).

155. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that clauses 17 (*now 18*) and 26 (*now 29*) be placed after clause 17 A (*now 19*), and be renumbered accordingly.

Clause 27.

156. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that, for the words "The Board shall prepare and maintain", in line 1 of clause 27 (*now 30*), the following be substituted, namely :—

The Board shall from time to time prepare and shall maintain.

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said :—

"The statement will undoubtedly be prepared on more than one occasion, and there is no harm in adding the words 'from time to time'."

The motion was put and agreed to.

157. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur moved that, for lines 1 and 2 of clause 27 (*now 30*), the following be substituted, namely :—

The Board shall, after they are constituted, prepare and submit for the sanction of the Local Government a statement showing—

He said :—

"Sir,—My object in moving this amendment is that the Government should have some control over the establishment charges of the Board, and the checking of expenditure should not be left entirely to the Board. In the initial stage it is necessary that Government should be in a position to judge as to the strength of the establishment, whether it is going to be large or small. I therefore beg to submit that, after the Board is constituted, the Board should prepare and submit, for the information of the Local Government, a statement showing the number of officers. Moreover, the Calcutta Municipal Act, so far as higher appointments are concerned, has specified and enumerated the number of higher appointments and salaries attached to them. In this case also, the Board should prepare and submit a statement showing the number of higher appointments and salaries attached to them, so that the public and the Local Government may be in a position to judge of the amount of expenditure that would be incurred by the Board in maintaining the establishment."

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said:—

"I think, Sir, the amendment is open to objection. The wording of it, for one thing, appears to be defective. The words 'after they are constituted' seem to be unnecessary, as the Board will certainly not take action before it is constituted. The amendment would, moreover, clash with what has just been approved by the Council; these statements will be prepared on more than one occasion, and is it contemplated by the Hon'ble Member that they should all be submitted for the sanction of the Local Government? The statements are to contain the number, designations and grades of all officers and servants other than temporary employés, the salaries, fees and allowances to be paid to each such officer and servant, and the contributions payable under clause 144A (*now 146*) in respect of them. They will thus include very lowly paid servants of the Trust, and is it really necessary that all such details should be approved by the Local Government? Even in the case of ordinary municipalities, it is only with appointments of over Rs. 200 that the Local Government exercises control, although the Commissioner has power as regards posts over Rs. 100. In the case of the Calcutta Corporation, the salary limit is Rs. 1,000, and from clause 31 (*now 33*) of the Bill it will be seen that Government sanction is already required in the case of the higher paid officers of the Board. It is sufficient that the control of the higher appointments should rest with Government, and to require it to scrutinise these petty matters would render possible a most unjustifiable degree of interference."

The motion was then put and lost.

Clause 30 (now 32).

158. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that the words "two hundred" be substituted for the words "three hundred", in clause 30 (*now 32*) (*a*).

He said:—

"Sir,—I think that the limit should be reduced from Rs. 300 to Rs. 200 for servants of the Board, in whose case the President is to be vested with the sole power of reducing, suspending or dismissing, and this is the reason of this amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. SLACKE said:—

"I am unable, Sir, to accept the Hon'ble Member's amendment, because I would prefer to follow a precedent, and the precedent in this case is to be found in the Bombay Act. In Bombay the limit is Rs. 300, and it will, I think, also be found suitable in Calcutta."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—

"Unfortunately, Sir, the conditions of Bombay and Calcutta are not exactly identical, and in many instances, as I have pointed out, we have deviated from the precedent of Bombay, and in this also, I think, we may deviate with some benefit."

The motion was then put and lost.

The following motion was, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

159. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that the words "two hundred" be substituted for the words "three hundred", in clause 30 (*now 32*) (*a*).

160. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur moved that the words "reduced, suspended or" be inserted before the word "dismissed", in line 3 of the proviso to clause 30 (*now 32*).

The motion was put and agreed to.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

161. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the words "whose decision shall be final", at the end of clause 30 (*now 32*), be omitted.

Clause 31 (now 33).

162. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that the words "seven hundred" be substituted for the words "one thousand", in line 2 of clause 31 (*now 33*) (*a*).

163. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that the words "seven hundred" be substituted for the words "one thousand", in line 3 of clause 31 (*now 33*) (*c*).

Clause 32 (now 34).

164. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "in matters of executive administration and in matters concerning the accounts and records of the Board", in lines 3 and 4 of clause 32 (*now 34*), be omitted.

He said:—

"Sir,—I confess I do not understand quite the meaning of the words, the omission of which I seek by this amendment. There is no reason why the President's supervision should be limited to supervision only of the 'executive administration' whatever that may mean. I cannot approve of this unaccountable self-abnegation."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"I am prepared to accept this amendment, Sir."

The motion was then put and agreed to.

Clause 33 (now 35).

165. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar moved that the words "subject to the control of the Board," be inserted after the word "may", in line 1 of clause 33 (*now 35*) (*1*).

He said:—

"Sir,—The Council will see what large powers of delegation are here conferred upon the President. With the exception of very few of the most important duties, and duties which could not possibly be delegated, which could not be delegated by the President, he has authority under this clause to delegate any of his duties to any officer. It seems, Sir, an acknowledgment that he has not got time to perform all these duties, and I think, that the Board should be treated as the central authority, in the same way as Corporations and Committees in England are, and then for the Board to delegate such authority as they might think fit. However, I do not go so far as that, but when we have a Board which is going to be a very select body, I think that the authority might be left with the Board, and I move to that extent, *i. e.*, the President shall delegate under the control of the Board, so that the Board should have a voice in this question of delegation, and such large powers should not be left entirely and absolutely in the hands of the President."

The Hon'ble MAULVI SAIYID MUHAMMAD FAKHR-UD-DIN said:—

"Your Honour,—Under this clause, the President is authorised to delegate his own powers and duties to any officer of the Board. But it is desirable that the delegation of such important function should be done with the approval of the members of the Board. This would produce a salutary and wholesome effect, and, moreover, this will prevent the abuse of such a power; with this short remark I propose that the words 'subject to the control of the Board,' may be inserted after the word 'may,' in line 1 of clause 33 (*now 35*) (*1*)."

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said:—

"I think no reasonable exception can be taken to the clause which is merely designed to expedite the transaction of business. The President's power

is not absolutely unrestricted, insofar as various important sections are set apart from delegation, and the principle of the clause is precisely the same as that of section 18 of the Calcutta Act, which, in the same way, allows the Chairman by general or special order to delegate to any municipal officers his powers other than those which are specially excepted in that clause. The Hon'ble Member appears to think that the Chairman may in some way subvert the functions of the Board by the delegation of some important powers, but he does not mention the powers to which he is referring. It is unnecessary that a section of this kind should attempt to specify the exact details of the future working of the Trust, and I do not think that any reasonable exception can be taken to the clause."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—

"I think, Sir, that the Hon'ble Member might have understood that I made no insidious suggestion. All I say is, that there is a Board, and I think that authority should centre in the Board."

The motion was then put and lost.

The following motion was, by permission of the President, withdrawn:—

166. The Hon'ble Maulvi Saivid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din to move that the words "subject to the control of the Board" be inserted after the word "may", in line 1 of clause 33 (*now 35*) (*1*).

167. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "(if any)", in line 3 of clause 33 (*now 35*) (*2*), be omitted.

He said:—

"Sir,—It appears to me that these words 'if any' have no meaning or place at all. These are redundant words which may go. However, I leave it to the discretion of the department."

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said:—

"We are advised that the words are scarcely redundant, and if they were omitted it might be said that the President would have to prescribe conditions and limitations in every case. The words might be retained."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

Clause 35 (now 36).

168. The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur moved that for clause 35 (*now 36*) the following be substituted, namely:—

35. When an official representation, as hereinafter mentioned, is made to the Board that, within certain limits where this Act is in force, either—

(1) any buildings used, or intended or likely to be used, for human habitation are unfit for human habitation, or

(2) the narrowness, closeness and bad arrangement, or the bad condition, of the streets and buildings, or groups of buildings, within such limits, or the want of light, air, ventilation or proper conveniences, or any other sanitary defects, or one or more of such causes, are dangerous or injurious to the health of the inhabitants, either of the buildings within the area of such limits, or of the neighbouring buildings;

and that the evils connected with such buildings and the sanitary defects in such area cannot be effectually remedied otherwise than by an improvement scheme for the rearrangement and reconstruction of the streets and buildings within such area, or of some such streets or buildings;

the Board shall take such representation into their consideration, and, if satisfied of the truth thereof, and of the sufficiency of their resources, shall pass a resolution to the effect that such area is an unhealthy area, and that an improvement scheme ought to be made in respect of such area;

and, after passing such resolution, they shall forthwith proceed to make a scheme for the improvement of such area.

He said:—

"This is an important clause. There are no less than 44 amendments on the list of business in connection with this section. There is no doubt that this section is of the most vital importance. If I may be permitted to say so, it is the important section in the whole Bill. It lays down rules as to when, why and wherefore an improvement scheme for the whole of Calcutta or any part of it can be framed by the Board. While it is necessary to give the Board ample powers to deal with the evil of insanitation, it is equally necessary to see that no arbitrary power is vested in the Board, causing inconvenience, hardship and loss to the residents. The Bill as introduced in the Council followed the Bombay Act except in one or two particulars. But as it has emerged from the Select Committee, changes of far-reaching character have been made.

"My submission is that we should follow the Bombay Improvement Act in this connection, and the amendment standing in my name follows the language of the Bombay Act almost word for word. It is significant, that in the Bombay Council, I find from the printed proceedings of that Council, that section 23, corresponding to section 35 (*now 36*) of the present Bill, was passed without a division and no amendment was suggested by any of the members of the Council. I am not aware of the reason as to why the Bombay law, on which the present Bill is mainly based, is not adopted in this instance. In the report of the Select Committee we find at page 3, a statement that the wording of this clause has been modified so as to bring the procedure more definitely into accord with that prescribed in the corresponding sections of the English Act. I understand that the wording of this Bill is inconsistent with the English Act in important particulars. But whether this is so or not, my submission is that we have not been told of any satisfactory reason as to why we should give up the Bombay Act and travel beyond the seas to find out a suitable procedure for our guidance.

"Now, comparing clause 35 (*now 36*) of our Bill with the corresponding section 23 of the Bombay Act, I hope it will be conceded that, so far as the language is concerned, the Bombay Act has an advantage over our Bill. Our clause is very loosely worded: for instance, if the Board is authorized to act either on official representation or on its own initiative, the words 'whether upon an official representation made under clause 36 (*now 37*) or without such representation,' in paragraph 1 of the clause, seem to be wholly unnecessary. It would have been sufficient to say, 'whenever it appears to the Board, etc., etc.'

"Then the paraphrase or splitting up of sub-section (*2*) of the Bombay Act into clause (*b*) and its three sub-clauses in the present Bill, hardly seem to have improved matters.

"Coming to the substantial changes made in this section of the Bill, it appears that our Bill varies considerably from the principles of the Bombay Act. I shall briefly indicate them here.

"In the first place, while in the Bombay Act the Board can take action only on official representation, here the Board can act irrespective of such representation. Secondly, our section provides that if a general improvement scheme is the most satisfactory method of dealing with the evils, action can be taken, whereas the Bombay Act provides that action can only be taken if the defect cannot be effectually remedied otherwise than by an improvement scheme. Thirdly, our section does not provide that the Board has to be satisfied of the truth of the representation, as the Bombay Act provides. Fourthly, there is not a word in our Act as to the Board being satisfied of the sufficiency of its

own sources before framing any scheme. The Bombay Act makes it a condition precedent to the framing of a general improvement scheme by the Board. Fifthly, clause 35 (*now 36*) does not make it obligatory on the Board to pass a resolution and frame a scheme if all these conditions exist, but simply gives it discretionary power to do so or not, as it may choose. The Bombay Act, on the contrary, provides that if these conditions subsist, the Board shall be bound to frame a scheme.

"I shall briefly deal with these differences of principles between the Bombay Act and our own, one by one.

"Firstly, here the Board is authorized to act on its own initiative without an official representation. This means larger and more extensive powers to the Board. May I ask what machinery the Board will have to enable it to take the initiative? There is no indication of any such machinery at least in the Bill. Is it not necessary that the Board should move only on the representation of some responsible body or person, who have knowledge of the conditions of Calcutta? But no; the Board must be clothed with extensive powers and, therefore, it is necessary that they may take action on their own initiative.

"The second point of difference between the Bombay Act and our Bill is still more astounding. In Bombay, the general improvement scheme can only be made if there is no other effectual way of dealing with the evil; here the improvement scheme may be made if it is the most satisfactory method of dealing with the evil. There is a good deal of difference between the two. In the one case, that is at Bombay the general scheme will be adopted as a last resort where all other remedies fail. Here the general scheme will be adopted perhaps in each and every case. For who can deny that a general improvement scheme will in all cases be the best method of dealing with the evil? Demolish all the houses, widen all the streets, and start a new city altogether,—a beautiful city, of course, and deal with the evil for good and for ever. This will certainly be 'the most satisfactory method.' But that is not what is wanted. You have to take things as they are. If there be no other effective method of dealing with the evil, make a general improvement scheme by all means; but do not empower this body with absolute powers to make a scheme if and when such body choose to do so.

"The third point of difference is that, while the Bombay Act lays down that the Board must be satisfied of the truth of the representation, the present clause does away with it altogether. Of course, this is in consonance with the nature of the power intended to be bestowed on the Board. They need not take the trouble to satisfy themselves with anything; they need not make any inquiry; they need not act on the representation of any person; they must have absolute and arbitrary powers, unfettered by any restrictions. The next point of difference is that, while the Bombay Act lays down that the Board must be satisfied as to its resources before taking any action, our Board need not be hampered with any such considerations They must be free. Whether they have funds or not, they have the discretion to frame a scheme all the same and leave the taxpayers to find out the funds.

"Fifthly, while in Bombay the Board is bound to make a scheme when all these conditions exists, here it is optional with the Board to make a scheme or not, even if the condition of any part of the town is very bad. Truly, this is also in consonance with the general tenor of the section. An autocrat must not be told by the legislature that he shall do this or that. He must be told with all due deference that he has the power, but he is not bound to do it.

"Sir, I have sufficiently indicated that the changes that have been made in this Bill, as compared with the Bombay Act, have all the tendency to clothe the Board with absolute and arbitrary powers, unfettered by any consideration, however weighty it may be. I submit it is hardly fair, and the Council, I hope, will not allow this clause to be passed without material alterations.

"My suggestion is to follow the Bombay Act. We have heard it mentioned off and on that what is good for Bombay is good for Calcutta. All right. If it is so, then why not adopt section 33 of the Bombay Act in this connection in its entirety—why do away with the conditions and restrictions that are in force in Bombay?"

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"Sir—The fact that there are forty amendments to this clause will draw the attention of the Council to the fact that it is one of the important clauses of the Bill. Up to the present, this morning we have been considering the details of the manner in which the Trust is to carry on its duties. We now come to a certain clause which lays down the work which the Trust is to perform. The Hon'ble Member in moving that his clause should be inserted in the Bill in the form in which it exists in the Bombay Act, has raised six questions which are all covered in greater detail by amendments which are on the paper and which are to be subsequently considered. I will therefore content myself on this omnibus amendment with giving the general arguments which I think justify the general shape which the clause has taken in the Bill, and I will go into greater details when the more detailed amendments are moved.

"There is first the most important difference between the clause in the Calcutta Bill and that in the Bombay Act. By the clause, as it stands in the Calcutta Bill, the Trust will have power to take action in regard to insanitary areas and to prepare general improvement schemes for such areas without receiving an official representation. Although I anticipate that there will be considerable discussion on this provision, yet it seems to me one of the most trifling importance. For we must consider the work that has been performed by the Bombay Trust and the work which is to be performed by the Calcutta Improvement Trust. Calcutta is suffering from two maladies: it is cramped, and there are no means of access to suburbs There are no channels for the circulation of the population. One of the principal works of the Trust will be to remedy that evil and to provide a cure for that malady. The Trust is to provide main thoroughfares which will render rapid transit possible, and will enable the population to spread over a greater area than it occupies at present, thereby removing congestion and overcrowding. But besides these, there are certain plague-spots, certain unhealthy areas which need to be excised, and clause 35 (*now 36*) is the clause which gives the Trust the power to deal with the areas in which insanitary conditions exist in an aggravated form. No one has suggested that the Trust should be debarred from taking action under clause 38 (*now 39*), which is the clause which enables it to prepare street schemes without receiving any official representation. For is not there a corresponding power in section 30 of the Bombay Act, which is the section that enables the Bombay Trust to prepare street schemes? Street schemes that have been prepared in Bombay—for instance, Princess Street and Sandhurst Road—have, of course, been works of greater magnitude than any of the useful improvement schemes which that Trust had carried into effect with respect to insanitary areas on receipt of official representation. I do not think, therefore, that any one can apprehend that excessive power is rashly put into the hands of the Trust, because, as the clause stands, the Trust may undertake any scheme without official representation. If the Trust can run a hundred feet road, say, from Bagbazar to Chowringhee, without any official representation or application from any one, surely there is no very special or insidious danger in giving the Trust the power of making improvements in small areas, the sanitary conditions of which are deplorable. It is true that the Bombay Act provides for official representation as being necessary before the Trust can take up small and minor schemes of improvement, but surely the objects of the clause and the corresponding clause in the English Act, as well as of the clause standing in this Bill, are not to restrain the Trust from doing any work. The whole object of that legislation is to compel dilatory public bodies to take action in certain cases. It is a very valuable power. The Bombay Trust had no staff, when it started work, who were acquainted with the sanitary condition of Bombay, as the Corporation was with its staff of health officers

and sanitary officers. It was therefore quite right and natural that the Corporation should have power to bring to the notice of the Trust insanitary conditions in certain areas and should have the power to insist on a remedy being applied. It is, on the other hand, clear that that there will be no authority so competent as the Calcutta Trust to deal with the greater schemes of rapid transit, and development of building areas which will deal with Calcutta and its suburbs as a whole. There is no other one authority which covers the whole area. This is the reason why no official representation is called for in such cases. But in regard to unhealthy areas regarding which the Calcutta Corporation has the best means of information, the Corporation will have power to make official representations, and if it rejects them, the Trust will have to give reasons for such rejection. I cannot conceive what harm there is in allowing the Trust this power, when it would in any case be open to the Trust under clause 38 (*now 39*) to call any work an improvement scheme and carry it out.

"The Hon'ble Member takes exception to the words 'most satisfactory method of dealing with evils,' and asks that we should adopt the wording of the English law as it is reproduced in the Bombay Act The English law has been amended since the Bombay Act was passed, and we, following the English examples, have adopted the words which now stand in the English law. There is clearly good reason for a change. It is obviously difficult to say that the evils connected with an insanitary area cannot be effectually remedied expect by an improvement scheme. A general conflagration, for instance, might be a very effectual remedy. The words, as they stand, seem to me to express exactly what the duties of the Trust will be. Before proceeding to frame a general improvement scheme, the Trust is to be satisfied that the conditions of the area are seriously insanitary, that a general reconsideration is necessary, and that the work is beyond the capacity of individual owners.

"Then the Hon'ble Member suggests that the Trust, after recieving the official representation, shall pass a resolution and proceed to make an improvement scheme. That he will find provided for in the subsequent clauses of the Bill which lay down the duty of the Trust in respect of official representations. It is true that in this clause there is no specific mention that the Trust must be satisfied as to the sufficiency of its funds. But it is, of course, understood that the Trust will not undertake to prepare of its own motion any general improvement scheme, unless it is satisfied that it has means to carry it out It will, of course, also inform the Corporation if, for want of funds, it rejects any of their official representations. It is also true that this clause does not provide that it is obligatory for the Board to pass a resolution when an improvement scheme is to be prepared. But it is provided for in the subsequent clauses dealing with official representations. It will have to give its reasons to the Corporation if it rejects its representation, and the Trust cannot do that unless the Trustees are satisfied as to the reasons of such rejection.

"This is my general answer to this general amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur. I cannot recommend the Council to accept it. The Bombay Act refers to a condition of affairs which does not exist here. For one thing, it was right that the Bombay Corporation should have a large voice in the Bombay Trust, for it was paying for the whole work of the Trust with the exception of such profits as the Trust was able to make by developing certain Government lands. Seeing, therefore, that the Corporation was paying the piper, it was very natural that it should have a large power for calling the tune. But, as I pointed out, it is only in cases of houses and buildings that the Trust has no discretion. In all other respects it has an absolute and unfettered discretion. And what is the official representation in Bombay? The following have the power to make official representations in Bombay:—First, the Commissioner, who is an officer appointed by Government; secondly, the Municipal Health Officer; thirdly, the Justices of the Peace; and fourthly, 12 or more persons residing in a ward, and all except the first must do it through the Commissioner. These are very large powers, and it was to the interest of the public that, if some plague-spots were to be removed and wiped away, there have been no difficulties in getting official representations. I do not suppose that the debate on this

clause will be finished if this amendment is rejected. But this amendment ought to be rejected, because a considerable part of it is obsolete or relates to a state of affairs which exists in Bombay, but which does not exist in Calcutta."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said :—

"Your Honour?—We have only just now heard the first explanation or declaration of the policy on the part of Government in connection with this Bill. There was a statement made at the first reading by the Hon'ble Member who introduced the Bill. It was clear with regard to the finances but bare in other respects. But if the principles upon which the Government were going to proceed had been indicated, when the Bill was referred to the Select Committee, which answers to the second reading of a Bill, in the House of Commons, when the principles of a Bill are discussed, it would have been a very great advantage indeed. It would have helped me to try to shape this Bill on altogether different lines. It now is the first occasion when we have heard this idea of action to be taken under clause 35 (*now 36*) minimised in the way we now hear, and that the whole effort is really to be in connection with street schemes: that makes a very great difference in the whole scope of action that is to be undertaken, but how does it compare with the powers that have been reserved under clause 35 (*now 36*)?

"It is in consequence of the very wide powers, conferred under that clause, that anxiety has been created. Before, we used to heard of the plague-spots of Calcutta and the necessity of having those cleared away. And also in communications, such as have been available to us from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, there has been stress laid on the action that has to be taken in order to have large clearances made. But now we are told that the Board will operate on a small scale only on such schemes.

"Sir, the Hon'ble Member has reserved his remarks for a later occasion to discuss in detail the various points embraced in this amendment, and it is not difficult to foresee what the result of this amendment will be, when such a declaration is made on behalf of the Government. The Bombay Act is closely modelled on the English Act, and this present clause is very widely different from the Bombay Act and consequently from the English Act. What we now are really endeavouring to do is to assimilate our procedure to the English Act.

"In my anxiety to submit material readily available, I have ventured, in anticipation of our meeting in Council to day, to publish a statement that will enable Hon'ble Members as well to grasp the scope of the section of the English Statute on which this clause purports to be modelled, as to follow the comparisons with the English law, which I think is essential to understand the amendments to this clause which are proposed.

"I can safely say, so far as that statement has gone, that it is a strictly accurate presentment of the conditions which prevail in England on the questions in issue. And I appeal to you, Sir, whether I could show greater confidence in the propriety of our proposals, than that I should ask that those proposals should be thoroughly well understood and tested, in comparison with the English law, from which our inspiration for this Bill is drawn.

'The wording of this clause has been modified so as to bring the procedure more definitely into accord with that prescribed in the corresponding sections of the English Acts.'

"These words are taken from the Select Committee's Report, and I invite Hon'ble Members to see how far the standard that Committee has set up has been reached.

"At the outset I venture to ask attention to section 4 of the Housing Act of 1890, which I have set out in my statement already before the Council. It will be seen, that under English law, local authorities carry that Act into effect,—a local authority meaning, in general terms, the Corporation charged with the municipal administration of the locality in which the area proposed to be dealt with is situated. They are permitted to entertain a question of an unhealthy

area, only if an official representation is received for that purpose, which means, as I have explained in my statement already published, that expert medical opinion in its support is a condition precedent to the consideration by the local authority of the question whether or not an area is an unhealthy area; the area, be it noted, being a 'certain' area, or, as it appears in the Bombay Act, an area 'within certain limits' in the City. And consequent upon that issue, whether an improvement scheme should be framed.

"We find also a mandate to the local authority that they shall consider such official representation, and in the first instance satisfy themselves of its truth and of the sufficiency of their resources, and if they are so satisfied, then they must proceed to an improvement scheme. And the instructions that are given with regard to their future conduct, are equally peremptory. This is the procedure in England. It would be difficult to see a likeness to any of the clauses of this Bill. And our aim is nothing more outrageous than to assimilate our clauses to the English law.

"This Bill, similar to the law in England, attacks private rights in an extraordinary degree. It gives power to depopulate a large area, and to dispossess owners of land in that area. I by no means desire to impugn the policy of the Bill in that respect, a policy with which I entirely agree. I only seek an examination of the conditions under which effect should be given to that policy.

"The Hon'ble Member's amendment proposes no new matter. So far as it goes, it is taken, as I have indicated, bodily from the Bombay Act. If it is accepted, I shall be content. If, however, it is not desired to substitute this section of the Bombay Act in its entirety, we shall endeavour to adapt the clause in the Bill, as it stands, to the English law. Our aim is exactly the same as that expressed in the Select Committee's Report, 'to bring the procedure more definitely into accord with that prescribed in the corresponding sections of the English Acts.'

"Sir, if official representations are not required for such matters owing to the trifling character of the Board's operations, then my labours in the latter stage of this discussion will be lightened, because there is not the same intention apparently for the adoption of these large clearance schemes, as we were led to believe.

"If that is so, I do not understand, as I before have said, why such very wide powers have been reserved. I will not now speak further on the question, as we have been promised a more detailed discussion later, but I have thought it necessary to make those observations at once with reference to what has been proposed."

A division was then taken, with the following result:—

Ayes 18.	*Noes 30.*
The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu.	The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke, C.S.I., *Vice-President.*
The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur.	The Hon'ble Rai Kisori Lal Goswami Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.I.E., Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan.	The Hon'ble Mr. R. T. Greer, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi.	The Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Macpherson, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari.	The Hon'ble Mr. E. W. Collin.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Apcar.	The Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore.
The Hon'ble Mr. Golam Hossein Cassim Ariff.	The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. E. Garrett.
The Hon'ble Dr. Abdullah-al-Mamun Suhrawardy.	The Hon'ble Mr. T. Butler.
	The Hon'ble Mr. E. P. Chapman.
	The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Cumming.
	The Hon'ble Mr. H. Wheeler, C.I.E.
	The Hon'ble Mr. B. K. Finnimore.
	The Hon'ble Mr. S. L. Maddox.
	The Hon'ble Mr. B. C. Mitra.

The Hon'ble Mr. Saiyid Wasi Ahmad.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din.

The Hon'ble Babu Hrishikesh Laha.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. B. Dutt.

The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Sankar Sahay Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Babu Braja Kishor Prasad.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dip Narayan Singh.

The Hon'ble Babu Bal Krishna Sahay.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. W. Küchler.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. F. Morshead.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Bompas.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. L. Halliday, M.V.O., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. A. W. Oldham.

The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad, Khan Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. F. Payne.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. J. Hilary.

The Hon'ble Kumar Shiba Nandan Prasad Singh.

The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Grant-Gordon, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. Norman McLeod.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. Stewart.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. Bradshaw.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Zahir-ud-din.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. Filgate.

The Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray.

The following Members were absent:—

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore, Kt.
The Hon'ble Maharaj-Kumar Gopal Saran Narayan Singh.
The Hon'ble Babu Kirtanand Sinha.
The Hon'ble Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Sarfaraz Husain Khan.

The result of the division was, ayes 18, noes 30, and the motion was therefore lost.

169. The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din moved that the words "Upon the Board being satisfied, on due and proper inquiry" be substituted for the words "Whenever it appears to the Board", in line 1 of clause 35 (*now 36*).

He said:—

"Your Honour,—The amendment which I now propose to move is, though simple, yet very important. I wish to substitute the words 'Upon the Board being satisfied on due and proper inquiry' in place of 'Whenever it appears to the Board.' The clause, as it now stands, gives a very wide power to the Board without any restriction limitation, or reservation.

"Before the Board takes any action to declare any particular locality or area as unhealthy, the Board should be satisfied, after making due and proper inquiry, whether, as a matter of fact, such conditions as are laid down in sub-clauses (*a*) and (*b*) do or do not exist. This restriction is more necessary because power has been given to the Board to take action under clause 35 (*now 36*), even without any official representation. The word 'appears', in line 1 of clause 35 (*now 36*), does not necessarily indicate the idea of making previous inquiry, and if the intention of the legislators be that the Board will have to make an inquiry and will have to be satisfied before taking an action under this clause, then why do you not express that intention in express words? I do not think that any harm will be done by the amendment. Under the Bombay Act the Board has got a right to take similar action only upon official representation, but under the present Bill the Board is going to get wider and more extensive powers, and therefore it is necessary to safeguard against the abuse of power of taking action without first being satisfied of the necessity of such action Hence I would propose that the words 'upon the Board being satisfied on due and proper inquiry' be substituted for the words 'whenever it appears to the Board' in line 1 of clause 35 (*now 36*)."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

" Sir, —I cannot recommend this amendment to be accepted. The Hon'ble Member says that it does no harm, but I submit that the burden of proof is on him to show that it does good. The Board will surely not undertake any work without due and proper inquiry. I believe you will gain nothing by putting in these words."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said :—

" Your Honour sees how matters stand here. There is now a group of amendments for ' a due and proper inquiry. ' Then there is a group of amendments to omit ' without such representation '; then comes my amendment which includes ' due and proper inquiry ', and also the omission of ' without such representation ', with a third element in it, which is not in any of these, that it should be ' within a certain area only '. The first of these amendments is ' upon the Board being satisfied, on due and proper inquiry. ' I do not know, Sir, whether I may follow afterwards, on my own amendments, because we are taking my amendments in detail but omitting the third head of my amendment. My three amendments are :—' due and proper inquiry ', ' omission of the proper representation', and the third one ' within a certain area only '. "

The PRESIDENT said :—

" I think the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar desires that it would be considered as a whole, even though the various parts have been negatived. "

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said :—

"What I propose to do, Sir, is that, inasmuch as these two groups of amendments are included in mine, to deal with them separately as they come up. Now, with regard to this ' due and proper inquiry ', it may be convenient to Your Honour and the Council to take them separately in that way, because I do not agree that this question, as has been suggested by the Hon'ble Member in charge, is of no moment. I submit that it is positively necessary, for reasons I shall state, that it would be a harmful thing for us if this broad question of ' due and proper inquiry ' was not included as a direction of law in the Bill itself. I am afraid I am not ready yet to accept the light air with which Hon'ble Member in charge treats this question. On the contrary, I think that this is a serious matter of great importance. The term ' Improvement Scheme' has now obtained a definite and recognised meaning, if not a technical meaning. All the books that we have at our hands, that refer to the subject of ' Improvement Scheme', refer to it as large schemes. There are other schemes in which other methods are employed of a less drastic nature, but none of these can be used under this Bill. Therefore, when there are such great powers included in this Bill in connection with these Improvement Schemes, and there is no alternative allowed, then, Sir, we should be wanting in proper appreciation of our duty if we do not treat this matter seriously.

"This clause will introduce a law which is strange to us and, in my humble judgment, is the most important in the Bill. We now are discussing an amendment, and we are approaching the discussion of other amendments of the highest importance. And the fate of Calcutta will depend on the spirit in which these amendments will be considered by the Government representatives. It will now be decided whether we shall take proper advantage of the careful investigation that was started in England so far back as in the year 1842, and the experience that has been collected by men who have become experts in the question, out of which has been evolved the present law in England ; or, we are to plunge into a law for which we have no authority and no precedent. The Government representatives will not, I trust, fail to appreciate that there is criticism which is the outcome of conviction and is the honest contribution of those who have a common object in view, and the desire to secure in the best possible way the common end, and will not class it all as dictated by an endeavour to grasp sordid gain or dictated by political rancour.

"I confidently can say that the amendments that are before us will not in any degree destroy the efficacy or the stringency of the law in its operation. On the contrary, they will improve the Act. I submit not only that the proposals are fair, but I go further to say that it would be unfair if action were permitted to be taken contrary to the principles of those proposals and in accordance with all that would be permissible under the clause in its present form. I crave the indulgence of Hon'ble Members in my endeavour to deal with these amendments, as they come up for discussion, with the close attention which I think the circumstances demand. The consequences, if this clause is passed as it stands, will, I am convinced, be so grave and unexpected that I earnestly ask Your Honour and this Council seriously to consider what I have to say, because it is my belief that the difficulties to which I shall refer have not been realised.

"It has been forcibly represented to me by citizens of Calcutta, with knowledge of public affairs and in what manner public business should be conducted, that the Board will transact their business with closed doors. We do not know who the Trustees will be, and what the conception of the majority of them of the conduct of public business; or how they will perform their duties I think there is substance in these representations, and I take the responsibility of submitting them to this Council.

"I venture to urge that it would be advisable to enact express direction that the Board shall make due and proper inquiry. If for no other reason, let me urge that it be inserted, as at least an ever-present guide, to remind all the members of the Board of what is necessary in their conduct of proceedings.

"And if it is intended or assumed that there shall be a proper inquiry, as I hope is the case, by all the Hon'ble Members of the Council, then, Sir, what objection can there be to express such intention? It would be only in the order of things—and my honourable and learned friend, I feel sure, will agree—to express in words the intention of the legislature, because whatever our assumptions are, whatever our *á priori* explanations of our meaning of a section, when a certain intention is not expressed, then it may be taken as if that intention did not exist. I, of course, am aware of the contention that the Board of Trustees will be so constituted and so select that they may be relied upon to conduct their proceedings on strictly correct principles. But, I submit, legislation on a subject such as is before us should not proceed on these lines. It might be said, certainly with no less reason, that the Corporations in England and the Local Government Board might be depended upon to act properly; yet we have seen in our present discussions, express instructions of an imperative nature to control their proceedings and actions have been found necessary by the British Parliament to be included in their Statutes. It is important always to bear in mind that, although enormously increased powers have been extended to the Local Government Board, there has never been any wavering in the policy of controlling and directing that body, by express statutory enactment, in questions leading up to, a declaration of an unhealthy area, and by so much as the increase of powers in other directions has been extended, there is a corresponding degree of emphasis in the obligations created by Statute being continued in connection with all questions relating to an unhealthy area. It can hardly therefore be deemed derogatory or unnecessary to insert in this clause that the Improvement Board shall make due and proper inquiry in respect of the question now in issue.

"To give extensive powers to and depend on the individuals who may constitute a statutory body to do all that is right and proper, and regard express directions and instructions for procedure as superfluous, is an alluring theory but dangerous to put into practice. Actual experience has shown that, given a carefully constituted body and even express instructions to make due inquiry, there has been failure. I will give one instance. The General Committee of the Calcutta Corporation was conceived to form, under the present Municipal Act, a co-ordinate authority in the municipality, to whom

large powers were to be transferred from the Corporation who were exercising them. There was every incentive to Government, in order to vindicate their policy and justify the revolutionary changes that were contemplated, to devise a most highly efficient working executive body, and they had free scope in modelling the General Committee.

"They gave us a specially selected Government officer as President, a carefully chosen group of four members to be appointed by the Government, four other members to be elected by Government nominees, and those returned as commissioners by constituents such as the Port Trust, Chamber of Commerce and Trades Association, with only four representatives of the humble ward commissioners, who therefore were in a standing minority of nine to four. I shall not go through a catalogue of the doings of the General Committee, but confine myself to an illustration of one class of cases only, which is strictly in point in the present issue. Under section 441 of the Municipal Act, it is expressly directed that they shall take action after due inquiry Nevertheless, even with the express direction for due inquiry, such inquiry has been omitted, as will appear in reported cases in our Law Reports: how many others there may be, I know not. It must not be supposed that I aim at an object so fantastic as, by legislation, to confer a perfect discretion on any body of persons, failing which they will be liable in a court of law. Whether the Board will exercise their discretion rightly or wrongly is a question apart. The words I seek to insert will not affect any such issue. If only the Board exercise their discretion, that is all that will be wanted, and no court of law would intervene But I submit that we may fairly and urgently press that there shall be included a provision of an imperative character to impose an obligation on the Board to make proper inquiry before proceeding to frame an improvement scheme. If, after they have duly considered the question, they decide in favour of it, my amendment will not give the public any right to appeal to the Law Courts. If, on the other hand, they in fact have neglected to conform to a course of conduct that, we must all admit, obviously is right and proper, then and then only will the public have an opportunity of redress from the court, which, without the provision I seek to include, they would be without; and a peremptory direction to consider the question is not unknown in the Bill itself. It is found in clause 37 (*now 38*), but it does not improve the position of difficulty to which I am drawing attention.

"In that clause we have the direction that the Board shall consider every official representation made to them—but with what intent? To decide, after a declaration has been made that an area is an unhealthy area, whether a general improvement scheme shall be framed forthwith or not. The point for consideration then appears to be, at what period of time an improvement scheme is to be framed, whether forthwith or not.

"And it is interesting to observe that in the original Bill, as referred to the Select Committee, the Board was expressly required, before taking any action, to be satisfied as to the truth of such representation and as to the sufficiency of the resources to carry it into effect—a provision, Your Honour will recall, taken verbatim from the English Statute, and this also had reference only to an official representation. It has completely disappeared from the Bill. It leads to the supposition that the original scope of the Bill was to allow only official representations, and the additions that now are included may have been made without careful examination of the various questions that are involved. Whatever the causes, the result is that there are directions with regard to one issue, which are omitted with regard to others so closely connected with it as to give ground for serious argument that the Board are free from all obligations to inquire or consider, in all questions in this connection, any matter other than where has been an official representation. And it may be argued that it indicates a policy of uncontrolled action, intended to be conferred on the Board, which I hope and believe is not our real intention. Omissions and variations of words frequently have, as I am confident my honourable and learned friend will bear me out, a result never anticipated by the legislature.

"Sir, I think that this is a question of the greatest importance, and if there is an intention to make 'due and proper inquiry', as there is in England, that matter shall be considered, I submit to Your Honour and this Council that the insertion of these terms is necessary, and that the amendment should be accepted."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said :—

"Sir,—In the first place, we have in the present scheme done away with official representation. My hon'ble friend, the Member in charge of the Bill says that it has been so done for a very definite and clear purpose, namely, that it may be necessary for the Trustees themselves to take action, and they could not very well take action if they had to wait until an official representation was made to them. Then there is one consideration which my friend seems to omit in this connection. When an official representation is made, it is not a representation for improvement which emanates from the Trustees themselves."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"May I rise to a point of order, Sir? I submit it is very desirable that we should confine our observations to the amendment before us. It seems unwise to divert the attention of the Council to Town Planning schemes. It has got nothing to do with Improvement Schemes."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said :—

"I was trying to show the necessity of this clause by putting before the Council when the other safeguards have now been taken away. One of the safeguards is that the Board should be moved only upon the representation of the third party. If the Board proceeds of its own motion, where is the body which will protect the people from the Board? In England, when a Town Planning scheme is framed, if there is any objection it has to get the sanction of Parliament. If my friend will look at page 229 of Allan's Book on Housing, he will see the whole procedure is laid down there.

"But as I say your Bill is so framed that it is such a beautiful jumble of various things that you cannot distinguish one part of the scheme from another. I throw the challenge directly and boldly that, in Chapter III, you have in your excessive zeal for importing into Calcutta all the latest measures of legislation in England about matters of town planning, confounded and confused the whole procedure and made such a wonderful and beautiful jumble that not only I was unable to extract any sense out of it, but I laid your proposals before the highest experts in England. and they were simply aghast to find that is the way things are done in India. My hon'ble friend says that it is not town planning; then what it is, when you are driving a road from Bara Bazar to Chitpur in order to give relief to congested areas? What it is when you are opening squares in thickly populated *bustees*? It is not only that you are dealing with insanitary areas, but you are dealing with the question of town planning and of the housing of the poor; and here you have not only the housing of the poor but also of the persons displaced. You are going to provide for the housing of the people generally, so that in Chapter III you have got improvements of insanitary *bustees*, you have got town planning, you have got housing of the poor, for, all these purposes you have put down under one Chapter, which makes it excessively difficult to say as to what the procedure would actually be adopted when these things get on, and thereby you have obscured the real issues. In England compensation and other things are not allowed under certain conditions. They treat these questions separately. Here all these questions are treated together and remedies which ought to apply are being applied to all the parts, and, therefore, we say that having done away with all the safeguards which are considered necessary and essential even in your own country in England,—where people are much better able to protect their own rights and where these things are put into operation by men who have made a special

study of the subject, men who are experienced and well trained in these matters, whose judgment always commands confidence, who know how to deal with men and things, where amongst the homogeneous population there is no divergence between those who are affected and those who have got the carrying out of these operations,—they have thought fit and desirable to provide safeguards against the abuse of powers. Here what is the safeguard that you have provided? You yourself conceive that a scheme should be framed. You publish that scheme, you call for objections and you yourself decide. Well, I know that there is a strong feeling in India that one who starts the prosecution should carry it out and should see the man accused, convicted and put in jail. But I believe this is a feeling which is not very generally shared. I ask you if you say that you want to work this Act in a spirit which will command public confidence. What is the procedure you have described that you will follow, that you will command public confidence? Supposing, I say, that there is a large scheme which ought not to be carried through, then who is to decide? You decide. If it were the Corporation which started it and it came to you, well, then, you would decide between him and the Corporation. Who is to decide between you and him? You will decide. Well, that may be your idea of fairness, but it is not anywhere else outside this Council Chamber. Therefore, we say that before we do things we must lay down the statutory injunction that it should be properly and carefully made. You have excluded from your body, deliberately and wilfully, men who will be seriously affected by your operations, because you say they are in the position of accused persons in the trial, and you yourself are formulating these schemes and you decide them. Do you mean to say that the statutory obligation of having due and proper inquiry will be followed? Well, gentlemen, there are certain limitations which a sense of duty imposes upon men who have got to do certain work, but you know that in the past—I speak with no sense of disparagement—in the history of your own service, there have been cases where eminent persons have abused their powers. We know that even in the present day the High Court daily interferes in the interests of persons who come before it, where the personal *zeal* of the officer is likely to override the provisions of the law. You cannot deny that, and, therefore, what is there to prevent an abuse of authority—not only an abuse but, I say, a negligent use of authority? Why should you object to due and proper inquiry? You have, as I said, done away with all safeguards which prevail in other countries. Therefore, I feel it my duty to support this amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said:—

"Possibly owing to the fact that there are a number of amendments to this Chapter, the discussion tends to roam somewhat promiscuously over clauses which are in no sense at present before the Council, and I do not propose to follow the Hon'ble Member in his disquisitions on parts of this chapter with which the Council is not now concerned, or on matters which are not even remotely concerned with the improvement of Calcutta. The amendment is that the words 'upon the Board being satisfied, on due and proper inquiry' be substituted for the words, 'whenever it appears to the Board', and the point is whether it is necessary to safeguard the Act by that insertion. The Hon'ble Mover, as I understand, more or less says that it would not make much difference one way or the other, and the only concrete example that the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar has given shows that the insertion of the words had not the slightest effect in restraining the overbearing conduct of the General Committee of the Corporation. I, therefore, submit, Sir, that that supports the argument put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas, that these words are in no sense necessary. All these provisions which safeguard the interests of the public, occur at a later stage, when an Improvement Scheme has been framed—*vide* clause 42 (*now 43*)—and under clause 46 (*now 47*) the whole matter finally comes before the Local Government who then again considers it. This should be sufficient to prevent any undesirable scheme going through, and I would oppose this amendment on the ground that it is unnecessary."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said :—

"Your Honour,—I desire to associate myself with the Hon'ble Mover of the amendment now before the Council. What has just fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler would be reason enough for adopting the amendment, if others were wanting. We have the fact and the phenomenon that, although safeguarding words like those that we seek to introduce in this Bill are present in the Municipal Act, they have committed an irregularity to which the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar has referred, and have committed it with impunity. If cases of commission with impunity were multiplied, as have no doubt they could be on proper inquiry, would the case for the insertion of a safeguard like this be strengthened or weakened? If, with the existence of words like these on the Statute Book, an omission like this is possible, let us imagine for one moment what would be the state of things without it. We have been told by the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas that if a body constituted like this was to do anything without what to them appeared to be due on proper inquiry, they would be hardly worth having. I am not following the Hon'ble Member exactly in his own phraseology, but that is what it comes in effect to. He would leave it to their good sense and discretion. Sir, good sense and discretion do not happen to be a monopoly of Boards like that which is to be constituted under the clauses that we have already carried in this Council. Eloquent reference has been made by the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to cases where, in spite of such safeguards, good sense and discretion have been wanting—it may not be very often but painfully often enough. Those from whom we are borrowing these provisions on a somewhat unscientific and irregular method to suit our present purposes, may be credited with some of that good sense and discretion. We are, therefore, entitled to refer more at length than has been done already to those sections in the English Act, which are the basis and foundation of the present clauses. Reference has been made to section 4 of the Housing Act of 1890. My hon'ble friend has read from a book of Allan, an authority on this question, showing exactly how the matter stands in England, and if I may refer to another standard work of the same author, in which he comments on and summarises some of the sections of this now well-known Act, we find his comments on this section as follows :—

'Sections 4 and 5 provide that, where an official representation is made by a Medical Officer of Health that certain areas are unhealthy and that an Improvement Scheme should be made, the local authority shall, *if satisfied by the fact*, proceed to make such a scheme.'

"Great stress has deservedly been put upon the clauses that the local authority, if satisfied of the fact, will proceed to make such a scheme. I need not trouble the Council with regard to other extraneous matters which this commentary views, but the comment proceeds to say that if the local authority did not make such a scheme, they must send the notification to the Local Government Board which is the confirming authority and which may direct a local medical officer to inquire. Something analogous to that is now provided for later on in our Act, and the local confirming authority, which is the Local Government Board in England, would be here the Local Government, I take it. Then, it says that if a representation affects more than 10 houses, the matter is to be treated under a different section. If we refer to section 8 of the same Act, to which reference has not yet been made, we find that, after receiving the report made upon such inquiry, the confirming authority may make a provisional order declaring the area comprised in a scheme and authorising such a scheme to be carried into execution. Now, we have the inquiry, and we have the report when the matter comes up before the confirming authority. Those would be materials exactly upon which they could invoke the powers that the statute is going to endow it with. If there is no inquiry, statutory I may say, which would furnish materials upon which the subsequent action of the confirming authority would proceed, how are they to proceed at all? Excepting the report of the local authority, which would be the Trustees in this case, what would be there to show that a certain thing appears to them in the wording of the clause

that we are now criticising? Sir, it is a truism 'necessary' that bad law makes bad administration. We have been repeatedly told that, unless an intention is clearly expressed or is it to be expressed by implication, it cannot be insisted on that is a reason why we are anxious that the materials upon which the Trustees are to express their satisfaction that a certain scheme is necessary, should be available for the purposes of the confirming authorities, and that would be impossible unless there is a statutory insistence that there should be due and proper inquiry. Supposing there was need, as I hope and trust, there will be, in connection with the Trust Act at all events, to take the municipality before the proper Court which, in spite of the words in the Statute Book, did not do the right thing, what would be the result in the absence of the provision for that due and proper inquiry? Its absence would at once nullify that particular scheme, and it would be clear ground for interference, both by the confirming authority as well as by the Courts whose jurisdiction no Improvement Bill will take away under any circumstances. The belief is that the state of things with regard to the lower executive is so poor in this country that those responsible for the Act do not like to leave things to chance. There is nothing singular in this, nor is the phenomenon confined to this country. It was emphasised in St. Stephen when the Working Men's Housing Act was passing through Parliament. One of the Hon'ble Members speaking on the Bill had occasion to say: 'It frequently happens in this country that those who are the first men to start an inquiry under the Acts were the very persons who were largely interested in the maintenance of the Statute. We have observed that in the Bill, before the local authority could act, an official representation had to be made. A man who probably owed his position in the way of personal or private practice among the people, it would be his duty to take the medical officer who had made the representation as to the insanitary condition of any property, however may be his lucrative practice among the people who might be owners of property over whom he ought to be able to exercise some control and which he may be called upon to condemn. There ought to be some provision for putting the law into operation, whether the medical officer of health did his duty or not.' Another Hon'ble Member said on the same occasion that it was doubtful whether the medical officer of a district or county, singly or generally, would be able to take necessary information in some cases. He therefore suggested that there should be power to obtain a report from independent persons appointed by the Local Government Board. 'These are not matters with which we are concerned for our present purposes, and some of these have no doubt been provided in the Bill or will be provided. What I have read may be taken as admitting a part of my argument so far as the case for dealing with those who are vitally interested in that inquiry and the argument stands. You could not rely upon those that are directly and intimately connected with the carrying out of their Trust, whether the reports be from your own officers or reports of officers upon which you think you can act. Sections 4 and 8 insisted not only upon an official representation about which there are other amendments, and I shall not mix them up with the question of due and proper inquiry, whether by independent people or by people connected with the local authority or by the Local Government Board, which have been throughout insisted on in the English Acts, upon the model of which we are supposed to be proceeding to-day. In this state of things I feel bound to ask as to why there should be any objection to due and proper inquiries. The thing looks so unintelligible, I hardly know what to call it; my hon'ble friend suggests the word suspicious, but I shall not adopt the word. The aid of the Local Government may be invoked so far as may possible; the Local Government will be in possession of the facts, of full circumstances and details upon which they could criticise the measure of the Trustees and say whether the particular scheme will be adopted or not. After it is promulgated, and a variety of things that have been referred to in the course of the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler's speech done, it will be too late, and whether there had been a due and proper inquiry or not, ought to be possible to be found from the records of the Trust, and the Government will have to deal with the question

on that basis and no other, unless it be on independent inquiry by itself. For these reasons, I think that it is very necessary to insert the words 'due and proper inquiry', and if it is resisted with any degree of strenuousness, I am afraid the impression left upon those, who look to the smooth and proper administration of the Act, will be very harmful indeed."

The Hon'ble MR. K. B. DUTT said :—

" Sir,—The terms of the present amendment are so reasonable and modest that I am unable to understand for myself why the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill would not make that small concession. I have no doubt in my mind that the Bill as it stands certainly does provide some necessary safeguards, because, Sir, you will find that the members of the Board will not be able to exercise their powers merely because they wanted, but they will have to be satisfied as to the unfitness of the buildings for human habitation as provided in clause (*a*). Therefore, as I have said before, I am not prepared to say that the Bill does not provide any necessary safeguard, but it does. But the only question is that if the members and the people, whom this Bill is likely to affect, and if all communities in general ask for a concession—a very reasonable concession, and a concession which I have no doubt the Member in charge will admit—that the introduction and adoption of the amendment will then in no way interfere with its power, because the Act would provide that 'after due and proper inquiry,' it would be a matter for the Trustees to hold and to decide and determine what that proper inquiry would be. Therefore, my submission is that it is such a reasonable request and it is such a reasonable amendment, that its introduction would in no way interfere with the powers of the Trustees. Therefore, as it has been asked, and feelingly asked, by those Members who have brought this matter before you, I hope that the official Members will reasonably vote for this amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. PAYNE said :—

" A great deal has been said on this point, but I think after all it is not of such importance as the Members on the other side are led to believe. They seem to think that there is going to be no inquiry at all. The Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler has clearly pointed out that the inquiry comes at a later stage, that is in clause 46 (*now 47*). The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari has read from the English Act in which there is an exactly similar provision as that in this Bill. It merely says that the local authorities in England must be satisfied. That, I submit, is precisely the same as our wording, which is 'whenever it appears to the Board'. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar has referred to section 441 of the Calcutta Municipal Act and has pointed out that that section lays down that there must be an inquiry. But he forgets that that section refers to the improvement of abandoned or waste land, in which the General Committee act at once on their own authority without any further inquiry. If he will refer to section 406 of that Act which deals with matters of far more importance, similar to that which we are now discussing, viz., the improvement of *bustees*, he will see that there are no provisions for inquiry of this character. It is provided in section 407 that the inquiry is to come afterwards. This is exactly what we have done in this case."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said :—

" Sir,—May I say a few words by way of explanation? My purpose was to show that in section 441 of the Calcutta Municipal Act there is a provision for 'due inquiry.' If there is a provision that due inquiry must be made, then there can be a resort to a Court of Law to enforce that inquiry. But when there is such a provision and we find that it is neglected, what are we to expect when there is no such provision?"

A division was then taken, with the following result:—

Ayes 17.

The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu.

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.I.E., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi.

The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Apcar.

The Hon'ble Mr. Golam Hossein Cassim Ariff

The Hon'ble Dr. Abdullah-al-Mamun Suhrawardy.

The Hon'ble Mr. Saiyid Wasi Ahmad.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Mahammad Fakhr-ud-din.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. B. Dutt.

The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray.

The Hon'ble Babu Braja Kishor Prasad.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dip Narayan Singh.

The Hon'ble Babu Bal Krishna Sahay.

Noes 29.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke, C.S.I., *Vice-President.*

The Hon'ble Rai Kisori Lal Goswami Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. T. Greer, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Macpherson, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. W. Collin.

The Hon'ble Mr. C J. Stevenson-Moore.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. E. Garrett.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Butler.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. P. Chapman.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Cumming.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. Wheeler, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. K. Finnimore.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. L Maddox.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. C. Mitra.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. W. Küchler.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. F. Morshead.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Bompas.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. L. Halliday, M.V.O. C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. A. W. Oldham.

The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad, Khan Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. F. Payne.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. J. Hilary.

The Hon'ble Kumar Shiba Nandan Prasad Singh.

The Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. Grant-Gordon, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. Norman McLeod.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. Stewart.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. Bradshaw.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Zahir-ud-din.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. Filgate.

The following Members were absent:—

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore, Kt.

The Hon'ble Maharaj-Kumar Gopal Saran Narayan Singh.

The Hon'ble Babu Kirtanand Sinha.

The Hon'ble Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo.

The Hon'ble Babu Hrishikesh Laha.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Sarfaraz Husain Khan.

The result of the division was, ayes 17, noes 29, and the motion was therefore lost.

The following motion was, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

170. The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur moved that the words "after due and proper inquiry" be inserted after the words "the Board", in line 1 of clause 35 (*now 36*).

He said:—

"This question has already been fully discussed, and I do not wish to cover the same grounds and waste the time of the Council."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

171. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that the word "whether," and the words "or without such a representation", in lines 1 to 3 of clause 35 (*now 36*), be omitted.

He said:—

"My amendment, Sir, is this; to omit the word 'or without such representation' in clause 35 (*now 36*). That is, I want to restrict the operations of the Board only to cases coming up to it upon official representation. The Bombay Act, as my hon'ble friend pointed out when replying to the Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur, has not got this provision. The English Act has not got this provision. The necessity that my hon'ble friend made out for a provision like this was that the Board would be in a better position to deal with smaller areas when dealing with insanitary neighbourhoods. Well, I believe the Corporation, or at least the officials of the Corporation, the Chairman or the Health Officer, are better conversant with the insanitary areas in Calcutta than a Board which is coming into existence for the first time. We know in the past the Corporation has been subjected to very severe criticisms as composed of men who hardly know their duty, but that again is now a matter of ancient history. The men who did not know their duty have long ceased to be members of Corporation, and the present Corporation has come into existence as the best Corporation that could be devised in India. We have got there representatives of Government in large numbers. We have got there representatives of trades and commerce, and we have got also a reduced representation of the people, so that with the reduced representation of the people and the enhanced representation of officialdom, I do think that that Corporation must be a perfect corporation even in the eyes of the non-officials, and therefore I do not see why there should be any distrust of this officialized Corporation, and more than that, there may be a very great difference between the Corporation and the Board. The Corporation may want certain areas, about which they know well, should be taken in hand. They after all pay the piper and not the Government, as the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas has said. When we come to the financial position of this Bill, I shall show that the Corporation have the ultimate responsibility. Why should the Board seek to go above their heads? We may easily ask them to submit to the Board a statement of the insanitary areas in Calcutta which require to be dealt with first and foremost, apart from the considerations which I laid before this Council when dealing with the question of due and proper inquiry. I think these are considerations which ought to weigh with the Council. Do you or do you not trust this Corporation? If you do trust, there is no reason why you should not rely upon representations made from them. If you do not trust them, well, the surest course to create trust, and to remedy the state of things in the Corporation, is to introduce another Bill to create a new Corporation. With the non-official element, this Council will create a perfectly efficient, reliable and trustworthy Corporation, I have no doubt. It may be done in the course of the two months, by the time you put this Bill into operation. I do think that, as it is, it will be conducive to more harmonious working if we not did not proceed upon representations called official representations. Bombay has done that, England and Scotland are doing that, why should Calcutta, admittedly not with the best materials available for the purpose, not do that, because these materials have got to be created? I do not mean to cast any imputation upon yourself, but all of us—even those who are supposed to be able at a moment's notice to take the command of the channel fleet—all of us have got to be instructed, and we lack the experience of Bombay and England. Why should we depart from well-known precedents? I think there is no case made out for it. My hon'ble friend says there may be small areas. Well, he has got the Chairman of the Corporation at his elbow, who can easily give advice as to what sort of areas these are. If you accept the amendment you cease to be

looked upon as being personally concerned, the Improvement Trust becomes an authority only between the Corporation and the public, and this secure public confidence. It avoids conflict between the Corporation and the Trust, and it does no harm even to the objects for which, as my hon'ble friend says, these words were thought unnecessary. For these reasons I do humbly venture to put this amendment for the consideration of this Council "

The Hon'ble RAI BAIKUNTHA NATH SEN BAHADUR said:—

" Sir,—I think these four amendments are of the same nature (Nos. 171, 172, 173 and 174), and it would be convenient if they are taken up together. The amendment proposed would have the effect of the initiation of any improvement scheme by the Board on official representation only. It cannot be denied that the Corporation was responsible for the sanitation of the town, and that the sanitary improvements and all improvements of the town fell within the legitimate functions and duties of the Corporation. We do not know why a separate Trust is being created for the improvement of the town when by an amendment of the Municipal Act, with some additional powers being given to the Corporation, the object could have been equally gained. The duties and privileges could very easily have been entrusted to the Corporation. It is too late now to discuss the reasons which have induced the Government to create a separate body. The Corporation which has been existing for over about 50 years is expected to know all about the insanitary quarters of the town, and how sanitary and other improvements can be effected. The members of the Board of Trust are not expected to be omniscient beings, and it cannot be expected that when they just crawl out of their cradle, they will be in full possession of all information and facts bearing upon the improvement of the town. They shall have to acquire knowledge and information from different sources, and probably they shall have to take the help of experts. All this can be avoided if it be provided that the initiation of any general scheme of improvement or street improvement be taken up on official representation. I submit, Sir, that this amendment should be accepted. "

The Hon'ble RAI SHIBA SHANKAR SAHAY BAHADUR said:—

Sir,—I have an identical motion on the agenda, and I beg leave to support this amendment. I do not wish to repeat the same arguments, in recommending this amendment for acceptance. I simply beg to point out that I understood the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill to say that the Board will act under this clause, on its own initiative, only in case of improvement of small areas. If that is so, why not say so distinctly in the Act? Is there one single word in this clause to indicate that the Board will here act only with reference to the improvement of small areas? As it stands, there is nothing to prevent the Board from framing a general improvement scheme for the whole of Calcutta on its own motion without the necessary safeguards of an official representation. This is exceedingly unreasonable and objectionable."

The Hon'ble RAI SITA NATH RAY BAHADUR said:—

" There is no doubt that the functions and duties that have been assigned to the proposed Board of Trustees are the legitimate functions and duties of the Corporation which, as a body, are every day dealing with questions relating to the letting out of new roads and squares. And there is no doubt that there is no other body better acquainted with the needs and requirements of Calcutta than the Corporation itself. The reason why a separate body has been created is that the Corporation has not at its disposal funds enough to carry out large schemes. Clause 36 (*now 37*) provides for three sources from which official representations are to be made. Therefore it cannot be said that, on the representation of the Corporation alone, the Board will be entitled to take action. There are two other sources to fall back upon. For these reasons I do not see any reason why the Board should be entitled to take action without any representation at all."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"Sir,—This amendment is considerably more important than 169, which we disposed of last. The discussion of that amendment took three quarters of an hour, and was conducted with some heat. It seemed, however, to be formal and I resisted it on that ground. This Bill was entrusted to the Select Committee which sat for 35 days, and which made many alterations in the Bill, as will be seen from the different types appearing in the Bill. And I submit that, after the close scrutiny which it was subjected to in the Select Committee, the burden of proof lies very strongly on any one who moves an amendment to show that it is not merely indifferent, but that it makes substantial improvement on the Bill passed by the Select Committee.

"Sir, with regard to the very substantial question of whether the Trust shall have the power to take action to remedy insanitary conditions, and to draw up general improvement schemes without an official representation from the Corporation, I think I can put the case in a nutshell. The mover of the amendment has very kindly abstained from involving me at this period in the discussion, which, he indicates, will have to be undertaken some time as to the proper and real share which the Corporation has in the finances of the Trust. I will imitate that forbearance, and not take advantage of it. I will not impart exactly what proportion of the resources of the Trust are subscribed by the Corporation, but it cannot be denied that the Trust will receive very substantial grants from the Government of India. It will get 50 lakhs down and 1½ lakhs a year for sixty years and the proceeds of a jute tax and of the terminal tax on passengers. Supposing that, after two or three years, the Government of India inquire as to how the money, which was given for the sanitary improvement of Calcutta, is being spent, is it conceivable that the Trust should be compelled to answer that it could not proceed with the improvement of the city, as it had not yet received any official representation from the Corporation? I submit that, if they are getting funds independently of the Corporation, they have a right to spend it without any interference from the Corporation. And I see no drawback in this. In his previous speech, the Hon'ble Member talked of the safeguards of the official representation, as if the system of official representations provided for in the English Act was, in some way, a safeguard to the ratepayers of the town against indiscreet or over-violent action on behalf of the local authority, and that, I think, is also the apprehension of the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar who has courteously circulated to us his objections to these provisions, and I will indicate to him also the answer which I make to these objections. I say that the whole object of the official representations provided for in the English Act is not to restrain the local authority, but to compel it to move. Supposing that the local authority has no official representation but is of opinion that a certain area needs improvement, all it does is to send the Health Officer down to submit a report, and knowing the qualifications of the Health Officers of England, and knowing their knowledge in sanitation, it is incredible that the Health Officer should take a less serious view of the local conditions than is taken by the members of the local body. The object of that provision in the English Act is to compel unwilling bodies to act. If the Health Officer, in deference to the opinion of the local body or from fear of opposition, does not make a representation, then application may be made to the Local Government Board for the deputation of a medical officer to report on any area. The local authority must consider the report of such a medical officer, and if it rejects his advice the Local Government, Board may hold an inquiry of its own, and on the results of that inquiry, may order the local authority to frame a general improvement scheme Such an order is enforced by mandamus, and if the members of the local authority are recalcitrant they will ultimately find themselves in prison. It is unnecessary to safeguard against over-violent and over-drastic action by local bodies. I agree that it is right, as the Bill provides, that the Corporation should have the power to compel this Trust to take action. That is apparently all that the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur claimed, and that claim is fulfilled by the Bill. But it must be admitted that when the Board has got independent funds, it should have the power of spending its fund independently

of the Corporation. There is therefore every reason that the Trust should be entrusted with the duty of carrying out pressing improvement schemes without representation from the Corporation." The only plausible criticism that I heard directed against the working of the Bombay Improvement Trust is that that there was not sufficient co-ordination about its schemes. This is likely to occur if schemes can only be undertaken on an official representation. It would often be most economical and convenient for the Trust to deal with insanitary areas in the course of carrying out street schemes, and in such a case it should not have to wait for an official representation. There is one small point raised by the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur. He contends that not only the Corporation but also the Health Officer and 25 ratepayers can make a representation, but this is not the effect of the Bill as it stands. The Health Officer and 25 ratepayers can only apply to the Corporation. It is true that if the Corporation rejects their application it has to report the matter to the Trust, but though in that way the attention of the Trust may be drawn to unhealthy areas, there is no compulsion put to it to take action."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said :—

"Sir,—What the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas said with regard to the paying of the piper—an unfortunate phrase that was introduced by him this morning—has had a painful effect on my hon'ble friend to the left who, in the afternoon, like the giant refreshed, has adopted the self-same phraseology and thereby accentuated it: all this is very unfortunate, I am sorry to have to say. I thought that the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas was going to exclude the question of the payer of the piper from the consideration of this amendment at all events; yet he gave us the whole of the list of Government benefactions over and over again—50 lakhs of rupees by the Government of India down—1½ lakhs a year recurring, the jute tax and the terminal tax, in fact all the items about which we were told all yesterday and all the morning to-day. Well, I do not know what other societies think of it; but in our society, when a man does pay, he generally does not make too much of an exhibition of it and tries to keep it as much as possible in the background. Hon'ble Members are hearing, with painful constancy, that 'when we are going to pay so much to the Trust, we must have everything in our own way.' I thought that, Sir, considerations like these ought not to cloud the issues entirely, particularly in a legislature where the matter is being attempted to be dealt with judicially. What the purely financial effect of the thing may be, or what the views of the payer of the piper with regard to a particular question may be, are not matters that ought to be allowed primarily to cloud the issues that come before us as a legislature. We have first got to consider whether the thing is right or wrong. If our position is correct, we wish to make our representation to the Government of India, and we hope that it will be inclined to reconsider the situation, as I read the message that was referred to by Your Honour this morning and yesterday. I refer to it because, while protesting against the incorporation of the mere financial consideration in connection with these amendments, the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas thought fit to bring it all the same by way of influencing the situation. But that brings me to the other side of the argument, supposing the Government of India, in two or three years, found that the lack of official representation hampered the Trustees, money was accumulated and no part of it had been spent. This would be too dreadful a position to contemplate, but is not very likely. Lack of official representation has not been allowed in a place like Bombay, which we were imitating and which has not suffered from dearth of schemes; how is it then that they would like to omit it here?

"The Hon'ble Mr. Bompas has stated that the Corporation would not be in a mood to hurry up its official representations possibly because it will have to pay 2 per cent. more than at present, which is threatened in another clause of this Bill, and the longer they could delay the improvements the more they would be able to defer their payment. If that is the idea which is to stand in the way of the adoption of a very necessary precautionary measure which this amendment advocates, I am afraid I shall have very little to say. Th

Hon'ble Mr. Bompas began his observations on this amendment by saying that the amendments are, after all, indifferent and will do no violent harm to the Bill. If that be so, then where is the objection to these amendments? The sanctity of the proceedings of the Select Committee has been pleaded, but I am afraid that it cannot be binding on those who had not the honour of sitting on the Select Committee, whatever effect it may have on others who had that honour. We are here to consider, criticise, and deliberate on that the Select Committee has done in 35 meetings; it does not take away our obligation to bring before this Council, in the best of their light, what strikes their in connection with this Bill.

"It is certainly news to me and those who have carefully and anxiously read the English law on the subject and its commentaries, with the provisions of which we are familiar just as much as my hon'ble friend on the other side —it is news to me certainly to hear, as we have heard this afternoon, that the object of insisting on this official representation in England was to make the unwilling local authorities come forward lest their medical officers, who were mercilessly criticised in the debate in Parliament which I referred to, should try to keep their lagging zeal behind. My reading of the Act and the various commentaries on it certainly does not bear that out. They are just as anxious in England as we that the necessary safeguard should be provided and insisted on at whatever stage of the proceedings it may be. The Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler has stated that the inquiry is required later on. Possibly that is so. I do not know at what particular stage it is done in England, but my impression is that it is done at the initial stage, and rightly so. And that is what we want in this country. It is one of those safeguards which the British legislature, after very anxious and careful deliberation, provided. What used to be done formerly has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu; every single measure of improvement had to come before Parliament under the old administration and practice, which was very cumbrous, and when they thought that a more handy measure was necessary than was provided for in the shape of these expensive, toilsome and individual bills for particular improvements, they thought that they must have such safeguards and protectionary measures as would disable the local bodies from going forward with unduly ardent zeal, and would be a fitting check. That is the genesis of the brake power adopted in England which we seek to incorporate in this section. We look upon the English measures as an eminently precautionary safeguard, and as we are borrowing from the English statutes with regard to every objectionable measure—objectionable at least from our point of view—I really do not see why safeguards such as these should be left out. If due and proper inquiry has been done away with, we are entitled to have some stay between the ardent zeal of the Board of Trust and those that are affected by it. Considerations and reports must lead to deliberation—of course they may also lead to fractional delay; but deliberation, which it must involve, is the essence of the whole safeguard thing with regard to the English Acts, which we cannot possibly overlook or ignore.

"Earlier in the debate, Sir, we were told that, so far as the Bombay safeguards are concerned, there is not really very much in the safeguards of an official representation because it emanates in the first instance from the Commissioner himself who, the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas says, being a Government servant, would not have much difficulty in making his representation if the Trust really wanted him to do so. I do not know whether the Commissioner of Bombay will take that as a compliment or otherwise. However, that is the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas's estimate of the particular gentlemen concerned. Then we have the resolution of the Corporation, which we have here—although there is more than suspicion now—that that body may, for its own sinister objects, try to delay the improvements. We have the representation of the Health Officer here, in next place, come through the Corporation, and, lastly, we have the representation of the 25 ratepayers, who have to come also through the Corporation. But it must have been in the passing oversight of the moment that the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas overlooked sub-clause (*2*) of clause 36 (*now 37*), which enables these 25 ratepayers to have independent action taken through the medium of the

President if the Corporation decided not to make an official representation. If there was error that really wanted correction and if the Corporation stood in the way of such correction, the Corporation could not keep back their request. Therefore, the Trust would not be quite as powerless as one would be apt to think from the observations of the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas, and even if the Corporation be as idle as possible, there would be machinery enough to put the improvements schemes into motion in some shape or another. It is no new thing, or an isolated one, that men with refined and cultured opinions and sanitary ideals, visiting the eastern cities, with exaggerated notions of filth about which they have read in the books and which probably in their own countries they have not had opportunities of coming across, having regard to their glasscase social life, come and make pronouncements after a week's or a month's stay in the country, that Calcutta is about the worst city in the world. An observation like this, casually dropped, must not be allowed to lead to an impression on the part of those responsible for sanitary administration that will lead to action like that which the Board independently would be authorised to take. I do not mean that casual observations and impressions like these will always lead to drastic action; but unless there is safeguard of the kind that we advocate, it would be possible, without due consideration and inquiry and weighing of all the circumstances governing the situation it would be possible to work up imaginary grievances which the Board of Trustees would feel it incumbent to remove without reference to any one. It is to avoid these possibilities that we are anxious that this safeguard at all events should be provided in this clause, and the Board of Trustees should not do anything except upon official representation of the kind that this amendment seeks to introduce."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—

"Sir,—The Hon'ble Member in charge has dwelt on the question as being an unusually important one. Then he has referred to the fact that the Board should not be made to depend on the Corporation. Well, Sir, they need not be made to depend on them and still be in a position to exercise the large powers that are here conferred on them. The Government might have proposed that there should be a report made to them directly by a medical expert. All that we seek is that the Board should not move on its own initiative, because, when once they have that power, they will become partizans. That is recognised in the English law, and the Corporation in England are not given the power of initiative. Then the Hon'ble Member has said that this provision that is now introduced is not to restrain but to compel it to move, and he has given that as the reason for the provision in the English law. Well, Sir, I confess that did not occur to me, because it seems to me that the Government should welcome spontaneous action by the local bodies, and would have given them every opportunity to move if there were reasons such action. If there was no restraint, there would be greater freedom on their part; so that I am not impressed with the explanation that has been given. I have an explanation which I shall submit, but certainly the requirement that there must be an official representation before an English Corporation can move cannot be merely forthe reason given by the Hon'ble Member in charge. It would give wider opportunities to local bodies for the exercise of their functions if there were not that limitation imposed. We must look for other reason, which, I believe, I shall be able later on to give. If, Sir, it is only intended to take up these small areas and not to undertake large clearances, then why are these enormous powers absorbed by the Board? If I had suspected that there was any such idea of dealing only with small areas, I certainly would have pressed in Select Committee for the adoption of the procedure for reconstruction scheme, which is simpler and easier and now is being more generally approved in England. With all these enormous powers reserved to the Board, whatever the views of the Hon'ble Member in chrge in athe present day, it would not be safe to assume that those powers will not be fully used.

"Sir, to an ordinary observer, it would appear the most natural arrangement that Corporations charged with the municipal administration of cities should also be given the initiative in selecting an area in their administration

to be declared an unhealthy area. Under the present Bill a Board is created *ad hoc*: I have accepted that as being beyond any question in our present discussion, but it is impossible to disregard the circumstance that the Corporations in England, so many of whom have earned just renown for their highly efficient and honest administration, are not permitted to exercise the power of initiative. We are forced to the conclusion that this must be due to reasons which have been regarded as being of the weightiest character.

"It would be a counsel of perfection, and I do not suggest that it would be feasible, to preclude every possible mischief, but in the English statute there is a well-defined design apparent, to minimise the risk of personal influence having effect, and to so provide that those with whom will lie the decision in essential questions will be, as far as a public body can be so made, free from bias or suspicion that private interests will conflict with public duty. And so consistent is the law in England, in connection with any question leading to a declaration of an area to be an unhealthy area, that when, on the failure of a local medical officer of health to act on the complaint of ratepayers or justices of the peace, as the case may be, an appeal is preferred to the Local Government Board, the functions of that Board are strictly limited to the appointment of a qualified medical practitioner, and when the representation of the latter is received to pass it on, without comment, to the local authority concerned for action, the Local Government Board is kept studiously uncommitted to any opinion, evidently for the reason that the declaration of an unhealthy area, at a later stage of the proceedings, is subject to its confirmation. It is noticeable that there is disclosed, at every turn, a just appreciation of the circumstance that the consideration of the question of a declaration regarding an area, on which depend consequences of such a far-reaching nature as an Improvement Scheme would entail, is to be regarded—in popular language—as a judicial proceeding in which those who take part are performing judicial functions, and that the primary and essential principle of justice should be maintained, in that no person should sit in judgment on a question on which he already has committed himself to an opinion.

"And what do we find in our present Bill? A Trustee—and if there are more than one, the matter becomes more serious—may prefer a complaint, and may sit in judgment among a body of eleven persons only, who will be working with closed doors, on a proposal of his own, to which he has been committed—in all good faith it may be—and consequently has become an active partisan. Again, the proceedings under section 4 of the Act of 1890, to which I have drawn attention, as under clause 35 (*now 36*) of the present Bill, relate exclusively to sanitation, and in England expert medical opinion, which must be presented in writing, is made, as I have shown, a condition precedent to the question of an unhealthy area being submitted for consideration. Under the present Bill, thousands of the inhabitants of Calcutta may be placed in peril of being turned out of house and home, on a statement—which may be made verbally—of a carpet-bagger, who need not have any residential interest in the city, or any qualification whatever, whether medical or other, to express any opinion on any question affecting the sanitation of the city which he aspires to improve. And I hope that it will not escape observation that the initiative by such an irresponsible person is placed on exactly the same footing as of the whole Board taken together.

"I have submitted that the words 'whenever it appears to the Board, whether upon an official representation or without such representation' are too wide and general. Let me draw attention to what I have termed the possibilities under this clause. I am unable to discern, after close examination, what representation the Board must have before them, without which they cannot proceed, and in what manner the Board will proceed in such circumstances is not clear.

"If I am correct in my view, as I believe I am, the provisions of clause 35 (now 36) could be set in operation without any representation, and then the opening sentence in effect would run as follows :—

'Whenever it appears to the Board without any representation'

which would be giving the whole of the instructions thought by the legislature necessary to set in motion the machinery leading to an Improvement Scheme being framed.

"Now, Sir, what have we in the Statement of Objects and Reasons with regard to clause 35 (*now 36*)?

Clause 35.—The specification of cases in which the Board may frame a general Improvement Scheme closely follows section 23 of the Bombay Act, except that, under the Bill, the Board can act without the receipt of an official representation, *e.g.*, at the instance of the Health Officer. It is not anticipated that cases taken up otherwise than upon an official representation will be frequent, but it is desirable that they should be provided for. In England, under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, 53 & 54 Vict (*c.* 70, section 5), the medical officer of health is authorised to make an official representation direct.

"While it is stated that it is desirable that cases otherwise than on official representation should be permitted, it is not indicated why it is desirable, and it has escaped notice that, under section 23 of the Bombay Act, the complaint of the Health Officer is expressly placed within the definition of an official representation. If it is desired that such a complaint should always reach the Board and not be intercepted by the Corporation, clause 36 expressly provides, in the event of the Corporation deciding not to make an official representation on the complaint of the Health Officer, that the rejected complaint automatically must be sent to the Board. The Board therefore will always have an opportunity of considering any complaint of the Health Officer, with the advantage of the opinion of the Corporation on it. But if the object of the words 'or without such representation' is merely to obtain a complaint directly from the Health Officer, unfortunately they sweep away the necessity of any representation whatever. This is quite clear; and it therefore becomes very apparent that this result could not have been intended, and the consequences resulting from the introduction of those words are so foreign to the object and reason officially given for them and would be so grave that I submit that they should be omitted. And it becomes evident that the policy of those responsible for the Bill originally had practically the same intention as I advocate: that is to say, that the action of the Board should be founded on expert medical opinion, and to prohibit the Board from taking action on their own motion and ever becoming judges in their own cause.

"But if there are to be representations other than official representations, what character of representation will be permissible?

"There is no provision in the Bill to prevent the Board, as a body or by a vote of the majority, abdicating their functions and accepting a proposal of one of their members, because it emanates from a colleague, as sufficiently established, to justify a declaration of an unhealthy area, nor to prohibit any report of a subordinate, any chance conversation, when repeated at a meeting of the Board, being taken as sufficient material on which the Board may, without any consideration or inquiry, without exercising their own discretion as they should be required to, declare an area to be an unhealthy area, and their declaration would be final. I submit that the Bill should be so framed as to prohibit any such manner of proceeding. If, however, we accept the principle that only an official representation shall be entertained, we preclude the possibility of action of any such character.

"The want of consistency in this portion of the Bill will become at once apparent to Hon'ble Members if only they will refer to the clause next following. To give greater protection from undue harassment, and as a security against unjustifiable action on complaints of an irresponsible character, in clause 36 (*now 37*), sub-section (*1*)(*c*), the Select Committee deliberately raised the number of persons, on whose report the Corporation might take cognisance of complaints regarding an unhealthy area, from not less than 12 to not less than 25 persons: and it should be observed that such complaints must be in writing and signed—in contrast with a verbal statement of an irresponsible person—by not less than 25 persons, each of whom at the time must be resident in the particular ward in which the area complained of is situated. The amendment acquiesced in had the appearance of a concession, but then where is the logic or safeguard in agreeing to this elaborate provision when a single

individual, who may be unable to get a second resident to join him, will nevertheless have the same motive power as the 25 resident ratepayers, and will be enabled to call upon the Board to take proceedings? This, Sir, is what is permissible under clause :5 (*now 36*).

"We have sought models from English statutes, and yet, when we have come to put our teachings into practice by legislating on a subject entirely new to ourselves, are we to disregard examples which have been based on actual experience, and to start a law unprecedented in its character, in neglect of the instructions from which we have sought enlightenment? Why is it that the English Corporation, whose administrations are carried on by public spirited men of long experience, are not permitted to undertake improvement schemes on unhealthy areas, except on official representation? And why should a power be conferred on the Board of Trustees in Calcutta, which is not given to the great municipal corporations in England? Is the answer given by the Hon'ble Member in charge a sufficient reason?

I have heard it asserted, in general terms, that it would be absurd not to give the power of initiative to the Board. The assertion is not convincing as an argument, when we recall that the prohibition was first given effect to in England 37 years ago, has been steadily maintained, and continues to exist to the present times.

"In connection, Sir, with the administration of local affairs by local bodies we often hear that great difference exists between India and England—but to what end? Is it not with the view of limiting the powers to be conferred on local bodies? And are we here to start in Calcutta a wholly untried local body, which has not yet come into existence, with powers deliberately and systematically withheld from local authorities in England?

"I desire to add, to leave no room for misconception, that on my part I regret that expert medical opinion is not made a condition precedent in our Bill to an official representation, as it is in England. I, however, against my inclination, am constrained to rest content with the number of persons, who will be required to join in a complaint, having been raised from 12 to 25 persons, and the provision that they must be residents of a more circumscribed limit and be more closely connected with the area in question, than in England.

"I submit that it would be impolitic, when we are introducing a new law, which certainly is causing widespead anxiety in Calcutta from its inception, to start with an experiment of an unprecedented character; and that it would be well to be content to bring our Board into line with the English Corporations, that is to say, to let their action depend upon official representations only.

"I am encouraged to press for it because a later clause, to which I shall in due course refer, further supports my view that the more extended power has been added, perhaps inadvertently and without sufficient examination of the conditions that prevail and the principle on which this exclusion has been made in England.

"Sir, it must not, for a moment, be supposed that I have any sympathy whatever with any who, either by their mode of living or neglect of their properties, become a menace to their neighbours, and imperil the general health of a community. But this sentiment would be no answer to the reproach of offending against a primary and essential principle of justice, which requires that consideration of grave issues should be conducted, so far as it may be in our power to make it, without suspicion of bias, and that they should not be undertaken without justification or on inadequate grounds"

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said:—

"I do not propose, Sir, to emulate the heat with which the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar has just represented his views, and the warmth from which I am

suffering is rather engendered by the sun's rays than by his statement of the case. The possibility of this wonderful carpet-bagger, at whose dictates the thousands of Calcutta are to be left homeless, leaves me unruffled. In this case the issue is fortunately simple, namely, whether the Trust shall, or shall not, be allowed to act otherwise than upon receipt of an official representation, and two reasons are advanced for preventing them moving upon their own initiative. First, we are told that the submission of an official representation is a necessary safeguard against ill-considered action. Secondly, it is urged that the Board should ony act at the instigation of the Corporation.

"Let us consider the first argument, that the procedure of an official representation is a desirable clog upon the rashness of the Board. The picture which has been drawn of these impetuous local authorities in England, only restrained from rushing into improvements by the requirement of an official representation from their medical officer of health, is scarcely in accordance with the facts. The feature of the situation in England has been the difficulty of inducing local bodies to move at all. To take the only book of reference I have here at the moment—Allan's edition of the Housing of the Working Classes Act—almost the first words which occur in the introduction are as follows. The reference is to the earlier Acts passed to provide for the housing of the working classes :

'For various reasons these statutes failed to produce the result anticipated, and many of them were practically never put into operation. At first this was largely due to the apathy of local authorities'

"And even supposing that it was sought to clog the desire of local bodies in England to effect improvements, by insistence upon a preliminary official representation, how did these deluded English politicians proceed to do so? By entrusting the power of making a representation, which the local authority *must* consider, to an expert sanitarian, the medical officer of health. This reaches an almost Gilbertian height of humour. We sometimes hear the cry, Sir, to save us from experts; and I confess that, if desirous of discouraging the execution of sanitary improvements, I should scarcely hope to do so by placing power in the hands of an expert sanitary officer to compel them to be considered. I submit that the position in England has not been correctly represented. The machinery of official representation, and all the special powers vested in the medical officer of health, were not devised as a deterrent to the impetuousness of local authorities, but as a means of forcing them to take action, and the idea that it was necessary to discourage their enthusiasm can only be characterised as weird.

"The second point, that the Trust should only act as the agent of the Corporation, has been put with a frankness which is somewhat surprising. It strikes at the whole idea of the Bill, and at much that has been admitted in connection with the Bill. It is admitted that Calcutta stands in need of improvement; it has scarcely been seriously challenged in the various opinions which have been collected, that the work of improvement is beyond the powers and resources of the Corporation. The Bill therefore aims at the creation of a special board for this special work, and places at its disposal certain special revenues. Having gone so far, surely you stultify the Bill completely if you seek to secure that the Board shall not undertake any work, and shall not spend its funds, except on the initiative of the Corporation. I submit, Sir, that while the Corporation may well be given the right to make an official representation, it is impossible to say that the Board shall not act otherwise than upon such a representation."

The Hon'ble MR APCAR said:—

"Sir,—Does the Hon'ble Member seriously suggest that I said that the local medical officer was a clog?"

The PRESIDENT said:—

"I do not think so."

The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu said:—"Sir,—I look at the despairing attitude of my hon'ble friends behind, the representatives of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association, and I must say that I feel a great sympathy for them, for I feel that they are kept away from their business on what is after all practically a useless work. I do not conceal from myself or from my colleagues that I also entertain to some extent that feeling. But though I sympathise with them, I pity myself I think it is my duty all the same to place before my colleagues in this Council why I consider that this is one of the amendments which is vital in regard to the principle of the Bill. The Hon'ble Mr. Bompas has just now said that there are amendments which are indifferent and generally do not affect the principle of the Bill, and about which the official Members naturally do not much concern themselves. Well. I wish that he had made a declaration earlier, because many of the amendments were considered by us if not vital but important, and he would concede to us things which he considers unimportant. I think we might get on much more smoothly than we are doing. Probably it would be conceding nothing to us, but all the same we would have a feeling that some concession after all has been made to us. At present we feel like the waves breaking themselves on the embankments which protect the Netherlands; What is the objection that the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas takes? He says that the Corporation is not the party who would be best able to advise the Trust. He also says that when we, the Government, contribute so much for the upkeep and for the carrying on of this Trust, shall we not be at liberty to do something for ourselves and to say that we also possess some knowledge of the conditions of Calcutta and that knowledge is not the exclusive heritage of the Corporation? Well, Sir, my friend the Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari has said that in Indian society it is considered bad form of etiquette to boast too much of one's generosity or to show it to the outside public to any great extent. I suppose I am quite sure that even the worst enemies of my hon'ble friend will not accuse him of excessive degree of modesty, and that in putting forward his claim to take an initiative on the contribution that he makes or those whom he represents, I think he has based his claim upon the responsibility that the Government of India takes upon itself for the proper working of this Trust I will take it at that. I will take it not upon the ground upon which he has put forward or has been understood by my friend the Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari, but I will take it that, as the Government contributes a substantial part of the expense of this Trust, the Government expects that the work of the Trust should be carried on and not be at a standstill for want of initiative. Assuming that that is so, does my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas really contemplate such a state of affairs—that the Corporation of Calcutta who have been—my hon'ble friend ought to know by this time—greatly hampered by their want of means in carrying out the most necessary reforms in Calcutta, will not avail themselves of the earliest opportunity of putting pressure upon this Trust for whose maintenance it will have to pay an enhanced rate of 2 per cent? Does he mean to say that the Corporation will sit supine with these 50 commissioners—representatives of Government, of Commerce, of Trade, and of the Port Trust and of the people,—will bask in sunshine lulled into langour by the enervating temperature of the tropics and will do nothing for the furtherance of an object for which they are contributing so heavily? Does he think that the ratepayers of Calcutta, who are going to pay 2 per cent., will sit quiet in these insanitary areas which they have been striving to improve? Does he mean to say that their representatives in the Corporation will sit quiet? I think that this is a state of things that cannot be anticipated. Therefore that argument fails.

"The next thing is this, that my hon'ble friend has necessarily been confused by the confusion that he has himself created. Chapter III has got so many things in it that it is difficult to keep them distinct. Section 35 (*now 36*) deals or professes to deal with one aspect, and that is with insanitary areas: 'Whenever it appears to the Board, whether upon . . . .'

"So that this relates exclusively or is intended to relate exclusively to insanitary areas. Who better than the Corporation of Calcutta—in whose case

I can only say that it will necessarily refer to their Health Officer—are better able to place information which will be available for the purposes of this Act at the disposal of the Trust? Who better than they will be able to say which are the insanitary areas which ought to be dealt with in the first instance, and which not? Is it not possible that while the Corporation, which must be treated as expert in these matters,—while they think that a particular area should be dealt with first, the Board may in the meantime, irrespective of any reference to the Corporation,—because there are many areas which are insanitary in Calcutta—and insanitariness may be only a question of degree—proceed to deal with some other area, and that therefore, apart from the other question of safeguards, question of clogs, I say, upon the principal question as to who is the best person to advise, is it not the Corporation that is best able to advise, upon whom it is desirable that we should depend for advice? My friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler, says that it was felt necessary to create a new body because the Corporation had too much to do. I also assume that position fully, but who is better able to suggest to the Board as to what areas should be particularly dealt with than the Corporation? The other aspect is that it is a safeguard also, that when we come to apply the succeeding provision as to whether an area is to be dealt with as an insanitary area or as an area in which improvements ought to be carried out, the provisions of the law are different in different classes. We have got to deal with objections by the people who are affected by this scheme. Well, if the Trust is not to be the middleman, who is to decide between the Corporation and the people, if the Board itself is a party which takes the initiation, that character of integrity and impartiality will be taken away.

"Is public confidence of such small value that it may be spurned, not taken into account altogether? If all that you desire to secure can be secured, and if at the same time you do not forfeit public confidence, then may I appeal to you with all confidence, that if such a course is possible, that course should be adopted? I have tried to show that you lose nothing and you gain much if you avail yourselves of the experience of the Corporation for the last 40 years and more, and at the same time you retain the confidence of the public. Are these considerations to be lightly set aside? Is it to be said that because something has been done in the Select Committee with the framing of the Acts, that the wording of the law is likely to be the law of the Medes and the Persians when once settled by the Select Committee, and that if there is any good and valid reason for deviating from the language which has been adopted, we shall not do so because the Select Committee has done it. If that were the position, then what is the use of a Bill coming before the Council? Are we here merely to endorse what the Select Committee has said? Is that the principle of legislation that is to be adopted in this Council? If so, it is better that it should be clearly stated: then much of the valuable time that we who have to earn our daily bread devote here may be saved and would be usefully employed elsewhere. In the Select Committee it is not always that questions of principle are decided; those questions are raised there sometimes and decided by a majority, and there is a clear understanding and clear reservedness that these questions will again be raised before the Council and the whole view of the Council taken. I therefore appeal to the official Members of this Council to support me at least in this amendment, and I do so with great confidence."

A division was then taken, with the following result:—

Ayes 17.	*Noes 28.*
The Hon'ble Kumar Shiba Nandan Prasad Singh.	The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke, C.S.I., *Vice-President.*
The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu.	The Hon'ble Rai Kisori Lal Goswami Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur.	The Hon'ble Mr. R. T. Greer, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.I.E., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.	The Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Macpherson, C.I.E.
	The Hon'ble Mr. E. W. Collin.
	The Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore.
	The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. E. Garrett.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi.

The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Apcar.

The Hon'ble Mr. Golam Hossein Cassim Ariff.

The Hon'ble Dr. Abdullah-al-Mamun Suhrawardy.

The Hon'ble Mr. Saiyid Wasi Ahmad.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. B. Dutt.

The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Babu Braja Kishor Prasad.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dip Narayan Singh.

The Hon'ble Babu Bal Krishna Sahay.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Butler.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. P. Chapman.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Cumming.
The Hon'ble Mr H. Wheeler, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. K. Finnimore.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. L. Maddox.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. C. Mitra.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. W. Küchler.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. F. Morshead.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Bompas.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. L. Halliday, M.V.O., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. A. W. Oldham.
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad, Khan Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr C. F. Payne.
The Hon'ble Mr. H J. Hilary.
The Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. Grant-Gordon, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Norman McLeod.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. Stewart.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. Bradshaw.
The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Zahir-ud-din.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. Filgate.

The following Members were absent:—

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore, Kt.
The Hon'ble Maharaj-Kumar Gopal Saran Narayan Singh.
The Hon'ble Babu Kirtanand Sinha.
The Hon'ble Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo.
The Hon'ble Babu Hrishikesh Laha.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Sarfaraz Husain Khan.

The result of the division was, ayes 17, noes 23, and the motion was therefore lost.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

172. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the word "whether" and the words "or without such a representation", in lines 1 to 3, of clause 35 (*now 36*), be omitted.

173. If Motion No. 168 be not carried, the Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur to move that the word "whether" and the words "or without such a representation", in lines 1 to 3 of clause 35 (*now 36*), be omitted.

174. The Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur to move that the word "whether", and the words "or without such a representation", in lines 1 to 3 of clause 35 (*now 36*), be omitted.

174A. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that the word "whether" and the words "or without such a representation", in lines 1 to 3 of clause 35 (*now 36*), be omitted.

175. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar moved that, for lines 1 to 3 of the first paragraph in clause 35 (*now 36*), the following be substituted, namely:—

If the Board are satisfied, after due and proper inquiry, held with reference to an official representation made under section 36 (*now 37*), that within a certain area—

He said:—

"Sir,—In the Bill we have that any building in 'any' area may be declared to be an unhealthy area. And the amendment is to substitute 'a certain'

for 'any' area. In all seriousness I say that the clause as framed is so wide that the Board could, on the representation of any single individual, or on hearsay, or on no representation at all, on the allegation that there are some insanitary buildings here and there in Calcutta, declare—we now arrive at a fitting climax to what has preceded—declare the whole area of Calcutta to be an unhealthy area, and forthwith frame an improvement scheme for the whole area and still be within the law. My sole purpose is to obtain a check on their action, should the Board fail to make a proper inquiry in respect of buildings alleged to be insanitary, and to secure a proper discrimination if they declare an area to be an unhealthy area without regard to the circumstance as to what is reasonable and necessary. I hope, Sir, that I may have your Honour's sympathy in my endeavour so to shape the Bill as to render the interpretation I have indicated impossible, and to control the Board in the event of arbitrary conduct on their part. There is point given to my amendment to substitute 'a certain' for 'any' area by the words used in the English statute where, Hon'ble Members will see, it is 'a certain area'. I am most anxious to convey that if this variation is allowed to remain, a serious argument would be pressed that a distinction in meaning is intended to be made, and I submit it is our business in Council to leave no room for such distinction to be made, that is to say, if the local authority in England are under an obligation to consider what area is necessary in each case, the Board under this Bill would not be under the same obligation; they would be free to fix their limits according to their arbitrary inclinations and could not be restrained if they exceeded the bounds of necessity or reason. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill will remember that, at the meeting held at the Town Hall, strong objection was taken to the indefinite power given to the Board in this respect. It was first voiced by the President of that meeting in his opening speech, when he laid stress on his objection to the phrase 'any building in any area,' and his objection was repeated by more than one speaker. It would serve in some measure to mitigate the fears that undoubtedly have been aroused by this novel and drastic measure if the present point were conceded.

"We of course know that, by reason of omissions and other defects in the drafting of statutes, not infrequently complications ensue. But then these occur owing to oversight or unforeseen difficulties : there would be no excuse if the causes are known to the legislature before a measure becomes law.

"I am led to quote from a judgment in a case in which the right of an English proprietor of an indigo concern was attacked by the local municipality of Motihari, and owing to a defect in an Act of this Council, the aggrieved person suffered. This circumstance led the learned Judge who delivered the judgment of a divisional court of the Calcutta High Court, to exclaim :—

> It is most lamentable that Acts should be so drawn up without an intelligent consideration of, and anxious regard for, private rights which ought to be the study of every legislature that springs from English authority.

"We have followed English statutes closely enough, in certain particulars, to make variations from it dangerous for interpretation. They certainly will create confusion, and I believe will be a source of endless trouble. The judgment of Sir James Colvile in the Privy Council, from which I have before quoted, is of sufficient high authority for us to accept it as a direction to ourselves : to take it as a warning not to change, in particular, 'a certain area' in section 4 of the English statute which I have set out, into 'any area' as appears in this clause: particularly when I feel assured that it is the view of the whole Council to convey the same intention: that is to say, the area to be dealt with should be what is reasonable and necessary; which implies a proper consideration before a declaration is made ; and not to give power to the Board to act arbitrarily, without regard to what may be reasonable or necessary in the circumstances of a case.

"I am not asking for anything new, anything not sanctioned among the commonplaces of law and usage in England; but only for the protection and safeguards that are admitted in that country as of right.

"Then Sir, I would add with reference to a remark that fell from the Hon'ble Member opposite with regard to due and proper inquiry. If there is no due and proper inquiry, then a Court of Law can interfere to impose a due and proper inquiry. If there has been an inquiry, it does not matter whether the discretion used has been faulty, so long as that inquiry has been made. All that the law requires will have been done. But here if there has been unreasonable area included, then the Court might intervene before action is taken, and therefore, Sir, there will be some check on arbitrary conduct. Sir, it is not the point whether or not the Board is likely to act unreasonably. This is not the form, I submit, that legislation should take, and we want direction given in the regular way. I, therefore, submit that it will be an advantage if we have this little amendment made and 'a certain area' substituted for 'any area'."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"Sir,—I oppose this amendment, because whatever may be the object of the Mover of the amendment in regard to these words which are alone under discussion, I do not think that the change in the wording of the section proposed by him will attain that object. As far as my knowledge of the English language goes, and as far as the advice goes of those who are responsible for the drafting of this clause, there is no difference in law as to whether you say 'if the Board are satisfied, after due and proper inquiry', or 'whenever it appears to the Board.' The meaning is precisely the same. An area is a tract with certain definite boundaries, and under clause 42 *(now 43)* of the Bill the boundaries of any area covered by an Improvement Scheme must be very clearly defined. The whole of Calcutta may be called a certain area, and the words proposed by the Hon'ble Member will not be able to circumscribe the operations of the Trust I really cannot say to this Council that it seems to me arguable that there is anything in this part of the amendment that deserves consideration."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said :—

"Struggling with the English language, English idioms and English words has been the constant misfortune of our lives, and how far we have been able to overcome the difficulty is a matter that we cannot judge of; but when two gentlemen like the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar and the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas, who, I suppose understand the language as much as anybody else, have different opinions with regard to matters like these, we who have greater difficulties feel very much embarrassed indeed. But I have had occasion to talking over the matter with very distinguished persons engaged in the practice as well administration of law. Europeans, who, I suppose, understand the language, attach the greatest possible importance, for reasons that may not have been quite clear to me, to the change that this amendment seeks to introduce. I do not quite conceive whether the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas considers that it would be desirable to introduce restrictive terms so that real restriction may be possible, and if his complaint is not that; Mr. Apcar's amendment does not go far enough in achieving that end. But if he has no objection to the spirit of the amendment, we might expect him to make such suggestions as will achieve the end, and will make real restrictions possible. But in the absence of such suggestions, I think it is rather incumbent upon us to seek to introduce such restrictions, and if there is really no difference created by the adoption of these words, I cannot understand why their adoption should be resisted. If 'any' and 'certain' are just the same and if certain Members of the Council seem to think that it would be an improvement to have the word suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, I think it is the greater reason for adopting that suggestion. But here again, Sir, we have to refer to the English Acts as well as the Bombay Act, which happen to be on our side of the contention. Where we depart needlessly from the precedents so often flourished before us, we come to look upon the situation with a certain amount of misgiving, and the difficulty of understanding the English language accentuates the perversities of the situation. In that view of things I desire to support this amendment, and

as the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas has said that it really makes no difference, I trust that the Council will see its way to accept this amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said :—

"Sir,—Whatever may be the opinion which the Hon'ble Member attaches to the meaning of 'certain' being included, there is no doubt about this: that it is a change, a variation from the English Acts. Why is that variation made? Is it merely for the purpose of making a change? And when you have changed, is it difficult to understand that arguments will be relied upon to show a distinction between meaning intended under this Bill and that which attaches to the words used in the English statute? It will be asked why is that change made? There must be an object and the object which I have stated will then be relied upon. Sir, it would be a fruitless task for us each, the Hon'ble Member in charge and myself, to say that 'I take this view'. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has no doubt consulted his legal advisers. But I may assure Your Honour that I would not be likely to make a proposal of the nature until after I had made the most careful inquiries from competent advisers. I mention this that it may not be assumed that I am stating only my own individual opinion. I have taken great care to learn what is the opinion of lawyers of eminent authority, and their views concur with mine."

A division was the taken, with the following result:—

Ayes 15.

The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu.

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.I.E., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi.

The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Apcar.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. Bradshaw.

The Hon'ble Mr. Golam Hossein Cassim Ariff.

The Hon'ble Dr. Abdullah-al-Mamun Suhrawardy.

The Hon'ble Mr. Saiyid Wasi Ahmad.

The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Babu Braja Kishor Prasad.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dip Narayan Singh.

The Hon'ble Babu Bal Krishna Sahay.

Noes 29.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke, C.S.I., *Vice-President*

The Hon'ble Rai Kisori Lal Goswami Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr R. T. Greer, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Macpherson, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. W. Collin.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. E. Garrett.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Butler.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. P. Chapman.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Cumming.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. Wheeler, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. K. Finnimore.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. L. Maddox.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. C. Mitra.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. W. Küchler.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. F. Morshead.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Bompas.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. L. Halliday, M.V.O., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. A. W. Oldham.

The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad, Khan Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. F. Payne.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. J. Hilary.

The Hon'ble Kumar Shiba Nandan Prasad Singh.

The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Grant-Gordon, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. Norman McLeod.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. Stewart.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Mahammad Zahir-ud-din.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. Filgate.

The following Members were absent:—

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore, Kt.
The Hon'ble Maharaj-Kumar Gopal Saran Narayan Singh.
The Hon'ble Babu Kirtanand Sinha.
The Hon'ble Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo.
The Hon'ble Babu Hrishikesh Laha.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. B. Dutt.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Sarfaraz Husain Khan.

The result of the division was, ayes *15*, noes *29*, and the motion wa therefore lost.

175A. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar moved that, for lines 1 to 3 of the first paragraph in clause 35 (*now 36*), the following be substituted, namely:—

If the Board are satisfied, after due and proper inquiry, held with reference to an official representation made under section 36 (*now 37*), or upon the representation in writing of a qualified medical man empowered in that behalf either by the Local Government or by the Board, that within a certain area—

He said:—

"Sir,—I desire to offer the Hon'ble Member [clause 35 (*now 36*)] in charge a *locus pœnitentiæ*. I beg again to refer to the note in the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the original Bill, which says:

'*Clause 35* (*now 36*).—The specification of cases in which the Board may frame a general improvement scheme closely follows section 23 of the Bombay Act, except that, under that Bill, the Board can act without the receipt of an official representation, *e.g.*, at the instance of the Health Officer. It is not anticipated that cases taken up otherwise than upon an official representation will be frequent, but it is desirable that they should be provided for. In England, under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890 (53 & 54 Vict., c. 70), section 5, the medical officer of health is authorised to make an official representation direct.'

"Sir, here I offer him a chance of adopting a clause on which there will be provided direct representation made to the Board. That was indicated as desirable in the Objects and Reasons for the change introduced and is the reason of this amendment, and since it is based upon the official Statement of Objects and Reasons, I hope that the Hon'ble Member will reconsider the question and accept the amendment which I now present to the Council."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"Sir,—This amendment also appears to me unnecessary. The Hon'ble Member wishes that the opinion of a qualified medical man should be obtained, which would be recorded in writing. But I do not see that he gains anything by this. What is the position? The Board has got to be satisfied that certain buildings are unfit for human habitation, and that the area is insanitary. It is almost incredible that the Board should form this opinion regarding any area, without having taken the advice of some competent sanitary officers. Supposing it is conceivable that the Trust should do so, it has then got to receive objections, and presumably, if any people inhabiting a sanitary area were told that their property would be acquired on the ground that it was insanitary, they would file objections. If their objections were rejected by the Board, they would then go to Government. And the Board will have to make the Government believe that that particular area is unhealthy. The Government has got to be satisfied. The Board will necessarily have some medical advice. But suppose that inquiries begin on the report of the Health Officer, whose opinion, though not accepted by the Corporation, has been forwarded to the Board of Trustees. I see no advantage in inserting in the law a provision that the opinion of such an experienced official as the Health Officer of Calcutta must be checked by a further inquiry by another medical

officer, who may be very much junior to the Health Officer. I oppose this amendment as I would leave the Board unfettered discretion as to the method it may adopt to arrive at a satisfactory decision in any matters which may come before it."

The Hon'ble Mr. APCAR said:—

"Sir,—I am afraid that the reasons that I gave have been completely lost The reason why there should be medical opinion is this: that the Board should not take the initiative and that they should come to the consideration of the question unbiased and not as partizans. After they have decided to take action with regard to an area and then to send the matter for the opinion of medical officers, obviously is a very different thing. My purpose is that they should not in any degree involve themselves in the consideration of a matter in which they themselves at a latter stage are to be the judges. I do not wish to see them as judges in their own cause. That is what I tried to instil before, and I need not repeat myself here. The Hon'ble Member has utterly misconceived the object and the purpose with which I have presented this amendment, and if the Board are going to act in the way the Hon'ble Member has stated, there seems to be the greater reason to protect the Board from acting on their own initiative and to require them to act on medical advice."

A division was then taken, with the following result:—

Ayes 14.

The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu.

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.I.E., Maharaja Bahadur of Burdwan.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi.

The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Apcar.

The Hon'ble Mr. Golam Hossein Cassim Ariff.

The Hon'ble Dr. Abdullah-al-Mamun Suhrawardy.

The Hon'ble Mr. Saiyid Wasi Ahmad.

The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen.

The Hon'ble Babu Braja Kishor Prasad.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dip Narayan Singh.

The Hon'ble Babu Bal Krishna Sahay.

Noes 30.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke, C.S.I., *Vice-President.*

The Hon'ble Rai Kisori Lal Goswami Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. T. Greer, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Macpherson, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. W. Collin.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. E. Garrett.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Butler.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. P. Chapman.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Cumming.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. Wheeler, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. K. Finnimore.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. L. Maddox.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. C. Mitra.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. W. Küchler.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. F. Morshead.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Bompas.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. L. Halliday, M.V.O., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. A. W. Oldham.

The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad, Khan Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. F. Payne.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. J. Hilary.

The Hon'ble Kumar Shiba Nandan Prasad Singh.

The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Grant-Gordon, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. Norman McLeod.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. Stewart.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. Bradshaw.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Zahir-ud-din.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. Filgate

The following Members were absent:—
The Honb'le Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore, Kt.
The Hon'ble Maharaj-Kumar Gopal Saran Narayan Singh.
The Hon'ble Babu Kirtanand Sinha.
The Hon'ble Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo.
The Hon'ble Babu Hrishikesh Laha.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. B. Dutt.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E.
The Honble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Sarfaraz Husain Khan.

The result of the division was, ayes 14, noes 30, and the motion was therefore lost.

The following motion was, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

176. If Motion No. 175 and Motion No. 175A be not carried, the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar to move that, for lines 1 to 3 of the first paragraph in clause 35 (*now 36*), the following be substituted, namely:—

If the Board are satisfied, after due and proper inquiry, held, either with reference to an official representation made under section 36 (*now 37*) or without any such representation being made, that within a certain area—

177. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that the words "not less than ten in number" be inserted after the word "buildings", in line 1 of clause 35 (*now 36*) (*a*).

He said:—

"Sir,—My amendment is a very simple one, but even simplicity is hardly a recommendation in the matter of these amendments.

Clause 35 (*now 36*), as provided, says:

'Whenever it appears to the Board, whether upon an official representation made under section 36 or without such a representation—

(*a*) that any buildings in any area . . . .'

"So that the whole area may be declared insanitary and the provisions of the law may be applied. If a single building is found to be insanitary, or if a very small number of buildings are found to be insanitary, they can be easily dealt with under the sanitary improvement provisions of the Calcutta Municipal Act (Ben. Act III of 1899), which does not require a whole area to be taken up for improvement. It is therefore necessary that some limitation ought to be placed on the statute that, in declaring an area to be insanitary, you must use the wording 'a group of houses,' a phraseology which I find used in the English Act. I was thinking of suggesting a limit, and if *ten* houses are found to be insanitary in any area, I would concede that action might be taken under this section. It is a very small and low limit. Less than ten houses in number could very easily be dealt with by the Corporation, and I am sure that my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Payne, in his own day, had dealt with a large number of houses under the Sanitary Improvement Act. That is all I have to say in support of my amendment."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said:—

"Sir,—I have a similar motion, and the only other consideration that I should like to urge in support of that motion would be a provision in the English Act under the supplemental provisions, section 72 of the English Act. That section connotes the necessity of some—I shall not say preferential, but—differential treatment in the case where the number of houses happens to be under 10. Section 72 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act of 1890 says:—

'Where an official representation made to the London County Council relates to not more than 10 houses, the Council shall not take any proceedings on such representations,

but shall direct the medical officer of health making the same to represent the matter to the local authority to deal with such cases in the way provided by this part of the Act.'

"Then section 73 proceeds to say that the local authority may submit such resolution to the Secretary of State, and thereupon the Secretary of State may direct the officer concerned to hold a local inquiry, and the arbitrator is to report to the Secretary of State as to whether, having regard to the size of the area and the position and structure and of the neighbourhood, and to the provisions of Act I, the case is either wholly or partially fit to be dealt with in the particular way. I quite realise the answer that will be given to my argument based on that section, because it was felt that where isolated houses or groups of houses less than 10 in number were concerned, it was hardly right that the local authority should be called upon to deal with it under the ordinary provisions of the Act. The reason of this differentiation is that the matter might come before the superior authority, which, I take it, would be the Home Secretary, who would make a keen elaborate local inquiry, and on getting a report and then considering whether the London County Council or a central body should make a contribution or not. That is not the objection to which I am calling attention to in this section. My object is to show that where the number of houses affected is very small, the same drastic measures contemplated by the section ought not to be applicable. Of course I do not deny that if a house is peculiarly insanitary, intervention of the sanitary authorities would be necessary. That is all amply provided for under the Municipal Act,—provisions that have, in some instances, been given effect to with beneficial results. The mode of dealing with isolated houses ought to be limited to the less drastic provisions of the law, and as the Municipal Act would still be in vogue, it can be given effect to and effectively operated on under the provisions of this section. Supposing, Sir, in a very highly sanitary and fashionable quarter somewhere near Chowringhee, where every house is all that could be and ought to be, there happens to be a single or two or three small houses which are not of the ideal standard of sanitation, it would be possible, under a section like this as it stands, to declare the whole of that area insanitary and to embark upon a very costly and elaborate scheme of improvement which other circumstances would not warrant. Of course the old story of good sense, discretion, will be repeated in answer, and we shall be told that we must not think of such entrance and unlikely cases. But when we have to deal with legislative matters like these, one likes to be quite sure of his ground and to feel that such a state of things ought to be impossible. Of course, if the group of buildings are so bad as to be a standing source of threat to the whole neighbourhood, the Trust would, under the powers of other sections, be able to take action. But when the number of houses is small, 10 or less, the English Act has recognised that a certain amount of differential treatment is necessary, although there it took the particular shape of having special contributions in aid of their regulation or improvement. How that is to be done is not made clear in the way that clause 35 seeks to make clear. The English Act stops short there that special contribution should be called upon from the London County Council, for the obvious reason that the local authority ought not to be burdened with considerable amounts. Having that as the basis of the argument, we thought that as some limit ought to be placed,—10 would be a convenient number to name,—and that it has been named in the various amendments that are now on the agenda paper. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu has argued that any building might include a single building. There, again, the question of the English language comes in. I do not think that any buildings would go so low down as to include a single building, but if there is appreciable insanitation in the neighbourhood, in that case only we suggest that the drastic measure of clause 3 should come into operation."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—

"Sir,—I support the adoption of this amendment as a very necessary provision to be incorporated in this Bill, with the object of mitigating the hardship that its operation, without the qualification that is proposed, might

inflict. Because there happen to be six or eight houses in an area that may be standing there under insanitary conditions, to take that circumstance as the ground for framing an improvement scheme, would, I submit, be an excessive use of power. It would be certainly in excess of the power permitted to local authorities in England. In the Housing Act of 1890, where it is of general application no specific number is stated, but there is a provision of a definite character for proceedings of a less drastic character than are imposed for improvement schemes with regard to small areas, and that provision has given opportunity to the Local Government Board, under whose active supervision the local authorities give effect to that Act, following the earlier practice, to control their operations in the public interest. But there is no such opportunity afforded by this Bill. The Local Government Board are even directed by law, before confirming a proposal, to send an inspector to the locality to inspect and make enquiries. No control of this kind, I may mention, is contemplated by this Bill, and it now has come to be recognised in England, that no scheme, dealing with less than ten houses, should be carried out as an improvement scheme. When, however, the Act applies exclusively to the London County Council, that body is expressly prohibited from framing an improvement scheme where an official representation relates to not more than ten houses.

"Sir, we cannot get away from or ignore the law and practice in England, and there, three courses are open to local authorities: first, an improvement scheme, a term that has a definite meaning and attaches to a scheme for the improvement of large, unhealthy, or slum areas: secondly, the power that now is being used, more and more, to compel owners of insanitary houses to put their houses in proper order at their own expense; and thirdly, a reconstruction scheme which is a corollary to the second and is worked with it. It applies to small areas only, and follows action taken for the demolition of individual houses, and as I have indicated, is now recognised to relate to not more than ten houses.

"In the present Bill, there is no alternative to an improvement scheme It is an Improvement Scheme or nothing. It is true that no limit is placed on the Board as to the extent of an area to be dealt with, and it may be said that they may deal with a small area or a large one. That might equally have been said with reference to the local authorities in England: mention might have been made, in the English statute, of an improvement scheme only, and they might have been left to frame such a scheme as they, in their unfettered will, might have desired. But that never was said; on the contrary, in the public interest, provision has been made, as well for their guidance as for purposes of restraint and control over them, for the three different courses open to local bodies in their administration of the Act.

"It will be observed that we are asking for the acceptance of a policy that was adopted deliberately in England, many years ago, and was followed when a fresh Act was passed more than eleven years ago, and has been continued in force to the present day.

"I do not suggest that the English law is to be followed rigidly in every detail, regardless of every consideration. But I urge that when we have an English Statute which ostensibly is our model, on an entirely new subject to ourselves, and the local authorities have been acting in England for so long a period and continue to act under it in proceedings and questions about which we have absolutely no experience—when there is a departure in an important principle,—I submit that it is very necessary, and indeed essential, that we should have been informed of the reasons and objects for any departure. I, however, am not prepared to say that this departure was deliberate, after I have come to appreciate what labour it is to study the English statute in all its parts. It may have been an oversight, and I venture to say it most probably was so.

"I submit that it would be an arbitrary exercise of power and a hardship, on such a slight ground as the existence of houses so few in number as less than ten, and those possibly dotted here and there and scattered all over an area, to proclaim an improvement scheme with all the elaborate procedure that it will

entail and the very large disturbance that it would create. Action of this nature has been deliberately discarded in England, and I submit that it should not be peremptorily imposed here.

"I have given the subject my careful consideration and I submit that, failing any alternative proposal from Government, when we are at the threshold of a new and untried system for Calcutta, we should be content—and on my own part I would in any event deliberately adopt the policy, if there are not more than ten houses affected—that such houses are put into a sanitary condition. And with that intention, I have on the list amendments that would carry out the object I have in view."

The Hon'ble MAULVI SAIYID MUHAMMAD FAKHR-UD-DIN said :—

"Your Honour,—It seems that it would be very hard to the people of Calcutta if the whole area is placed under the general improvement scheme, even if one or two buildings within that area are found unhealthy or unfit for human habitation Other steps might conveniently be taken to improve one or two particular buildings. Neither it would look fair nor it would be reasonable or sensible to declare the whole area, however large it may be, as unhealthy, and thereby put the entire population of that area to inconvenience, loss, and damage. I believe it would not be unfair if a certain limit of unhealthy and unsuitable buildings is fixed for every particular area. Where there are more than ten such buildings, improvement of the whole area may fairly be needed. Without dilating more upon the subject, I should like to propose that the words 'that any buildings not less than ten in number within a certain area' be substituted for the words 'that any building in any area' in line, of clause 35 (*now 36*) (*a*)."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"Sir,—In this amendment also, I think that the Mover of the amendment has failed to attain the object which he has in his mind. His object is that the Trust should not proceed to declare as insanitary and to deal with, under the improvement scheme, an area in which the houses are practically to a great extent sanitary, but where a small minority can be held to be unfit for human habitation. But I do not think that his amendment, if carried, will effect his object. For he must not only limit the number of the houses, he must also limit the size of the area in which they are situated, before he can attain the object he has set before him. The precedent quoted from the English Act is really not in point. In London, under the London County Council, are a number of boroughs, and the provisions quoted by the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu lay down rules for dividing works of improvement between the County Council and the boroughs. The County Council is only expected to undertake the larger works. I also submit that there is no real danger that the Trust will spend its money in destroying sanitary areas in Calcutta when there are so many plague-spots waiting for removal.

"The Bombay Act does not contain the proposed restriction, and had it done so practical inconvenience would have resulted, for, I think that I must be correct in saying that in some of the Bombay Improvement Schemes the area dealt with must have contained less of the huge and insanitary tenement houses which are found here. On these grounds I would ask the Council to reject the amendment. I even venture to ask the Hon'ble Member to withdraw it."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said :—

"Sir,—I had almost thought that the uselessness of my amendment would be a recommendation in my favour, but we are in this position that when our amendments have some value they cannot be accepted ; but when they are of no value again, they cannot be accepted. My hon'ble friend has not done me the honour of going through my amendments. If he would look at amendment No. 187 he will see that 'not exceeding 10 acres in extent' as regards the area ; so that I tried somehow to meet the objection that my friend would

raise. Well, Sir, I cannot bring forward anything more than what has been said by the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar and the Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"May I suggest that the Trust will not deal with an area in which there is one insanitary house to the acres?"

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said :—

"Sir,—I am very glad to hear that. My hon'ble friend asks us to take the Trust on trust, but I think the Trust cannot be taken on trust, and we want its powers to be limited and defined. However, at this time of the day, even a jaded horse must plead for respite, and I will not go on further. I would ask Your Honour to put the amendment to the vote."

A division was then taken with the following result:—

Ayes 14.

The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu.

The Hon'ble Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.I.E., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi.

The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Apcar.

The Hon'ble Mr. Golam Hossein Cassim Ariff.

The Hon'ble Dr. Abdullah-al-Mamun Suhrawardy.

The Hon'ble Mr. Saiyid Wasi Ahmad.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din.

The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Babu Braja Kishor Prasad.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dip Narayan Singh.

The Hon'ble Babu Bal Krishna Sahay.

Noes 29.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke, C.S.I., *Vice-President.*

The Hon'ble Rai Kisori Lal Goswami Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. T. Greer, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Macpherson, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. W. Collin.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. E. Garrett.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Butler.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. P. Chapman.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Cumming.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. Wheeler, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. K. Finnimore.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. L. Maddox.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. C. Mitra.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. W. Küchler.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. F. Morshead.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Bompas.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. L. Halliday, M.V.O., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. A. W. Oldham.

The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad, Khan Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. F. Payne.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. J. Hilary.

The Hon'ble Kumar Shiba Nandan Prasad Singh.

The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Grant-Gordon, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. Norman McLeod.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. Stewart.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. Bradshaw.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Zahir-ud-din

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. Filgate.

The following Members were absent :—

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore, Kt.
The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Kumar Gopal Saran Narayan Singh.
The Hon'ble Babu Kirtanand Sinha.
The Hon'ble Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo.
The Hon'ble Babu Hrishikesh Laha.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. B. Dutt.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Sarfaraz Husain Khan.

The result of the division was, ayes 14, noes 29, and the motion was therefore lost.

The Council was then adjourned to Friday, the 18th August, 1911, at 11 A.M.

CALCUTTA,	F. G. WIGLEY,
The 1st September, 1911.	*Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Council.*

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council assembled under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861, 1892 and 1909.

THE Council met in the Durbar Hall in Belvedere on Friday, the 18th August, 1911, at 11 A.M.

Present:

The Hon'ble MR. F. W. DUKE, C.S.I., Acting Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding*.

The Hon'ble MR. F. A. SLACKE, C.S.I., *Vice-President*.

The Hon'ble RAI KISORI LAL GOSWAMI BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble MR. R. T. GREER, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble MR. D. J. MACPHERSON, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. E. W. COLLIN.

The Hon'ble MR. C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE.

The Hon'ble MR. J. H. E. GARRETT.

The Hon'ble MR. T. BUTLER.

The Hon'ble MR. E. P. CHAPMAN.

The Hon'ble MR. J. G. CUMMING.

The Hon'ble MR. H. WHEELER, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. B. K. FINNIMORE.

The Hon'ble MR. S. L. MADDOX.

The Hon'ble MR. B. C. MITRA.

The Hon'ble MR. G. W. KÜCHLER.

The Hon'ble MR. L. F. MORSHEAD.

The Hon'ble MR. C. H. BOMPAS.

The Hon'ble MR. F. L. HALLIDAY, M.V.O., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. C. E. A. W. OLDHAM.

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID MUHAMMAD, KHAN BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble MR. C. F. PAYNE.

The Hon'ble MR. H. J. HILARY.

The Hon'ble KUMAR SHIBA NANDAN PRASAD SINGH.

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU.

The Hon'ble RAI SITA NATH RAY BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble LT.-COL. G. GRANT-GORDON, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble SIR BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB, K.C.I.E., MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR OF BURDWAN.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDI.

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI.

The Hon'ble MR. J. G. APCAR.

The Hon'ble MR. NORMAN MCLEOD.

The Hon'ble MR. F. H. STEWART.

The Hon'ble MR. W. J. BRADSHAW.

The Hon'ble MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF.

The Hon'ble DR. ABDULLAH-AL-MAMUN SUHRAWARDY.

The Hon'ble MR. SAIYID WASI AHMAD.

The Hon'ble MAULVI SAIYID MUHAMMAD FAKHR-UD-DIN.

The Hon'ble BABU HRISHIKESH LAHA.

The Hon'ble MAULVI SAIYID ZAHIR-UD-DIN.

The Hon'ble MR. T. R. FILGATE.

The Hon'ble RAI SHIBA SHANKAR SAHAY BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble RAI BAIKUNTHA NATH SEN BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble BABU MAHENDRA NATH RAY.

The Hon'ble BABU BRAJA KISHOR PRASAD.

The Hon'ble MR. DIP NARAYAN SINGH.

The Hon'ble BABU BAL KRISHNA SAHAY.

THE CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT BILL, 1911.

Clause 35 (now 36).

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

178. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the words "not less than ten in number" be inserted after the word "buildings", in line 1 of clause 35 (*now 36*) (*a*).

179. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar to move that the words "not less than ten in number" be inserted after the word "buildings", in line 1 of clause 35 (*now 36*) (*a*).

180. The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din to move that the words "that any buildings not less than ten in

number within a certain area" be substituted for the words "that any buildings in any area", in line 1 of clause 35 (*now 36*) (*a*).

181. If either Motion No. 175 or Motion No. 176 be carried, the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar to move—

(1) that the word "that" and the words "in any area", in line 1 of clause 35 (*now 36*) (*a*), be omitted; and

(2) that the word "that" in line 1, and the words "in any area", in line 2 of clause 35 (*now 36*) (*b*), be omitted.

182. If neither Motion No. 175 nor Motion No. 176 be carried, the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar to move—

(1) that the words "within a certain area" be substituted for the words "in any area", in line 1 of clause 35 (*now 36*) (*a*) and

(2) that the words "within a certain area" be substituted for the words "in any area", in line 2 of clause 35 (*now 36*) (*b*).

183. If Motion No. 168 be not carried, the Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur to move that the words "within certain limits" be substituted for the words "in any area", in line 1 of clause 35 (*now 36*) (*a*) and line 2 of clause 35 (*now 36*) (*b*).

184. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the words "within certain limits" be inserted before the words "in any area", in line 1 of clause 35 (*now 36*) (*a*).

185. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to move that the word "specified" be inserted before the word "area", in line 1 of clause 35 (*now 36*) (*a*).

186. The Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur to move that the word "particular" be inserted before the word "area", in line 1 of clause 35 (*now 36*) (*a*).

187. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that the words "not exceeding ten acres in extent" be inserted after the word "area", in line 1 of clause 35 (*now 36*) (*a*).

He said :—

"Sir,—The power of carrying out effective improvements under clause 35 (*now 36*) are limited to any area which the Trustees may think desirable should be taken up and dealt with under that Chapter. The Trustees may also take up groups of areas. I think it would facilitate the disposal of objections, if we confined our operations to a certain limited area at a time. We give the people greater opportunities and give the Board greater facilities for dealing with these things, instead of taking up a very large area all at once, and, therefore, I think that my amendment, without in any way crippling the resources of the Trustees in regard to improvements which they wish to effect, will facilitate the work of procedure. In that view, I have put forward an amendment providing that the area to be dealt with for insanitary purposes should be limited to 'ten acres,' so that we may proceed step by step."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"Sir—I oppose this amendment, on the ground that there is no precedent for such a provision either in the Bombay or in the English Act, and it is, as far as I know, a pure hypothesis of his own that ten acres or something less than

ten acres is a reasonable area to be dealt with at one time, and nothing over ten acres. It is difficult to know what will really be comprised in our improvement schemes, but I do not think that we can foresee in the least what, when the Trust comes to be advised by experts to undertake operations, will in practice be a convenient area, whether in regard to the engineering and sanitary conditions or with regard to the disposal of objections. I think it should be left to be worked out by the Board, what area, in practice, will be the most convenient to deal with."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—

"You will observe, Sir, that, in Bombay, it is limited to 'certain limits.' In the English Acts, it is 'a certain area,' and that has given rise to the proposal that now has been made. We have no definition of what the Board may do. It is only in order in some measure to limit their operations that this proposal has been made. Although the limit is fixed at ten acres, it does not mean that it would be the only area that would be taken, because there is power reserved to the Board to take any number of these areas consecutively, so that there will be no difficulty in working that. Where we have no definition of what could be taken up as an unhealthy area, I think the Hon'ble Member has endeavoured to limit it in some degree, and I therefore support his proposal."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—

"I wish, Sir, it were possible for the Government to accept this suggestion. I have made the suggestion in no spirit of putting any obstacle to the Board's action, but merely for the purpose of defining and limiting the Board's scope of operation. Under the Improvement Act, we can take any number of contiguous areas and deal with them block by block. Of course, ten acres is merely a limit, and I think that blocks of ten acres each would be a convenient method of dealing with areas."

The motion was then put and lost.

188. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "and cannot be reasonably improved" be inserted after the words "are unfit for human habitation", in line 3 of clause 35 (*now 36*) (*a*).

He said:—

"Sir,—The reason for this amendment is that we desire, in the first instance, to give owners or occupiers concerned the chance of being able to do that which probably they could have been compelled to do under the existing law, and which, for reasons that we do not know, they may not have been called upon yet to do, which has added to the aggravation of insanitation. Section 444 of the Calcutta Municipal Act provides that, in the circumstances mentioned therein, the Chairman may apply to a Magistrate to abate overcrowding, and, in other sections of the same Act, there are provisions that I need not refer to at length, under which it would be possible to take steps by which an insanitary building could be improved. That there has been neglect in the past, on the part either of the owners or the occupiers or of the sanitary authorities, ought not to be reason enough to take the drastic action contemplated under clause 35 (*now 36*) all at once. The Improvement Trust will have a long tenure of office, and the insanitary houses in Calcutta are so many and so widespread, that it would be too much of a hardship to begin widespread and unsparing operations at once, simply because of the existing insanitary conditions which those responsible did not correct betimes by availing of the existing law. If power of compelling improvements was given to the Trust, as I believe my amendment would, if carried, the work of the Trust would be easier. They could at once take up such hopeless blocks with regard to which no improvement is admittedly possible. To these they can apply their attention and energy to begin with; after all, the discretion would be in their hands, even if the words that I seek to introduce were introduced. Whether a building can be

reasonably improved or not, would be a matter very much within their discretion. With due regard to all circumstance and in the exercise of such discretion, they could take initial action of requiring improvements that have long been neglected, and where such improvements are altogether impossible, they could take the more drastic action. Such an option would be a decided facility, both to the Trust and to the people concerned, and I venture to hope that it will appeal to the Government. The reserve power provided in this restriction will not hurt the Trust but may benefit the people by giving them a chance of improving their properties."

The Hon'ble Mr. BOMPAS said:—

"Improvement schemes as provided for, in Part I of the English Act or in this Bill are meant for what the Hon'ble Member has appropriately described as hopeless cases. The essential preliminary of the improvement scheme is the decision that that is the most satisfactory way of dealing with certain evils. If those evils can be remedied by putting compulsion on individual owners then an improvement scheme is unnecessary. The power of dealing with what I may call the normal case of insanitary building is left with the Corporation and I do not think that it will be popular with the people of Calcutta if two co-ordinate authorities were entrusted with the very drastic powers which are conferred on the Corporation by the Municipal Act.

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said:—

"Sir,—The only observation I wish to offer in reply is that the proviso in such big types as 'the more satisfactory method of dealing with' in the clause is not likely to have escaped even one who has not studied the English Act. No doubt, unless that appears to be the most satisfactory way of dealing with the situation, the Trust would be incompetent to take it up, but the safeguard we seek is of an extremely indefinite and general character. I am anxious to provide that all that can possibly be done in the way of improvement should in the first instance be exhausted; it can be done reasonably cheaply and within a reasonable limit of time. This will not interfere with the exercise of the discretion of the Trust. All that I plead for is just a chance of effecting those improvements which have not been effected under the Calcutta Municipal Act and which the Improvement Trust, with its larger powers and with Damocles' sword hanging, would to a certain extent be able to enforce. But while enforcing the more drastic remedies in default of improvement, I wanted to give one more chance to the affected owners so that they might not altogether lose property which may be capable of improvement."

The motion was then put and lost.

189. The Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur moved that the word "particular" be inserted before the word "area", in line 2 of clause 35 (*now 36*) (*b*).

190. The Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur also moved that the words "or in any neighbouring buildings", in line 2 of clause 35 (*now 36*) (*b*), be omitted.

He said:—

"Sir,—I beg to move that the word 'particular' be inserted before the word 'area' in line 2 of clause 35 (*now 36*) (*b*) and the words 'or in any neighbouring buildings', in the same line of the same clause, be omitted. They are not precise and they seem to be of an ambiguous nature. Their elasticity would give rise to disputes and difference in construction. All legislative enactments ought to attempt to secure precision and certainty in language."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"The amendments, as introduced by the Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur, do not seem to be very important ones, but the reasons which the Hon'ble Member has advanced in support of them show that he has misunderstood the meaning of the clause. The word 'area' in that clause is

not an indefinite thing. An area is a thing which has definite limits. The justification for the clause as it stands is that it has existed for many years in the English law. Of course it is almost inconceivable that you should have an unhealthy area which would cause danger to the health of the inhabitants of the neighbouring buildings and not to the inhabitants of the unhealthy area itself. So there seems no harm in allowing the words to stand which the Hon'ble Member would omit. The clause, as it stands in the Bill, appears in the Bombay and the English Act, and it was fully discussed in the Select Committee, and I shall not take up the time of the Council in discussing it again now."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—

"So far as my knowledge of English goes, there seems to be some difference."

The motions were then put and lost.

191. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar moved that the words "and bad arrangement and condition" be substituted for the words "and bad arrangements, or the insanitary condition", in lines 1 and 2 of clause 35 (*now 36*) (*b*) (*i*).

He said:—

"It is incongruous to have in (*b*) (*iii*) 'any other sanitary defects' with 'insanitary condition' in (*b*) (*i*). That is not in the English Act. I beg to move this."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

192. The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din to move that the words "and buildings" be substituted for the words "or buildings", in lines 2 and 3 of clause 35 (*now 36*) (*b*) (*i*).

193. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar to move that the words "(such buildings not being not less than ten in number)" be inserted after the words "groups of buildings", in line 3 of clause 35 (*now 36*) (*b*) (*i*).

194. The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din to move that clause 35 (*now 36*) (*b*) (*iii*) be omitted.

195. If Motion No. 168 be not carried, the Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur to move that the words "the Board are satisfied" be inserted after the word "and", in line 1 of the second paragraph in clause 35 (*now 36*).

196. The Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur moved that the word "only" be substituted for the word "most", in line 1 of the second paragraph in clause 35 (*now 36*).

He said:—

"Sir,—I beg to move that the word 'only' be substituted for the word 'most' in line 1 of the second paragraph in clause 35 (*now 36*). I think by this alteration greater precision would be secured and ambiguity would be avoided."

The Hon'ble RAI SHIBA SHANKAR SAHAY BAHADUR said:—

"The next motion, standing in my name, is of an identical character with the amendment just proposed, and therefore I beg to say a few words in support of it.

"Sir, this portion of the clause refers to that stage when the fact of the insanitary condition of any area is established to the satisfaction of the Board and when it is considering the merits and demerits,—the advantages and disadvantages of a general Improvement Scheme as compared with any alternative method of avoiding the evil. Under this clause a general Improvement Scheme is to be framed *if it is the most satisfactory method* of dealing with the evil.

"Sir, under the language of this clause the Board will have the power to reject all alternative methods of dealing with the evil, even though they may be effectual. The criterion here laid down is that such alternative methods must be *better than* an Improvement Scheme. It is not sufficient if they are simply effectual. This, I submit, is a very large order. It means that the Board will have to frame a general scheme in each and every case of insanitary area, because in all such cases a general Improvement Scheme will, I think, be the 'the most satisfactory method of dealing with the evil.' I will be told that the Board must be trusted with intelligence, and if there be any alternative practicable method which can effectually deal with the evil, the Board will not reject it. But my submission is that your mandate, your order to the Board, as is evident from the language here used, is that unless and until such alternative method *is better or more satisfactory* than a general Improvement Scheme, it has the power to frame it. You do not use the words '*most feasible method*' *nor* '*most practicable method*' nor '*most reasonable method*', you use the words 'most satisfactory method.'

"In the Bombay Act we have the words 'and the sanitary defects in such area cannot be effectually remedied otherwise than by an improvement scheme.' The Bombay Act recognises that a general Improvement Scheme should only be framed if there is no other method of dealing with the evil. It recognises that, considering the hardship to the people, the expenses involved, the limited resources of the Board, the general Improvement Scheme should be adopted only as a last step. Our Bill, on the contrary, lays down that the Board may always frame a general scheme unless some method, *better or more satisfactory* than an Improvement Scheme, exists. While the Bombay Trust will stay its hands and refuse to frame a general scheme, if there exists—a method, though not so satisfactory as a general Improvement Scheme, but still satisfactory for all practical purposes,—the Calcutta Trust will be entitled to proceed with the general scheme unless the alternative method is better or more satisfactory than a general scheme. The net result is that, while in Bombay a general Improvement Scheme is to be adopted only when it is absolutely necessary and when all other remedies fail, in Calcutta it will be framed in almost every case of insanitation. Is this fair? Is this just? Is it necessary? I submit not. I anticipate the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill will say, 'these words are not coined by us but we have simply borrowed them from the English Act, the framers of which Act are supposed to know the effect of the words they use. True, they are so borrowed, but in our Bill the conditions of things are different, and there they have other safeguards which are wanting in our Bill. If we had adopted the English Act in its entirety, there would have been some force in this argument of the Hon'ble Member. But what has been done here is really this: that whatever expressions have been found in the English Act or in the Bombay Act as giving larger powers and larger jurisdiction to the Board, they have been adopted, and all expressions laying down restrictions and safeguards appearing in those Acts have been omitted. So we have to read our Bill as it stands and have to be satisfied if the provisions therein inserted can as a whole be supported by the laws of justice, equity and good conscience, and the Council should not pass it blindly because some expressions contained in it are borrowed from one statute and some from others. I beg to support the amendment, which in effect is identical with the amendment standing in my name."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"Sir,—I think I can clear any doubt that may exist in the Hon'ble Member's mind as to the advisability of this drafting. It is true that the

words in the Bombay Act are that the evils could not be effectually removed otherwise than by any Improvement Scheme. The Bombay Act was passed in 1898 and took these words from the English Act of 1890, which was then in force. The English Act came up before Parliament after 19 years' experience of its working and was revised in 1909, when Parliament modified it and put in the words 'the most satisfactory way,' etc. It is practically difficult to say that the evils cannot be remedied except by an improvement scheme. As I said before, a general conflagration might be a very effectual remedy. The wording of the section thus merely gives lawyers an opportunity for raising quibbles. For practical purposes what we want to know is whether looking at the displacement of the population, at the heavy expenditure involved and at the alternative remedies that might be applied by dealing with individual houses—whether from a business point of view a general improvement scheme is on the whole the best remedy available. I think we can profit by the 19 years' experience of the working of the English Act, and leave the word as it appears in the Bill intact."

The motion was then put and lost.

The following motion was, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

197. If Motion No. 168 be not carried, the Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur to move that the words "only effectual" be substituted for the words "most satisfactory", in line 1 of the second paragraph in clause 35 (*now 36*).

198. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar moved that the word "and" be substituted for the word "or", in line 2 of the second paragraph in clause 35 (*now 36*).

The motion was put and agreed to.

199. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar moved that the words "if satisfied as to the sufficiency of their resources" be inserted after the word "Board", in line 1 of the third paragraph in clause 35 (*now 36*).

He said:

"Will not the Hon'ble Member in charge accept this? If he does not, then it is hopeless."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"No, unless you convince me by your speech."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—

"Sir, I do not understand why there is this objection taken. After all, it is only a reasonable request that the Board should be satisfied of the sufficiency of their resources. All we seek is that it should be incorporated in the law and matters not left absolutely to the discretion of the Board, in order that they might have their attention drawn to this particular point. The Hon'ble Member has been referring to the precedents in the English Acts, some details of which have been accepted, and this amendment distinctly follows that precedent. I think that it is a wise provision that the Board should make it their first study to see whether their resources are sufficient. Supposing there are many competing schemes and representations that have been made, then the Board will come with a scheme of their own, the last of all, and may try to force on their own in their zeal, to have their own accepted or put into operation and, therefore, I say it would be wise for the Board to be required to see in the first instance whether their resources are sufficient. I am not asking for anything which is not included, and which is not thought necessary, in the English Acts.

The Hon'ble MAULVI SAIYID MUHAMMAD FAKHR-UD-DIN said:—

"Sir,—I beg to support the amendment."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—

"Sir, this is not merely a lawyer's quibble, though I am bound to say that lawyers consider themselves to be as practical men as others who do not profess to have any acquaintance with law, but who, unhappily for us, happen to administer our law. Apart from that, what is it we are following? My friend, the Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur, is put down by the statement that 19 years' experience of an English Act ought to satisfy him; surely that ought to satisfy him, and it would satisfy all of us if it also satisfied my hon'ble friends on the other side. Just now, when the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar was rising to move his amendment, he inquired if that would be adopted, and my hon'ble friend said that if he was convinced by the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar's speech he might accept it. I have seen, however, in many cases that men who come to scoff do something else. That might be the attitude of my hon'ble friend opposite, and therefore I hope that the arguments that have been advanced may convince my hon'ble friend, for the Bombay Act, which followed the earlier English Act of 1890, had specially provided that improvement schemes should only be taken up when there were sufficient resources. Well, I believe my hon'ble friend will be able to corroborate me when I say that, in some instances at least, the Bombay people went beyond their depth, like little children that swim on bladders, and the English Act, when revised in 1909, expressly retains that provision. Well, if a safeguard like that is thought necessary for English public bodies, with all the safeguards that are otherwise provided for the operations of such bodies—a strong public opinion, a much more enlightened public spirit and a larger element of non-officials represented on it, away from the secrecy of bureaux,—I think it is necessary that the same safeguard at least should be provided for the Indian Trustees that are going to be created. Why is it that it is said that the safeguard is not necessary? There must be an explanation as to why we depart from well-laid courses which experience in countries which have dealt with these measures has dictated. I have heard no argument except the same statement that we do not choose to follow the English precedent. In the absence of any arguments, convincing or otherwise, and in the presence of these strong precedents in Bombay and England and of the necessity that there must be some safeguard to extravagant operations on the part of the Trustees, I think my hon'ble friend's amendment ought to be accepted."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"Sir, I resist this amendment because it does not seem to me that the words can properly be inserted in the clause. The words in the Bombay Act and the English law refer to the case of the local body to which an official representation has been made by the Corporation or by a Health Officer that a certain area is unhealthy, and the law lays down a duty upon that local body to make an Improvement Scheme unless it shows cause to the contrary. Then one very good cause, which can be shown, is that it has not got funds enough. Therefore, it is stated that when an official representation is made, the local body will proceed to frame an Improvement Scheme if it has got the money. If it had not the money then it would be a good answer against the scheme being framed. Now, clause 37 (*now 38*) of this Bill deals with official representation and provides that the Trust must give its reasons if it does not act on an official representation. Clause 35 (*now 36*) gives power to the Trust to act otherwise than on an official representation. But it is evident that the Trust will not trouble to frame schemes if it has not got the money with which to carry them out. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu anticipated that the Trust owing to its having such a number of Government nominees on its Board would not judge so correctly the extent of its resources as an English public body. I do not know why he is so prejudiced against Government nominees. I believe that he himself sits as a Government nominee in this Council. After all there are only five nominees out of eleven members of the Trust, and

surely the Trust as a whole will be as competent to consider the extent of its resources as an ordinary English municipality.

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said :—

"Sir,—The Hon'ble Member will remember that this expression existed in the original Bill and was deliberately excluded from clause 37 (*now 38*) in Select Committee, and it was on account of this exclusion that this proposal has been made. It is not only with regard to clause 37 (*now 38*) that we want it included. Your Honour will see that the only question is whether or not, on an official representation, the scheme shall be framed forthwith; the whole point there is that it is to be framed forthwith on official representation and no other. I submit that it is a proposal that ought to be accepted, and the Board ought to consider not merely with regard to official representation, but also all questions relating to improvement schemes, whether official representation or not. I think it is most important for the Members of the Board, when there are various competing schemes, to see whether they have resources sufficient to cover them, and which of them."

A division was then taken, with the following result :—

Ayes 17.

The Hon'ble Kumar Shiba Nandan Prasad Singh.
The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu.
The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.I.E., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi.
The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Apcar.
The Hon'ble Mr. Ghulam Husain Cassim Ariff.
The Hon'ble Dr. Abdullah-al-Mamun Suhrawardy.
The Hon'ble Mr. Saiyid Wasi Ahmad.
The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din.
The Hon'ble Babu Hrishikesh Laha.
The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Babu Braja Kishor Prasad.
The Hon'ble Mr. Dip Narayan Singh.
The Hon'ble Babu Bal Krishna Sahay.

Noes 28.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke, C.S.I., *Vice-President.*
The Hon'ble Rai Kisori Lal Goswami Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. T. Greer, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Macpherson, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. W. Collin.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. E. Garrett.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Butler.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. P. Chapman.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Cumming.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. Wheeler, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. K. Finnimore.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. L. Maddox.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. C. Mitra.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. W. Küchler.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. F. Morshead.
The Hon'ble Mr C. H Bompas.
The Houb'le Mr. F. L. Halliday, M.V.O., C.I.E.
The Hon'be Mr. C. E. A. W. Oldham.
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad, Khan Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. F. Payne.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. J. Hilary.
The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Grant Gordon, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Norman McLeod.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. Stewart.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. Bradshaw.
The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Zahir-ud-din.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. Filgate.

The following Members were absent :—

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore, *Kt.*
The Hon'ble Maharaj-Kumar Gopal Saran Narayan Singh.
The Hon'ble Babu Kirtanand Sinha.
The Hon'ble Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. B. Dutt.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Sarfaraz Husain Khan.

The result of the division was, ayes 17, noes 28, and the motion was therefore lost.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

200. The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din to move that the words "is satisfied as to the sufficiency of their resources" be inserted after the word "Board", in line 1 of the third paragraph in clause 35 (*now 36*).

201. If Motion No. 168 be not carried, the Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur to move that the words "if their resources permit" be inserted after the word "Board", in line 1 of the third paragraph in clause 35 (*now 36*).

202. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that, after the word "Board", in line 1 of the third paragraph in clause 35 (*now 36*), the following be inserted, namely:—

after making proper inquiry and inspection, on notice to the parties concerned, and if satisfied of the sufficiency of their resources.

203. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar moved that the word "shall" be substituted for the word "may," in line 1 of the third paragraph in clause 35 (*now 36*).

He said:—

"Is this accepted?"

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"I do not accept it."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—

"It will not matter because the 'may' is really 'shall'. The Member in charge says he has consulted legal opinion on questions that arise, but we have in Council a legal adviser of Government, and I am within my right to ask what he would say, and if he agrees with me, it would be well if the amendment was made. It is 'shall' for the reason that there is a duty imposed on the Board to be performed, and where the facts are sufficient for the exercise of the duty, then whatever has to be performed shall be performed. I only desire that we should have that word clearly placed before the Board who may not be quite as conscious of the force of that word 'may'. I propose my amendment on that ground."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—

"Sir, I have a similar motion. In this one instance I find we are more insistent than the Government because we say that if these things are existent, namely, the insanitary houses, insanitary buildings, bad arrangements of houses, and if the most satisfactory way of dealing with them is by framing an improvement scheme, the Board shall frame an improvement scheme. In doing that we follow precedent in the housing of the Working Classes Act, 1909 (53 and 54 Vic., cap. 70, section 4), which lays down that if a certain state of things is found to exist, the Board shall pass a resolution to the effect that such area is an unhealthy area and that an improvement scheme ought to be made in respect of such area, and after passing such resolution they shall forthwith proceed to make a scheme for the improvement of such area."

Therefore we have not been, as my hon'ble friend unjustly accuses me of, harbouring suspicion against Government officials; there is no other suspicion than this that people who deal with other people's money are not apt to be so careful as those whose money they spend, that is, towards which they do not contribute in the shape of taxes. They are not so careful about the consideration of various questions as popular representatives, that is, who represent the people and who in the end have to bear the burden. That is a reason why

we say that there ought to be 'shall' and not 'may'; and in doing so, though I have the misfortune of being a Government nominee on this Council, I still venture to make that suggestion. Though I do not speak in any personal sense, and though I say who should not say it the Government even like the trappers in the Australian wilds do sometimes hit upon something that is valuable in its search for what it desires to attain. I do not for a moment put myself down in the same category as the valuable find which an Australian bush-ranger may light upon, but I may fairly claim that the Government after all sometimes does stumble upon a good choice. But apart from that, Sir, I venture to make this suggestion for what it is worth."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"Sir, I resist this amendment because the substitution of the word 'shall' for 'may' would have been proper if some of the previous amendments had been carried. The English and the Bombay precedents would have been in point in that case, but as the clause stands in the agenda, it seems to me inappropriate. Under the English and the Bombay laws, as I said before, the local authority must act on official representations unless it adduces sufficient excuse for not doing so. But clause 35 (*now 36*), as it stands in the Bill, not only mentions official representations, but says that whenever it appears to the Board that an area is unhealthy, it may frame an improvement scheme. It seems to me most impracticable and unbusinesslike that the Board should prepare Improvement Schemes if it knows that it has not yet sufficient funds with which to execute them. That is the difference I submit between the precedent cited and our clause as it stands, and which renders the amendment undesirable. Of course, it is conceivable that in law, as the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar says, 'may' shall mean 'shall', but I submit that there is a greater chance of 'may' meaning 'may', if we have it in the clause than of 'shall' meaning 'may', and I submit that the clause as it stands is permissive."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said :—

"I do not know, Sir, whether to read an underlying tone of regret on the part of my hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill that some of the previous amendments have been lost. If so, I hope he will be more careful in the future in his hasty opposition to the amendments. It is never too late to mend. During the first two days of the debate my hon'ble friend had confined himself merely to indicating his opposition to the amendment or on taking upon himself to say that he could not advise the Government to accept the particular amendment in order to have the amendments defeated. As I say it is never too late to mend, and this morning when we opened a new Chapter, my hon'ble friend positively undertook to clear up the doubts of my hon'ble friend Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur. We were not without hopes therefore, that as we proceeded, the process of mending would advance. Sir, if it is conceded that the bounden duty of the Trust would be to do something after all these materials are collected and placed before them, would it be right to let the Trust alone? My hon'ble friend was filled with indignation the day before yesterday at the idea of the possibility of the Trust getting all these huge sums of money in its own hands and not being able to give a good account of itself to Government, if for lack of official representation it could not find work enough to engage itself in. Would it not be a more appalling state of affairs, if after all the materials were collected and all the resources were available, the Board were to say to themselves, it was not obligatory upon us to devise any scheme or to carry on any work of improvement. We shall be told that the Trust are a body of practical business men, endowed with sense and discretion and whoever who desires to bring in any hedging restrictions with regard to its powers is unpractical and unbusinesslike. But if we have provided in this Act all that the Trust is entitled to and more, as we have already done, have we no right to say that when all the antecedent requisitions are strictly complied with, the Trust will have no further option in the matter, but shall proceed to do what the Trust is intended to do? That is the whole purpose of the amendment.

"It was said in connection with another amendment, Sir, that the necessity of providing a safeguard as to the Board being satisfied regarding its resources need not be insisted on, because the Board would not be answerable to any one as the English local authority would be under the English Statute and as the Bombay Trust unfortunately is. But if we look at clause 37 (*now 38*), the Board has certain obligations with regard to the matter of a distinctly unpalatable kind. If the Board and the Corporation happen to disagree and the matter has to go up before the Local Government, there is still a residium of that unpalatable element, and so long as that exists, the way of the Board is possibly not clear as it might have been wished to be. Be that as it may what possible objection or difficulty can there be in the way of providing that if the elaborate ceremonial that is provided for in this Act has been completely gone through, the Board shall have no right to say that it has discretion and option in the matter and that it will not go forward. In this view of things and also having regard to that legal aspect of the question which has been put forward, I think it is of the greatest importance that this slight modification should be made—slight no doubt in appearance but far-reaching in effect."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—

"Sir, the position is that the Board need not make any inquiry; they need not consider whether or not they have a sufficiency of resources, but they have to say whether or not the most satisfactory method of dealing with certain complaints that reach them is an improvement scheme, and when they have arrived at a conclusion that the most satisfactory method is to frame an improvement scheme, then the Board are to use their discretion whether or not they will pass a resolution to that effect. My hon'ble friend has referred to various Hon'ble Members as to their not being able to appreciate the meaning of the Act, but may I say here that there is a failure to realise what the duty imposed upon the Board is? I am not concerned so much as to any excuse to the Corporation for any official representation not being accepted. My object is that an obligation should be created when the Board go so far as to say that an improvement scheme is the most satisfactory method of dealing with certain complaints, not to stop short there but to pass a resolution to that effect. I think that it is failing at the critical point. It was with some effort in Select Committee that even the question of passing a resolution was included. I think, Sir, it is imperative that it should have been done in the interest of the public, and now I feel more strongly than before, when it is insisted by the Hon'ble Member in charge that after they have decided that an improvement scheme is the most satisfactory method of dealing with the evils complained of it is a matter of discretion whether the Board need pass a resolution or not. I feel more impelled than before to press that it should be brought home to the Board that their duty is that they shall pass a resolution, not to be able to answer the Corporation, but in order that their duty to the public should be made clear. That is the reason why I have proposed this amendment, and I press it."

A division was then taken, with the following result:—

Ayes 15.	*Noes 20.*
The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu.	The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke, C.S.I., *Vice-President.*
The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur.	The Hon'ble Rai Kisori Lal Goswami Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.I.E., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.	The Hon'ble Mr. R. T. Greer, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi.	The Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Macpherson, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari.	The Hon'ble Mr. E. W. Collin.
	The Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore.
	The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. E. Garrett.
	The Hon'ble Mr. T. Butler.
	The Hon'ble Mr. E. P. Chapman.
	The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Cumming.
	The Hon'ble Mr. H. Wheeler, C.I.E.
	The Hon'ble Mr. B. K. Finnimore.
	The Hon'ble Mr. S. L. Maddox.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Apcar.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghulam Hussain Cassim Ariff.

The Hon'ble Mr. Abdullah-al-Mamun Suhrawardy.

The Hon'ble Mr. Saiyid Wasi Ahmad.

The Hon'ble Babu Hrishikesh Laha.

The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Babu Braja Kishor Prasad.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dip Narayan Singh.

The Hon'ble Babu Bal Krishna Sahay.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. C. Mitra.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. W. Küchler.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. F. Morshead.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Bompas.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. L. Halliday, M.V.O., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. A. W. Oldham.
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Khan Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. F. Payne.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. J. Hilary.
The Hon'ble Kumar Shiba Nandan Prasad Singh.
The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Grant-Gordon, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Norman McLeod.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. Stewart.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. Bradshaw.
The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din.
The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Zahir-ud-din.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. Filgate.

The following members were absent:—

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Prodoyt Kumar Tagore, *Kt.*
The Hon'ble Maharaj-Kumar Gopal Saran Narayan Singh.
The Hon'ble Babu Kirtanand Sinha.
The Hon'ble Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. B. Dutt.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Sarfaraz Husain Khan.

The result of the division was Ayes 15, Noes 30, and the motion was therefore lost.

The following motion was, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

204. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to move that the word "shall" be substituted for the word "may," in line 1 of the third paragraph in clause 35 (*now 36*).

205. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar moved that after the words "such area," at the end of the third paragraph in clause 35 (*now 36*), the following be inserted, namely:—

and shall forthwith communicate such resolution to the Corporation.

He said:—

"Your Honour will see that there is an obligation to communicate a resolution under section 37 (*now 38*) to the Corporation, when the Board have received an official representation and have decided that an improvement scheme is necessary. But there are other considerations which may lead to an improvement scheme being framed, and if a resolution has been passed to that effect and when an improvement scheme is pending, I think, Sir, it is necessary that a body like the Corporation should be informed without delay. It is not enough to say that the Corporation have members on the Board or that the Chairman may be a member ; there will be no proper information placed before the Corporation such as in all official matters is thought necessary. It may be in the information of individual Members of the Corporation but they do not represent the Board on the Corporation. The Corporation are entitled to be informed officially that an improvement scheme has been framed, whether it is with regard to an official representation that has been presented through them or whether it is on a complaint that has come from the Health Officer or from 25 rate-payers or has been considered

independently of the Corporation. I, therefore, think that this amendment ought to be accepted."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"I quite agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar that it is desirable that when an improvement scheme has been framed, the fact should be communicated to the Corporation. And if he will look at clause 42 (*now 43*) of the Bill, he will see that when an improvement scheme has been framed, the Board will bring the fact to the notice of the Chairman of the Corporation. So far it is right, but the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar has a totally different effect and seems to me to be dangerous. It proposes that the Trust, when it sets to work to prepare an improvement scheme, shall proclaim the fact from the housetop by informing the Corporation. The Hon'ble Member must know that there are many land speculators who will be very glad to know where an improvement scheme is contemplated. And it is desirable that the matter should be kept as much confidential as possible. Because otherwise the speculators will try to raise greatly the value of the land. When an improvement scheme is ready, the Bill provides for inserting advertisements in newspapers, but when it is under consideration, it is most desirable, that so far as the public are concerned, the utmost secrecy should be observed."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—

"Sir, I endeavoured to intervene to explain that a mistake had been made so as to afford the Hon'ble Member an opportunity of correcting his speech in order to be able to meet my remarks. As for secrecy, does the Hon'ble Member intend to go back on what was said by himself before the Bill was referred to Select Committee, that we could not hope to maintain secrecy with regard to the proceedings in the Board? In clause 37 (*now 38*) it has been provided that the Board shall decide whether a general improvement scheme to carry such representation into effect should be framed forthwith or not, and shall forthwith intimate their decision to the Corporation. That again would be letting in all sorts of people into the knowledge of what is going on. My endeavour is to make the Board work hand in hand with the Corporation, and if there is any resolution with regard to any matter relating to an improvement scheme, to let the Corporation know of it."

The motion was then put and lost.

The following motion was, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

206. The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din to move that after the words "such area," at the end of the third paragraph in clause 35 (*now 36*), the following be inserted, namely:—

and shall communicate such resolution to the Corporation.

207. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar moved that the word "shall" be substituted for the word "may", in the last line of clause 35 (*now 36*).

He said:—

"Sir, it will be observed that this amendment was dependent on the Board having come to a conclusion that they have a sufficiency of resources, and that was a reason why this amendment was proposed. Inasmuch as that particular amendment has been thrown out, I do not desire to press this amendment."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

208. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that the following be added at the end of clause 35 (*now 36*), namely:—

If the Board decide that it is not necessary or expedient to frame a general improvement scheme forthwith, they shall inform the Corporation of the reasons for their decision.

He said:—

"I suppose, Sir, it is no longer necessary. I gave notice of this motion in the belief that some of our amendments should be carried out. But as the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas points out that section 35 (*now 36*), embraces official representation, etc., I do not think it is necessary for me to press this amendment. I would, therefore, withdraw it with Your Honour's permission."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

209. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the following be added at the end of clause 35 (*now 36*), namely:—

> Provided that no scheme shall be framed in pursuance of clause (*a*) with reference to any buildings or group of buildings without giving the parties concerned an opportunity of improving them.

He said:—

"I shall take Your Honour's ruling as to whether it is still open to me to move this amendment. I am afraid it covers the same ground."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bompas said:—

"Amendment 188 seems to cover this, Sir."

The President said:—

"It covers practically the same ground and therefore it fails."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

Clause 36 (now 37) (1).

210. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that for clause 36 (*now 37*) (*1*) the following be substituted, namely:—

> 36. (*1*) An official representation referred to in section 35 (*now 36*) may be made—
>
> (*i*) by the Corporation—
>
> (*a*) of their own motion, or
>
> (*b*) on a written complaint by the Health Officer of the Corporation, or
>
> (*ii*) in respect of any area comprised in a Municipal ward, on a written complaint signed by twenty-five or more residents of such ward who pay either the owner's share or the occupier's share of the consolidated rate leviable under the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899.

He said:—

"Sir, in this amendment I seek to make the scope of the official representation a little more clearer than has been provided in clause 36 (*now 37*). So far as the Corporation is concerned, I do not wish to disturb the state of affairs, for the Corporation under the amendment would make the representation of their own motion or on a written complaint by the Health Officer of the Corporation both under the clause as drawn and as amended. The only amendment that I seek to introduce is with reference to sub-clause (*c*) of clause 36 (*now 37*). The clause as it stands makes it possible for residents who are liable to pay either the owner's share or the occupier's share to make a complaint. I seek that those who actually pay and not the defaulters should have the right of making this requisition. My amendment proceeds a little further in that it omits sub-clause (*2*). The result of that would be that if there was a representation by 25 rate-payers, it should be possible for that representation to proceed on to the Trustees without the intervention of the Corporation. I do not know whether this will appeal to the hon'ble representative of the Corporation on this Council or not. What is provided in this clause is that the intermediary intervention of the Corporation should be done away with and the elaborate

process of their having to transmit the representation to the Board in case they do not desire to make an official representation should be avoided. This would be a slight way of expediting official representation in cases where there is public spirit enough among rate-payers to take the initiative of their own motion. It is not a distrust of the Corporation that actuates this amendment, but it is a desire to expedite official representation, and I hope that it will be acceptable to the Council."

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said:—

"I have had some difficulty in following the Hon'ble Member's reasons for the amendment. As he told us eventually, its net effect is to confer upon 25 or more rateable residents of a ward the power to make an official representation, and he says that he desires to do so in order to expedite business. This, however, is going further than either the Bombay or English precedents, and I think would have results which, possibly, he does not anticipate. In Bombay 12 or more rateable residents can make a complaint to the Municipal Commissioner, and the latter makes a representation to the Board. Under the Bill they make it to the Corporation, and the latter must inform the Board if they decline to forward it, and therefore the net result is very much the same in both cases. There is no danger of any representation not reaching the Board As the clause stands, it only passes through the Corporation, and to that extent I should say it enhances the position of the Corporation, from which I should not imagine the Hon'ble Member desires to detract. Under the housing of the Working Classes Act, an official representation is made by the Medical Officer of Health, and all that 12 or more rateable residents can do is to complain to him, with an appeal to the Local Government Board. It is scarcely desirable to give too widely the power to make an official representation. The Board *must* consider such a representation, they *must* come to a decision, and they *must* inform the Corporation of their finding, together with their reasons if they decline to act. In the event of their refusing to act, there is an appeal to the Local Government. I presume that the Hon'ble Member desires to attach all these results to an official representation from 25 rate-payers, as otherwise there is no object in his amendment. But to call a representation from 25 rate-payers official is a misnomer. If the Board is to be liable to be bombarded with representations from any group of 25 irresponsible people, it may result in a most undesirable waste of their time, and the object of expediting business does not appear to call for the amendment, which is opposed to both the English and Bombay precedents."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said:—

"Sir, if I may say so without presumption, the explanation of the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler appears to be eminently satisfactory, and I desire to withdraw this amendment. That, I presume, will not debar me from moving amendment No. 212.

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

211. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar moved that clause 36 (*now 37*) (*1*) (*b*) be omitted.

He said:—

"Sir, I do not propose to press this amendment, and, if your Honour will permit me, I shall state my reason. It is this. I was not in favour of the Corporation having the power that is here conferred on them, because I think that medical representation ought to precede any action by them. I recognize however that there is a distinction between the Corporation taking action and the Board, as the Corporation will not have the final decision in any question. It will be for the Board to decide, so that they are not really in the same sense judges in their own cause, and, therefore, I withdraw this amendment."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

212. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "are liable to", in line 3 of clause 36 (*now 37*) ( ) (*c*), be omitted.

He said:—

"Sir, I indicated the reasons of this amendment in connection with the previous amendment. It is a privilege, the right of being able to make a complaint, and I think that defaulters ought to be rigidly excluded from enjoying that privilege. It often happens that the defaulters are the loudest of complainants, and they ought to be kept out. That is the reason why I seek to take out these words."

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said:—

"Sir, I venture to doubt whether the amendment would be an improvement, and it seems to be open to misconstruction. At present the clause gives the right of making an official representation to 25 rate-payers who are liable to pay rates. The proposal is that we should omit the words 'are liable to,' and should confer the right upon rate-payers who 'pay' either the owner's share or the occupier's share of the consolidated rate. But what is meant by the word 'pay'? Is it meant that they 'ordinarily pay,' or that 'they will pay if asked' or that 'they are prepared to pay'? If so, the sense is closely akin to that of the present draft. If the Hon'ble Member desires to debar those who are in arrears, he should propose the substitution of some such words as 'who *have paid*,' but then there might arise the difficulty that the representation was made at a time when the current demand was not yet due. The wording of the clause, as it stands, follows section 24 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act and section 5 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act. In the latter it is 12 or more persons liable to be rated who can invoke the intervention of the Medical Officer of Health. The object of the clause is to ensure that the persons making the representation are of some standing. This would follow to some extent from the fact that they possess rateable properties, and they may be given the benefit of the doubt, and it may be assumed that they will pay their rates when required to do so. It scarcely seems necessary to alter the clause in the manner proposed."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said:—

"Sir, if there is likely to be any ambiguity, I should not personally like to introduce any such risk in the framing of the section, and I do not wish to press for it."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

Clause 36 (now 37) (2).

213. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that clause 36 (*now 37*) (*2*) be omitted.

214. If Motion No. 211 be carried, the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar to move that the words "clause (*b*) or", in clause 36 (*now 37*) (*2*), be omitted.

215. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar moved that the word "Board" be substituted for the word "President", in line 4 of clause 36 (*now 37*) (*2*).

The motion was put and agreed to.

Clause 37 (now 38).

The following motion was, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

216. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to move that clause 37 (*now 38*) (*1*) and (*2*) be omitted.

216A. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar moved that the words "and every other representation made under section 35 (*now 36*)" be inserted after the figures "36", in line 2 of clause 37 (*now 38*) (*1*).

He said :—

"Your Honour, I desire that there should be consideration given to the point whether or not an improvement scheme is to be framed forthwith, not merely with reference to an official representation, because I think that there should be an obligation on the Board to consider in all questions, whether on an official representation or not, if an improvement scheme should be framed forthwith or not. I do not understand why the Board should be permitted this latitude, so that they need consider whether the scheme shall be framed forthwith only when there is an official representation. I think, Sir, there ought to be consideration of that question with regard to each scheme. The Act is framed in the public interest and whenever an area is declared unhealthy, I think that in the public interest steps ought to be taken in order to see whether or not there should be an improvement scheme framed forthwith."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"I oppose this amendment, Sir, because I do not think that it is possible to insert the words in the clause, as proposed by the Hon'ble Member. If he looks at clause 35 (*now 36*), he will find that the representation mentioned there is only official representation."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said :—

"It does not exclude other representations, and there may be other representations made."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"It does not exclude their representation, though it does not mention them. Official representations coming from and through the Corporation will deserve that serious consideration of the Trust, but to make it compulsory by law that every chance representation received by post should be treated in the same way, seems to me quite impracticable."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said :—

"Sir, although this amendment was originally framed with a view of an amendment I proposed in this connection, but it is not confined to that amendment, because the Board have the power to consider any representation made. If they proceed without any representation, this amendment would not have any effect. If however they come to a conclusion that a representation requires consideration, I think that in the public interest they ought to proceed to see whether or not they should frame an improvement scheme forthwith."

The motion was then put and lost.

217. The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din moved that the words "if satisfied as to the truth thereof and as to the sufficiency of their resources" be inserted after the word "and", in line 2 of clause 37 (*now 38*) (*1*).

He said :—

"Your Honour, the matter of this amendment has already been discussed in connection with clause 35 (*now 36*). The Hon'ble Member in charge was pleased to tell us that the said amendment was altogether improper and inappropriate so far as clause 35 (*now 36*) was concerned, and that the proper place for that amendment was in connection with clause 37 (*now 38*). I therefore hope that the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas will not oppose this amendment.

"The amendment itself is simple. It consists of two parts: (1) the Board should be satisfied as to the truth or otherwise of the grounds of official representation by the Corporation, and (2) the Board should be satisfied as to the sufficiency of their resources. Though the latter is more important than the former, yet the former one is essentially necessary. What we are anxious for is that the Board have to make an independent inquiry as to whether the grounds are such as to engage their attention forthwith or as to whether there are other more important and urgent measures in hand at the time, and the Board should wait to pass the resolution or to frame the scheme of improvement.

"I know that the intention of the framers of the Bill is not to ignore these two important things. But, I submit Sir, that the clause should be so couched that the intention may be patent from the wordings of the clause and may not be hereafter a bone of contention.

"With these few observations which are only supplemental to what has already been said and fully discussed in connection with the similar amendment in clause 35 (*now 36*), I beg to move my amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"I took a rather benevolent attitude towards a similar amendment introduced on clause 35 *now 36*), because obviously these are considerations which must weigh with the Board in determining whether a scheme should be framed or not: they may be expressly mentioned, and if sufficient members consider it worth while, I should be willing to accept it. But the difficulty is that the amendment, as it stands, makes nonsense of the clause. This clause 37 (*now 38*) has been considerably modified since it was introduced in Council solely with the idea of making it more fair and satisfactory. As it was introduced in Council, we said that the Board should consider every official representation, and if the Board were satisfied as to the sufficiency of their resources, and decided to make an improvement scheme, they should send intimation of the fact to the Corporation, and if they did not send any intimation within twelve months of getting an official representation, the Corporation could refer the matter to the Local Government. But we found that no provison was made for the case of the Trust differing from the Corporation as to the necessity for a scheme. That the Trust should simply differ from the Corporation and should be under no obligation to inform it of the fact or to give the Corporation its reasons was thought undesirable, and so the clause was recast, and it was provided that if an official representation came to the Board, they had to decide whether a general improvement scheme should be framed to carry that representation into effect forthwith or not and intimate the decision to the Corporation. But if the clause is amended in the way suggested by the mover, the words will not make sense. What the Hon'ble Member means is that if they are satisfied of the sufficiency of their resources and the truth of the representation, they will proceed to frame a scheme. But the clause, as it stands, is sufficient to meet his purpose, for the Board cannot proceed to frame an improvement scheme before it is satisfied that it is necessary, and that it has got sufficient funds to carry it out. The Corporation representation would be accepted if the Trust has got no reasons to adduce to the contrary. Obviously good reasons would be that it has not got sufficient funds or that it has got other more important work to do. If the Hon'ble Member's amendment is accepted, the whole clause would have to be recast. I think that the clause as it stands now is more satisfactory to the Corporation than the original one."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—

"Sir, I cannot follow my Hon'ble friend opposite in the strong and impressive language that he uses with regard to this amendment. But if he is satisfied as to the substantial merit of the amendment, then I do not see why the proper wording should not be given to it in order to fit it in with the rest of the clause. When we were moving similar amendments with regard to

clause 35 (*now 36*), my Hon'ble friend said and said with some degree of force, that they were not only considering official representations, but were also considering schemes of their own motion, and he said that the Board would not consider them if they had not sufficient resources to go on with them. He was further pleased to intimate that clause 37 (*now 38*) would be the proper place where these amendments might very well be made.

"Clause 37 (*now 38*) and the English Acts, which make it incumbent upon local bodies to move upon official representations and also the Bombay Act have got that language—"if satisfied," etc. The words are identical both in the English Acts and in the Bombay Act and in our original draft of the Bill clause 37 (*now 38*) we had something like this but in a different sense—'if the Board are satisfied as to the truth of any such representation and as to the sufficiency of their resources for carrying it into effect, but decide that, by reason of the number of schemes awaiting execution or for any other reason, it is inexpedient to proceed forthwith to frame a scheme to carry such representation into effect, they shall forthwith send intimation etc., etc." The present amendment seeks to attain this, and if the Board are satisfied, and if the resources at their disposal are sufficient, they shall go on with the scheme. If my Hon'ble friend, the mover of the amendment, is not technically in order, and if the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill thinks that there would be no harm by introducing this clause, I would appeal to him to so draft this clause as to bring it in conformity with the English Act and the Bombay Act."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"What I wish to say is that if no Member of the Council objects, if you approve, Sir, then I see no objection for postponing the consideration of this clause. In the Select Committee, we turned the clause upside down and I see no particular reason to alter it again. But if any Member has any strong feeling on the subject, I am open to conviction."

The PRESIDENT said :—

"We will postpone the consideration of this clause (37) (*now 38*) till after lunch and see if we can come to an agreement about it."

The motion was then postponed.

The following motion was also postponed :—

218. The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur to move that the words "if satisfied as to the truth thereof and as to the sufficiency of their resources" be inserted after the word "and," in line 2 of clause 37 (*now 38*) (*1*).

The following motion was, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

219. If Motion No. 210 be carried, the Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the words "or the signatories referred to in sub-clause (*ii*) of section 36 (*now 37*)" be inserted after the word "Corporation," in the penultimate line of clause 37 (*now 38*) (*3*).

New clause 37A.

220. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar moved that after clause 37 (*now 38*) the following be inserted, namely:—

Inquiry on refusal of Corporation to make an official representation.

37A. (*1*) When a copy of a complaint in respect of any area is sent to the Board under section 36 (*now 37*), sub-section (*2*), they may appoint a qualified medical man to inspect such area and to make a report to the Board, stating the facts of the case and whether in his opinion the area or any part thereof is or is not an unhealthy area.

(*2*) If such report states that the area or any part thereof is an unhealthy area, the Board shall proceed in the manner prescribed by section 37 (*now 38*), as if such report were an official representation made to the Board under section 36 (*now 37*).

He said :—

"Your Honour, I do not understand why a medical inspection is unnecessary, with reference to the Board of Trustees, in Calcutta when it is found necessary for the Local Government Board at Whitehall, a department of Parliament represented by a Cabinet Minister in the House of Commons. When a local authority refuses an official representation, that is to say a representation which has been made by its own medical officer of health or on the representation or complaint of the rate-payers, and an appeal is preferred to the Local Government Board, it is provided that the Local Government Board shall send down a medical practitioner to make inquiry. But here the Board of Trustees is to be regarded as altogether a very much superior authority than the Local Government Board at Whitehall, and I do not think, Sir, that it is very convincing. In England it is necessary that there should be this provision, in order to satisfy the opinion that there shall be a proper inquiry made, here the Board is to have absolute discretion to take notice of a complaint or not, I submit that when there has been a complaint made, it ought to be treated seriously and there ought to be a proper inquiry made by a medical officer of health and that the report of the medical officer should be regarded as an official representation when the medical officer reports that the complaint has been made on sound reasons. The distinction that is drawn between the Board of Trustees is very startling and the clause is not consistent with English precedent."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"This amendment does not seem to be necessary. It deals with the case where the Health Officer of the Corporation applies to the Corporation for a certain area to be declared unhealthy and if the Corporation do not agree with his views they will send his report to the Trust with their comments and the Trust will have to consider it as they would consider any representation from any other sources and accept it or otherwise. It is obviously impossible to make it compulsory for the Board to engage a medical officer as I said before whenever anybody makes a complaint about a certain area. So I submit it is not right to make it compulsory upon the Board to depute a medical officer to inquire into a complaint from twenty-five ratepayers which they have presented to the Corporation and which the Corporation with its staff of sanitary officers decide to be entirely unnecessary and not worth consideration. When it is sent to the Trust, the Trust may be satisfied with the opinion of the Corporation and decide that no further action is necessary. I think it must be left to the Trust whether an inquiry should be made with regard to any particular complaint and what form that inquiry should take. If the complaint has passed through the Health Officer's hands I do not think we will gain much by sending another medical officer of ordinary experience to check and report on the findings of an officer who has had peculiar experience of that sort of work. I think it must be left to the Trust to decide whether an inquiry should be made on any complaint or not."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—

"Your Honour, this follows upon the complaint of rate-payers, or of the Health Officer, reaching the Board. If the complaint is rejected it must be reported to the Board. Clause 37 (*now 38*) (*2*) was introduced in Select Committee on the model of section 10 of the Housing Act of 1890, and there it is provided that if the complaint is rejected there is an appeal to the Local Government Board. In place of the Local Government Board the Trust Board will receive these complaints. There seems to be a gap under the Bill, after an appeal is made to the Board. In England there is action taken to see whether or not this complaint is to be accepted. In the first instance it is fortified by a local inspection by a medical practitioner appointed by the Local Government Board. I want the same procedure to be followed in Calcutta that there should be a qualified person appointed to inspect the locality complained of."

A division was then taken, with the following result:—

Ayes 14.

The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu.

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi.

The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Apcar.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghulam Husain Cassim Ariff.

The Hon'ble Dr. Abdullah-al-Mamun Suhrawardy.

The Hon'ble Mr. Saiyid Wasi Ahmad.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din.

The Hon'ble Babu Hrishikesh Laha.

The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Babu Braja Kishor Prasad.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dip Narayan Singh.

Noes 30.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke, C.S.I., *Vice-President.*
The Hon'ble Rai Kisori Lal Goswami Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. T. Greer, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Macpherson, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. W. Collin.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. E. Garrett.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Butler.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. P. Chapman.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Cumming.
The Hon'ble Mr H. Wheeler, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. K. Finnimore.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. L. Maddox.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. C. Mitra.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. W Küchler.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. F. Morshead.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Bompas.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. L. Halliday, M.V.O., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. A. W. Oldham.
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad, Khan Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. F. Payne.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. J. Hilary.
The Hon'ble Kumar Shiba Nandan Prasad Singh.
The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Grant Gordon, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Norman McLeod.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. Stewart.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. Bradshaw.
The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Zahir-ud-din.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. Filgate.
The Hon'ble Babu Bal Krishna Sahay.

The following Members were absent:—

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore, *Kt.*
The Hon'ble Maharaj Kumar Gopal Saran Narayan Singh.
The Hon'ble Babu Kirtananda Sinha.
The Hon'ble Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. B. Dutt.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Dass, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Sarfaraz Husain Khan.

The Hon'ble Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.I.E., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan, abstained from voting.

The result of the division was Ayes 14, Noes 30, and the motion was therefore lost.

Clause 38 (now 39).

221. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur moved that after the words "building-sites," in clause 38 (*now 39*) (*a*), the following be inserted, namely:—

for the working and poorer classes who may be dislodged by the operations of the Board.

He said:—

"Clause 38 (*now 39*) provides that the Board would be entitled to lay out new streets for the purpose of providing building-sites and for certain other

purposes; now the first question, one is tempted to ask, 'building-sites for whom'? It must not be building-sites for Maharajas and Rajas or for the Hon'ble Members of this Council. Building-sites must not be provided for people who are very well off, for the wealthier classes and the high placed who are very well able to take care of themselves. If such building-sites or buildings are to be provided, they must be provided for the poorer and working classes who might be dislodged by the operation of the Trust, for people who cannot take care of themselves. Such is also the opinion of the Calcutta Corporation and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. It was only the other day that the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas posed himself as the champion of the tenants and vehemently advocated their cause because they were poor, and because they much out-numbered the higher and middle classes. Such being the view of the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas, let him confine his attention to the poorer and working classes, but, pray, let him not, in the name of sanitation, and at the expense of the public, at the expense of Trust money, provide building-sites or buildings for the wealthier classes and the high placed. In the course of the debate, the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas was good enough to observe, on Wednesday last, that Calcutta was suffering from two maladies. It was cramped, it could not grow; there was no means of access to the suburbs, no main arteries for the outlet of the population; the purpose of the Trust was to remedy these; it was to provide main thoroughfares and to enable the population to spread over a greater area than it occupied now. I quite agree with him in his remarks, but which portion of Calcutta are more cramped, more congested, more unhealthy, more insanitary and more filthy than the northern quarters of the city and the northern suburbs. It was the filthy and congested condition of the northern quarters of the city which provoked Dr. Simpson, a late Health Officer of the Corporation of Calcutta, to observe that portions of Calcutta were more filthy than an African village. It was to the apprehension of the dreaded plague finding a safe lodgment in the filthy and congested quarters of the northern division that the conception of the improvement Trust was due. We therefore fervently hope and earnestly pray that the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas will confine his attention to the northern quarters of the town. We wish that he should confine his attention to the removal of congestion in the northern quarters of the town by providing outlet for the dislodged population in the northern suburbs, such as Manictolla, Dum-Dum and Cossipur. It would be an abuse of power, if in the name of sanitation, in the name of removing congestion, Trust money were applied to lay out broad thoroughfares in the southern suburbs in the direction of Tollygunge, Diamond-Harbour Road, places which are already open and well ventilated. It would be an abuse of Trust money if broad roads and streets were made in the southern direction solely for the purpose of providing building-sites, not for the working and poorer classes, but for the high placed.

"The Bill in its present form seems to have invested the Board with wide powers, to make sweeping changes and in the name of improvements and of sanitation to frame large schemes for laying out new streets through any part of Calcutta and for opening up congested areas and thereby demolishing any number of buildings in any quarter both in Calcutta and outside it. But the main objects and reasons which originally led the Government to frame this Bill, were that portions of Calcutta, specially the northern quarters, being too much congested and most of the streets being too narrow and circuitous which go to hamper traffic, it was deemed desirable for removing these and other defects; that open spaces should be provided for ventilation and recreation and that new streets should be laid out for providing direct and swift communication and for affording facilities to traffic, and that sites should be provided outside the limits of the Calcutta Municipality for the population, specially for the working and poorer classes who might be dislodged by the carrying out of the above schemes; but it has never been suggested in any quarter that laying out of new streets was wanted for providing more building-sites in the Calcutta Municipality or such sites were wanted for the wealthier classes; rather the popular impression is that too many buildings have already been provided both in the European and commercial quarters of the town, both for residential and commercial and business

purposes, and the time was not far distant when many buildings would go abegging.

"It was only the other day a well informed and prominent resident of Ballygunge told me that houses were springing up like mushroom in Ballygunge, with the result that about 37 houses in Ballygunge and its neighbourhood were lying vacant with the sign-boards attached to them 'To Let.'"

The Hon'ble RAI BAIKUNTHA NATH SEN BAHADUR said:—

"Sir, I beg to move that the words 'for the accommodation of the displaced poorer and working classes' be added after the words 'building-sites' in clause 38 (*now 39*) (*a*). The language in the clause, namely, 'providing building-sites' is of a vague nature. What sort of buildings are intended is not very clear. It may include residential buildings for rehousing the dislodged people. There is a provision in clause 46 (*now 47*) (*f*) of the Bill for the rehousing of persons who are likely to be displaced by the execution of a scheme, particularly of persons of the poorer classes. I have been told by the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler that the building-sites mentioned in clause 38 (*now 39*) are not intended for buildings for rehousing purposes. Clause 38 (*now 39*) is meant for building-sites, which are necessary for laying out new streets, and such building-sites would include only small buildings such as urinals, etc. I beg to submit before this Council that the wording of the different clauses should be such that the intention of the Legislature may be clearly and easily gathered and properly construed by the judiciary. According to well-known maxims of construction of legal phraseology, the words actually used must show the intention of the Legislature. The intention ought to be patent on the face of the word and latent meaning should not be left for the judiciary to infer. However, as the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler tells me that the building-sites mentioned in clause 38 (*now 39*) are not intended for residential buildings, I do not press it."

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said:—

"I think, Sir, that this amendment and the two which succeed it are based, possibly, upon some misapprehension of the meaning of the clause. The provision of building-sites in accordance with clause 38 (*now 39*) (*a*) is not for the purpose of the rehousing schemes dealt with in clause 50A (*now 52*). With reference to that clause, there are various amendments desiring to restrict its application to persons of the poorer and working classes only, and these we shall discuss hereafter. But clause 38 (*now 39*) (*a*) merely refers to the disposal of lands on either side of a newly constructed street scheme. The clause is modelled on section 30 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, where the Trust has a similar power to provide building-sites for the expansion of the city. This is an essential feature of the Bill. It is one of the purposes of the Bill not only to attempt to rectify sanitary defects within the town, but to control the expansion of the town and provide areas for building along the new streets to be laid out, which will favour the migration of the population to less congested centres and will prevent there the recurrence of the same state of affairs which has disfigured the heart of the town. The process is analogous to the disposal of surplus lands by the Corporation along any line of road which may be opened up. They thereby provide building-sites and this is all that this clause of the Bill contemplates. If this is so, there is no reason for stating that the sites should be either for the working and poorer classes, or for the persons displaced by the operations of the Board. These classes will doubtless share in the advantages of the Board's action, but there can be no reason for saying that no one else shall. The action of the Board under this clause is of a twofold nature: it is partly the disposal of surplus lands by way of recoupment, and it is partly of the description of town planning. The principle of recoupment is not new; it rests on principles quite other than the accommodation of the poorer classes or of persons displaced, and there can be no justification for restricting its application. Moreover, how this could be done in practice is not in any way clear. How is the Board to proceed? Are they only to sell to the poorer

classes, who *ex hypothesi* will be unable to buy? If the poorer and working classes only are to be considered, the restriction would absolutely frustrate any attempt to safeguard the interests of the previous owners of the land, for which there are various provisions in the Bill, to which importance is attached, and what is to be done supposing the persons displaced do not want the land, or there are no residents displaced, as might be the case if the Board was operating in areas outside the town with a view to future expansion? Is the land in this case to be settled as a building-site only with the one cultivator who happened to be occupying it? This is obviously impossible. The amendments appear to be confusing two different things. Whatever the merits may be of the proposal to restrict rehousing schemes to persons of the poorer and working classes displaced by the operations of the Board, they do not apply to this clause, which deals with another matter."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—

"Sir, would my friend accept the wording of the Bombay Act which says: 'providing building-sites, etc.'? There is a misapprehension on our side and we do not understand what it means. It means perhaps that you may take up lands and open out roads and provide building-sites. The question is, building-sites for whom? Unless you introduce some sort of limitation or definition the result will inevitably be that you will bring in a large number of land-jobbers and gamblers. You open up building-sites and somebody goes and buys them up and tries to resell them at an advantage. My friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas, says 'we will keep our procedings secret'. I may say that it will not be possible to keep your proceedings secret, and it will not be possible to prevent what had happened in regard to gigantic schemes of the Second Empire in France, but whatever that may be, we do not desire that our poor population should be bought out on the condition which this Act lays down for the benefit of land-jobbers and landholders. If building-sites are provided for people actually displaced or for the expansion of the city we would have no objection; but it is possible, I do not say that it will happen, that somebody may move the Board for a particular site; and it is possible, as in other Boards has happened, that the Board may have to acquire that site for a particular individual or body. That is a contingency which we want to avoid. We do not for a moment say that building-sites should not be provided, but are you going to open out streets to provide building-sites for people who will dabble in land-jobbing and procure these sites at the expense of the resident population of the city? Is there any safeguard in your law against such a contingency like that? There being no safeguards we find that it is necessary that some safeguard should be introduced. It may be that my friend has gone beyond the mark. I appeal to my friends to bear in mind what I have been trying to place before them and to introduce some provision which will prevent the contingency like the one to which I have been alluding."

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said:—

"That is entirely a different amendment."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said:—

"I wish to speak and shall speak against the amendment. The surprise makes my hon'ble friend start up in an expectantly listening attitude. Sir, we have brought in our amendments as I had occasion to say before, in the best of light and that light sometimes differs. Here is an amendment with regard to which I am unable to agree, although other amendments on the same line but of a somewhat different character will commend themselves to us later on. I am unable to follow the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas when he, following the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, desires to stand in the way of the land-jobber; that is a thing which no legislator, nor any executive for the matter of that, has never been able to do. You cannot earmark the building-sites and say none but persons of a certain character shall come in there. Of course by your rules and standing orders which I suppose will be provided, it will be possible to discriminate amongst those who are aspirants for these sites, but as

I read this section it is merely a preamble. It is for the purpose of providing sites that the Trust is going to take power. How these sites will be disposed of will be determined later on. Among many things mentioned in this clause 38 (*now 39*) providing of building-sites is one. What purpose those sites are to be put to is a matter that is not dealt with in this clause and I am afraid the amendment of the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur comes in a somewhat weak form, if he insists on its coming in here. If, however, he would take his stand on an amendment like 222, larger points of agreement would present themselves and for ought we know the Government may be able to see their way to adopting some limitation to be placed with regard to those for whose benefit sites likes these are to be provided; but so far as the acquisition powers go which are of a more general purpose, they are provided in clause 38 (*now 39*) and therefore this amendment does not come in with the force which it may have elsewhere."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"I think the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler has certainly dealt with the amendment as put forward by the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur but the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu has asked us whether we would accept the wording of the Bombay Act which provides building-sites for the expansion of the city, and hoped that in some mysterious method the insertion of these words would restrain land-jobbing. I do not accept the proposal for the reason that the wording of the Bombay Act has been found inconvenient and in their Bill to amend that Act they have proposed the omission of these words. The Bombay people found it inconvenient, and I see no reason why we should adopt it here. As the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler has pointed out it is no good to attempt to improve congested parts of Calcutta unless you take steps to deal with the fatal growth of the population. Within the last decade the population of Calcutta has added another lakh to its number. All remedies are useless unless you are prepared to meet the congestion of Calcutta and the growth of population by laying out suburbs."

The Hon'ble RAI SITA NATH RAY BAHADUR said:—

"I beg to point out to the Council that there is no provision in the Municipal Act for the laying out of new streets simply for the purpose of providing building-sites alone and not nothing more.

"Of course you may open out a new street to relieve congestion, to facilitate traffic and to provide swift means of communication, but what I object to, is the provision made here for the laying out of new streets simply for providing building-sites not for the working and poorer classes or for the dislodged population, but for the wealthier classes and the high placed."

The motion was then put and lost.

The following motions were by leave of the President withdrawn:—

221A. The Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur moved that after the words "building-sites", in clause 38 (*now 39*) (*a*), the following be inserted, namely:—

for the accommodation of the displaced poorer and working classes.

222. If Motion No. 221 be not carried, the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that after the words "building-sites", in clause 38 (*now 39*) (*a*), the following be inserted, namely:—

for persons who may be displaced by the operations of the Board.

Clause 39 (now 40).

224. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that clause 39 (*now 40*) be omitted.

224A. If Motion No. 224 be not carried, the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that after the words "as a whole," at the end of clause 39 (*now 40*) (*a*), the following be inserted, namely:—

and of the congested quarters of Calcutta in particular.

225. If Motion No. 224 be not carried, the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that clause 39 (*now 40*) (*b*) be omitted.

225A. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur moved that the words "the several directions" be substituted for the words "the direction", in line 1 of clause 39 (*now 40*) (*b*).

The motion was put and agreed to.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

226. The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur to move that the words "neighbouring and" be inserted after the word "for", in clause 39 (*now 40*) (*c*).

226A. If Motion No. 224 be not carried, the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that the words "the northern and other congested quarters of Calcutta and their neighbouring areas" be substituted for the words "other parts of Calcutta", in line 2 of clause 39 (*now 40*) (*c*).

Clause 40.

227. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that the words "and the construction of such buildings", in clause 40 (*now 41*) (*c*), be omitted.

He said :—

"Sir, clause 40 (*now 41*) provides for matters which must be provided for in improvement schemes. These matters being amongst others the construction of such buildings as the Board may think necessary, I do not understand what that is intended to cover. I think every one will agree with me that it would be dangerous to allow the Board power to go on erecting buildings for purposes which may not legitimately fall within the scope of a public body. In this connection, I shall quote from the letter which the Government of India addressed to the Secretary of State for India on the 26th September, 1907:

'We do not desire that the Trust should undertake the acquisition of building land or the construction of houses, beyond the extent actually necessary to ensure that migration of population to the suburbs which we have endeavoured to show is essential to the success of the scheme. We hope that when once the Trust has commenced operations, private owners will be ready to undertake the provision of house accommodation in suburban areas, but we consider that the Trust must be in a position from the first to control and direct the expansion, and that it should be at liberty, when private enterprise is deficient and until it has been stimulated, by example, to provide houses for the population actually displaced by its operations. The example of Bombay shows how necessary this last proposal is. In that city no provision was originally made to rehouse the population displaced, with the result that the people ejected instead of leaving Bombay and settling in some distant suburbs, merely crowded into the *chawls* which had been left standing. The Bombay Improvement Trust has since recognised its mistake and has begun to construct model *chawls* for a portion of these people, its intention being not to provide housing for the whole of the population displaced, but by constructing sanitary dwellings on a commercial basis to induce private capitalists to follow its example.'

"So, there both the Government of India and the Secretary of State have in mind the purpose to which construction of buildings by the Board of Trustees, if at all, should be confined, and I think it is unsafe that these purposes should not be introduced in this clause, and it should be left as wide as it is 'as the construction of such buildings as the Board may think necessary'. The Board, as I have more than once said, consist of a small number of persons who may be canvassed easily. I do not think that we should leave an unfettered discretion to the Board in a matter of such serious importance. It is not done in other countries and it should not be done in ours."

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said:—

"I think, Sir, there is some misunderstanding of the intention of the clause. The arguments and the references which the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu has quoted have reference to rehousing schemes, which are dealt with in clause 50 A (*now 52*). But this clause does not refer to these, nor is it contemplated that the Board should undertake extensive rebuilding operations, but it may be desirable that, in pursuance of a scheme, the Board should erect some small buildings, *e.g.*, a latrine, or a summer-house in a park, and, if so, the scheme should provide for that. The construction of buildings is similarly provided for in section 25 (*i*) (*b*) of the Bombay Act, and the clause is not open to abuse. After all, it only says that the scheme shall provide for these things, one object being that the Local Government shall be in possession of complete information of all the expenditure involved. It is also desirable that the public should be aware of the full details of the proposal. The Local Government, under clause 47 (*now 48*), may sanction the scheme either with or without modification, and, if buildings are improperly proposed, they can order their omission. Unless it is sought to say that under no inconceivable circumstances in connection with an improvement scheme shall the Board construct a building, the intention of the amendment is not clear."

The Hon'ble RAI SITA NATH RAY BAHADUR said:—

"Provisions for the construction of buildings have already been made by clause 50 A (*now 52*), so these words are quite superfluous here and I do not know for whom and for what classes such buildings are wanted."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—

"With reference to what has fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler, I am afraid his memory is not quite accurate. If we look to clause 40 of the original Bill, we find that clause (*f*) runs 'the construction of dwellings for persons displaced by the execution of the scheme and of shops for the use of such persons.' That was originally the intention of the Bill. That has been wittled down to this, 'the construction of such buildings as the Board may consider necessary."

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said:—

"It might facilitate matters if I offer one word of explanation that clause 40 (*f*) of the original Bill corresponds to clause 50 A (*now 52*) of the present Bill."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"Construction of buildings was originally in clause 40 (*c*), as the Hon'ble Member will see."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—

"Sir, then the question which arises is this: if the buildings are intended to be of the nature that my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler suggests, I, for one, have no objection to it. But if they are to be of a different nature, certainly I would object to it. The words as they are 'construction of such buildings as the Board may think necessary' are very wide. They are much wider than any power that was intended to be conferred on the Board either by the Secretary of State or the Government of India, and therefore it would be some use in limiting that sentence 'construction of such buildings' expressly to such schemes. I think that it would be some limitation of the Board's powers, otherwise we feel that we may be to be let in for things which were intended to be covered by the original clause (*f*) 'buildings of shops, etc.,' and we do not wish that the Board should be converting itself into a trading body or trading society and that is what we object to in these provisions."

The motion was then put and lost.

The following motion was, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

228. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that the words "and the construction of such buildings", in clause 40 (*now 41*) (*c*), be omitted.

229. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that the words "for persons of the poorer and working classes" be inserted after the word "buildings", in line 4 of clause 40 (*now 41*) (*c*).

He said:—

"I am now speaking on clause 40 (*now 41*) (*c*) 'and the construction of such buildings as the Board may think necessary.' I want to add 'for persons of the poorer and working classes.' The English Acts do not provide 'of anything else and I do not see why we should be more generous than the English Acts have been.'"

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said :—

"As I have explained, this clause does not refer to rehousing schemes, and I think the question of housing the poorer and working classes only can more conveniently be discussed in connection with clause 50A (*now 52*)."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said :—

"I accept my hon'ble friend's explanation, but I may remind him that he may not be on the Board for a long time."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said :—

"May I intervene. The reason why I have moved my amendment with reference to clause 40 (*now 41*) (*c*) is this. I think the Hon'ble Member will remember that in the first instance it was inserted in the Select Committee to limit construction to the poorer classes and it was eliminated afterwards. Therefore, I was led to believe it was necessary to move this amendment at this stage."

The PRESIDENT said :—

"The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar desired, I think, to speak on Motion No. 230, unless he prefers to do so on No. 229."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said :—

"I thought that this clause would govern the Act. However, if that question is left open, I have no objection to have the discussion in the place where the Hon'ble Member suggests."

The PRESIDENT said :—

"These questions may stand over."

The motion was then postponed.

The following motions were also postponed:—

229A. If Motion No. 228 be not carried, the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that the words "for persons of the poorer and working classes" be inserted after the word "buildings", in line 4 of clause 40 (*now 41*) (*c*).

230. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar to move that the words "for persons of the poorer classes" be inserted after the word "buildings" in line 4 of clause 40 (*now 41*) (*c*).

230A. If motion No. 230 be not carried, the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar to move that the words "for persons actually displaced by any improvement scheme" be inserted after the word "buildings" in line 4 of clause 40 (*now 41*) *c*).

231. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that after clause 40 (*now 41*) (*c*), the following be inserted, namely:—

(*c1*) the re-housing of persons whose property has been or may be acquired and who require re-housing accommodation and whose yearly income does not exceed one thousand five hundred rupees.

Clause 41 (now 42).

232. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that at the end of clause 41 (*now 42*) the following be inserted, namely:—

Provided that, in acquiring land for a proposed improvement scheme or for the laying out of a street, no land exceeding fifty feet in depth beyond the area comprised in the proposed scheme, or, in the case of a proposed street, exceeding fifty feet in depth on either side of the street alignment, shall be acquired.

He said:—"I admit that the amendment I have proposed is somewhat too narrow and rigid and will go to hamper the Trust in the acquisition of land; but though my amendment may not, in its present form, find favour with the majority of the Council, what I beg to urge is that there should be a limit to land acquisition. The law should definitely prescribe 'Thus far you should go and no further.' A *carte blanche* must not be given to the Trust to acquire an unlimited and undesirable quantity of land irrespective of its requirements.

"With reference to clause 41 (*now 42*), I need hardly refer to the objection that I urged in my Minute of Dissent against the provisions of the above clauses. The clause in question is no doubt a reproduction of the provisions of section 357, sub-section 2, of the Calcutta Municipal Act. It is no doubt in the interests of the public desirable that the Board should be empowered to acquire extra land beyond the one of the Improvement Scheme, so that that they might be in a position to recoup to some extent the costs of any scheme, but that would not certainly justify the Board to indulge in land speculation or, what is worse, in land-grabbing. It would be mischievous, and I say it would be most detrimental to private interests, if the Board in the name of the betterment-principle were authorized to acquire any quantity of land irrespective of their necessary requirements. The evils of acquiring an unlimited quantity of land beyond the necessary requirement of the case have been very well illustrated in the few instances which have been cited by my friend Maharaj Kumar Hrishikesh Laha in his Note of Dissent. It is a common occurrence in the Calcutta Municipality that in laying out new streets or in executing any other improvement scheme, proposals are oftentimes submitted, and as often greedily accepted, that much larger quantities of excess lands beyond the necessary requirements of the case should be acquired (irrespective of consequences to owners of such lands), so that the Corporation might be in a position, not only to recoup the costs of the schemes, but also to make large additional profit by subsequently disposing of the excess lands at fancy prices.

"To what perverse length the pernicious principle of recoupment may be carried will be well illustrated from the two recent cases of the proposed acquisition of land which I beg to quote from the proceedings of the Calcutta Corporation. From these proceedings it would be seen that the demoralising influence of speculation, that is, of making money to the serious loss of innocent third parties, has even hypnotised such a corporate body as the Calcutta Municipality. Give the power, the authority to make money at the expense of others, it is sure to be abused, even in the hands of a corporate body.

Here are the two late illustrations which I beg leave to quote :—

'1. *Plan and estimate for construction of a road in continuation of Lansdowne Road.*

'The Committee were asked to consider the plan and estimate for the construction of a road in continuation of Lansdowne Road southwards between Hazra Road and Monoharpukur Road and the Surveyor's note thereon.

'The Surveyor's note was as follows :—

'A projected public street, 60 feet wide, has been aligned in continuation of Lansdowne Road southward from Hazra Road to Mudially Road and thence to Russa Road near the Railway bridge.

'An offer made to make over the land required for this road between Hazra Road and Monoharpukur Road was refused, and it was decided that surplus land should be acquired when it is decided to make the road. The Estates and General Purposes Special Committee at their meeting held on the 9th January 1911, asked for an estimate of the cost of acquisition and construction.

'I beg to submit a plan and estimate for the acquisition of land and cost of construction.

'The road will be 1,200 feet in length. The area of land proposed to be acquired is approximately 24 bighas, of which 18½ bighas will be surplus land.

'I estimate the cost of aquisition at Rs. 1,43,320 and the District Engineer's estimate for tank-filling and construction, metalling, sewering, lighting and water-supply is Rs. 59,565, the total cost being Rs. 2,02,885.

'I estimate the probable reimbursement by sale of surplus land at not less than Rs. 2,25,448.

'The details are—

		Rs.
Acquisition of land	...	1,43,320
Tank-filling and construction	...	59,565
Interest at 5 per cent. for two years on cost of surplus land	...	10,534
Total cost	...	2,13,419
Probable reimbursement by sale of surplus land ...	...	2,25,448
Net estimated profit	...	12,029

'This matter was placed before the Estates and General Purposes Special Committee on the 7th March 1911, when Rai Radha Charn Pal Bahadur objected to the disproportionate amount of surplus land which it was proposed to acquire. He considered that to make the profit proposed was wrong in principle. The Committee resolved:—"That the plan and estimate amounting to Rs. 2,02,885 for the acquisition of land and construction of a road in continuation of Lansdowne Road southward between Hazra Road and Monoharpukur Road be administratively sanctioned, and that the objection of Rai Radha Charn Pal Bahadur be recorded."

'When the recommendation of the Special Committee came up before the Corporation at their meeting held on the 12th April 1910, it was resolved that the matter be referred back to this Committee for reconsideration and report.

'The plan and estimate were considered.

'Babu Bipin Chandra Mullick said he advocated taking the whole of the land.

'The Chairman said he thought the feeling of the Committee, after examining the boundaries of the plots, was that it would not be possible to take a smaller quantity of surplus land. Rai Radha Charn Pal Bahadur said they might take the land offered free of cost, and ask the parties if they were willing to also contribute to the cost of the construction of the road.

'Dr. Dutt said the Committee had already decided against that.

'Rai Radha Charn Pal Bahadur said the cost of construction was not considered by the Committee.

'After further discussion it was resolved—

(a) That the plan and estimate amounting to Rs. 2,02,585 for the acquisition of land and construction of a road in continuation of Lansdowne Road southwards between Hazra Road and Monoharpukur Road be administratively sanctioned.'

'2. *Forty-feet road to connect Lansdowne Road with Bakulbagan Road.*

'The Committee were asked to consider the plan and estimate for the construction of a 40-feet road to connect Lansdowne Road with Bakulbagan Road on the north of the Lansdowne Market.

'The Surveyor's note is as follows:—

'The Corporation at their meeting held on the 9th November 1910, confirmed the resolutions passed by the Markets Special Committee at their meeting held on the 24th September 1910, recommending for adoption the proposals set out in Mr. J. R. Bertram's report for extending and improving Lansdowne Market.

'Mr. Bertram recommended the construction of a 40-feet road through Mr. J. C. Galstaun's land to connect Bakulbagan Road with Lansdowne Road on the north of Lansdowne Market, to provide for access to the market from the west.

'I beg to submit herewith a plan and estimate of the cost of construction of the proposed road.

'It is proposed to acquire an area of 8 bighas, 4 cottahs, 10 chittaks and 16 square feet of land, of which 1 bigha, 6 cottahs, 5 chittaks and 15 square feet will be required for the road, and the balance 6 bighas, 18 cottahs, 5 chittaks and 1 square foot will be surplus land.

'I estimate the cost of acquisition at Rs. 44,600 and the District Engineer estimates the cost of construction of the road with sewer, footpath, water-supply and lighting at Rs. 7,954, a total of Rs. 52,554. The sale of the surplus land should realize Rs. 69,156.

'The following shows the estimated net cost of the project.—

	Rs.
Acquisition of land	44,600
Cost of construction of road	7,954
	52,554
Add interest at 5 per cent. for two years on cost of surplus land	3,733
	56,287
Reimbursement by sale of surplus land	69,156
Net gain ...	12,869

'If Mr. Galstaun makes a free gift of the land required for the roadway, an area of 1 bigha, 1 cottah, 10 chittaks, 30 square feet, the cost to the Corporation will be Rs. 12,854, as follows:—

	Rs.
Land to be acquired in premises No. 128, Bakulbagan Road ...	4,900
Cost of constructing the road with sewer, water-supply, etc., etc.	7,954
	12,854

'If surplus land is acquired, the net result will be a gain of Rs. 12,869. If Mr. Galstaun's offer is accepted, the cost to the Corporation will be Rs. 12,854.

'The Chairman is of opinion that we should acquire the land and reimburse ourselves by selling the surplus land.

'The Chairman said he inspected the locality with Babu Ramtaran Banerjee the other day. In reply to Rai Radha Charn Pal Bahadur he said the road was necessary, and it would open out the Lansdowne Market. The quarter was one which was certain to grow in importance.

'The plan having been examined and explained by the Surveyor, it was resolved—

'That the plan and estimate for the acquisition of land and construction of a 40-feet road on the north of Lansdowne Market to connect Lansdowne Road with Bakulbagan Road, at an estimated cost of Rs. 52,534, including surplus land, be recommended to the Corporation for administrative approval.'

"From the first illustration it would be seen that the sole motive which swayed the Corporation or rather the Special Committee in acquiring 24 bighas of land, of which only 5½ bighas was legitimately required for the proposed road, was not only to recoup the costs of the whole scheme, that is, of making a road twelve hundred feet long free of cost, but at the same time to make a net profit of twelve thousand rupees. The idea of making a profit was characterized by Rai Radha Charn Pal Bahadur as wrong in principle. The cruel wrong involved in the principle could not be better illustrated than by the offer made by Rai Radha Charn Pal Bahadur, who offered, on behalf of the proprietors concerned and aggrieved, to make over the land required for construction of the proposed road free of cost and even went so far as to offer to contribute to the costs of the construction of the road, but still it was not accepted.

"The central idea of the recoupment policy is to acquire surplus land for recouping the costs of the scheme; but here, though the parties concerned offered to make a free gift of the land required and even offered to contribute to the costs of the construction of the proposed road, the Corporation was inexorable, for it would not forego the temptation of making an additional profit of twelve thousand rupees.

"I ask the Council what can be more demoralising than this? In a private party, we call it greed and land-grabbing, but in a corporate body we pass it over, for it is for the good of the public.

"As I was sure that my motion No. 232 would not, in the present spirit of the Council, be accepted, I proposed an alternative amendment, that is, the insertion of the words—'directly and materially' before the word 'affected' in line 3 of clause 41 (*a1*) [*now 42* (*a*)].

"The word 'affected' as put here is altogether vague; it will go to empower the Improvement Trust to acquire any quantity of land anywhere. Suppose the Improvement Trust were to open out a new road and extend it from Dalhousie Square northwards through the heart of Barabazar, would it be proper to acquire all lands on either side of the proposed road extending on the west to Strand Road and on the east to Chitpur Road and thereby dislocate, disorganise and worse than confound the whole trade of Barabazar? What I beg to propose is that there should be a limit to land acquisition and not to give a *carte blanche* to the Improvement Trust."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"The Hon'ble Member says that he admits that this amendment cannot be carried as it stands. I need not trouble the Council with a disquisition on the principle of recoupment. He accepts the principle that you may acquire excess land along the line of roads that are opened out. He says that you may acquire a strip of land which he admits would be inadequate for practical purposes. I think this Council will see the extreme inconvenience that would result, supposing we lay out an 80-feet road in a business part of the town and provide only sites 50 feet deep on each side of the road. It would be impossible to erect buildings suitable to accommodate the businesses which would naturally be carried on in such a thoroughfare. When the Select Committee was setting, I endeavoured to find some formula that would limit the operations of the Trust in acquiring surplus lands, but I could find none that would meet all cases. I think we ought to leave it as it has been left in the Bombay Act."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said :—

"Your Honour, I think that the proposal is not one that we could seriously accept. I quite agree with the Hon'ble Member in charge that 50 feet is too narrow a limit, but I only intervene to enter my protest against this indefinite power that has been entrusted to the Board. There have been attempts made to define exactly a general law providing that limits should be in force, but nevertheless it must not be supposed that all the members of the Council are in agreement in leaving this power absolutely in the hands of incapable persons. In England these improvements are ordinarily taken as private acts, and then the matter comes up after having been thoroughly investigated, and there were definite limits with regard to which there is an improvement area beyond which the acquisition cannot proceed. There every-one knows that after consideration of proper material exactly what is to be done and there is legislation based on that. Here Your Honour will see that there is no kind of restraint whatever. There the danger lies. I merely mean to say that the principle that is here incorporated is one that meets with universal acceptance."

The Hon'ble MR. MADDOX said :—

"If I had known, Sir, that the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur had intended to bring up these cases, I should have looked up particulars before-hand. In the first case, however, it was impossible to take up a smaller quantity of land without breaking into portions of holdings, and in the second case the Corporation decided that it was not desirable to saddle the rate-payers with the cost of an improvement when it could be carried out without any expense."

The Hon'ble RAI SITA NATH RAY BAHADUR said :—

"What I beg to say is this : suppose a road were extended from Coomer-tooly to Bagbazar, would the Trust be justified in acquiring land on either side of the proposed road up to Strand Road on one side, and on the other up to Chitpore Road ? My proposal is this, that the Board should not have power to acquire land as it thinks fit, but that there must be some limit to its power of acquiring lands."

The motion was then put and lost.

233. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur moved that the words "directly and materially" be inserted before the word "affected" in line 3 of clause 41 (*a1*) [now 42 (*a*)].

He said :—

"I would suggest that the Board should acquire as much land as would be materially or directly affected by the improvement scheme, and nothing else."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"There are two other similar amendments, Sir. I resist this amendment because it makes no material change in the law and does not rest on precedents. The wording of our section is taken from the Bombay Act, and I do not think that anything is gained by the amendment. The idea is that the clause gives the Board power to take up land which is improved in value by their operations."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said :—

"My amendment is virtually the same as that of the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur, and if my hon'ble friend will look at the original draft which was before the Select Committee he will find that this provision was not there—the acquisition by the Board of any land comprised in a scheme which will, in their opinion, be affected by the execution of any scheme. There is nothing said here as to what is the meaning of the words 'which will be affected.'

Does it mean 'injurioulsy affected?' I do not understand what it really means. Whenever any area is taken in not for improvement, I apprehend that every part of that area will be in one sense or other affected, but does this empower the Board to take up the whole of the area if any part of the area is affected for the purpose of improvement? I do not understand what is the object for which this wide power is sought to be retained. These are the considerations which move me in putting before this Council my amendment for the words 'directly affected.' I do not think there can be any objection in accepting this amendment. It will to some extent allay public alarm as to the scope of the operations of the Trust, and I hope it will sufficiently meet the purpose for which this clause has been introduced."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—

"It will be an advantage if we could learn what is meant by this. What are the circumstances that will justify this acquisition? There is no direct intention whatever, and there the danger lies."

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said:—

"It still does not seem desirable to add the word 'directly.' It may open a loophole to misunderstanding, and as the section stands, it follows the Bombay Act which, as the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas has already said, has worked well for a number of years."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—

"There is one thing that I may point out to my hon'ble friends opposite that in the Bombay Act we find the words 'the acquisition of any land which will be necessary for the execution of the scheme.' Somehow or other these words have been omitted."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"But that is provided for in clause 40 (*now 41*). Under clause 40 (*now 41*), it must be acquired, under clause 41 (*now 42*) it may be acquired."

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said:—

"The object of clause 41 (*a1*) [*now 42* (*a*)] is to provide for the acquisition of lands for the purpose of their eventual resale in recoupment of the cost of the operations. It will not be to the interest of the Board to acquire any land which they do not think they can resell at a profit, and that consideration will restrain them from abusing the section by taking up land in excess. If the sale proceeds are not greater than the original price paid, then, after deducting the incidental expenses of taking up the land, the Board can only resell at a loss. If the sale proceeds appreciably exceed the original price paid, it follows that the land must have been directly affected by the scheme, and the amendment appears to be unnecessary."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—

"I understand it in this sense that it may be necessary for the purpose of recoupement or for the purpose of carrying out the scheme; whereas in your case it may be that you are having in your mind the idea of trading. My hon'ble friend Mr. Wheeler says that this is not the intention."

The PRESIDENT said:—

"I do not think that you are in order in arguing in reply."

The Hon'ble RAI SITA NATH RAY BAHADUR said:—

"I have already said what I intended to say with regard to this motion."

The motion was then put and lost.

The following motion was, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

234. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to move that the word "directly" be inserted before the word "affected", in line 3 of clause 41 (a1) [*now 42 (a)*].

235. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "materially benefited" be substituted for the word "affected," in line 3 of clause 41 (a1) [*now 42 (a)*].

He said:—

"My amendment practically covers the same ground but I have used another word. The word 'benefitted' which is used may be taken as more than and less than 'affected.' We have had frequent references to the principle of betterment but none to the principles of what may be called worsement. If it is the intention of the legislature that where the improvement is likely to prejudicially affect the neighbourhood, it will be the duty of the authority all the same to acquire land the same way as it would acquire where there is a chance of some profit. That is not exactly the intention of the legislature, and those are not the lines upon which we are proceeding. It is because of the principle of betterment and recoupment that were adopted to certain extent in the Act previous to the Municipal Act which now governs us, and which was fully accepted in section 357 of the present Municipal Act, that the latter say amplification of the principle has become possible. It is no doubt on these grounds, on a more extended scale, that this enactment is proceeding. But experiences to which the Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur had referred, make one hesitate to accept that principle to the fullest possible extent. If I may remind the Council of what a responsible body like the Building Commission had to say with regard to the matter, our minds would be brought back to what has been considered by a responsible and representative body that very closely examined the question, as having an intimate bearing on the situation. That Commission, Sir, it will be remembered, was presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Trevelyan and had for one of its members the Hon'ble Mr. Risley. The landlord element was conspicuous by its absence. The late Hon'ble Babu Nalin Behari Sircar and Babu Kally Nath Mitter, neither of whom could aspire to being a landlord, were the non-official representatives. That Commission, in paragraphs 130 and 131 of its report, fully went into the question of betterment and recoupment. I need not read the whole of the long extracts on the question. But what they said was this. It is not desirable in any way to extend section 204, as it then was, of the Municipal Act and they recommended that 'when the Commissioners desired to acquire any additional land under clause (*b*) of the section outside the regular line of a street, the owner shall be at liberty to retain such additional land on paying a 'frontage rate' to be fixed by the Corporation, or the capitalised value of such rate, and that the sanction of the Local Government should be required in every case under clause *b*), and not only, as at present provided in cases where more than 100 feet of land are acquired on either side of the regular line of a street.

"Then with regard to betterment they said:—'it would be in many cases a great hardship to compel the owner to pay for the building of a street which he neither requires nor desires. The opening out of a new street is often as much a benefit to persons away from, as to those residing in, the immediate neighbourhood of the particular locality; and we are unable to say that there should be any deviation from the present system of not putting any greater burden upon the owners of land in the immediate neighbourhood than upon rate-payers.'

"It would no doubt be said against the argument of the kind, that I am trying to base upon the recommendation of the Buildings Commission that that was not accepted in connection with the Municipal Act, and what was as a matter of fact condemned was contained in the present section 357 of the Municipal Act; but the acceptance of the principle on a small and modified form by the legislature on a previous occasion contrary to the pronouncement of the high authority I have referred to, would not justify our doing the same thing over

again and on a larger scale and in a more objectionable manner if there is good reason to the contrary, and to my mind abundant good reasons have been shown why such a thing should not be adopted on the extensive scale that this section proposes to add.

"The Municipal Act was concerned with stray improvements that might come before the Corporation in the regular course of administration and would not very largely or seriously affect the whole town, and therefore possibly there may not have been the same objection to the acceptance of the principle, wholesale adoption of which was condemned by the Building Commission, as there would be to a much larger measure like the one that is now before us. Even as things now stand the prejudicial effect is perceptible, but that larger powers like this to affect the whole of Calcutta and the additional areas that may be amalgamated under the provisions of the Act from time to time, may be very serious indeed, if some safeguards like those that we seek to introduce are not provided. In that view of things, the concession that we ask for is not very large. If you clearly show that a particular frontage or a particular area is likely to be distinctly benefited by the scheme you will make them pay for it. But what you are seeking now to do in the clause under consideration is something quite different—any area that may be affected by the execution of the scheme is to be saddled with a heavy burden. I remember, Sir, day before yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas, in resisting the motion of the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, that the Trustee whose house or land would be affected by a particular scheme should not take part in the proceedings with regard to that scheme, brought out by way of forcible illustration a case like this. Supposing there was a square 8 or 5 acres away from the house of the Trustee in question, although his house might not be directly affected by that scheme, the placing of the square nearer or further away from his house would be a matter directly affecting the scheme before Trust for the time being, and, therefore, it was right and proper that the Trustee should not take part in such deliberations. That in effect was intended to be the force of the argument and illustration that the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas wished to adduce at the time. Taking it at that, are we not entitled to say that if you use the word 'affect' in so very wide a sense, there would be nothing to prevent the whole of the affected area being taken up, if the Trust thought fit so to do, for various purposes indicated herein, that it would be probably beneficial purely from the Trustee's point of view. That would certainly be a state of things that this legislature ought not to countenance, although section 357 of the Municipal Act has been enacted in opposition to the unanimous recommendation of the Building Commission. The recommendations of the Building Commission still stand so far as larger questions like these are affected. The then legislature thought that the principle then partially adopted would not be given effect to with regard to larger schemes that the Municipal Act contemplated at the time. But when schemes affecting the whole of the town is considered, one has to be very careful indeed; and the very slight modification that we seek to introduce will considerably allay public alarm. Nobody for a moment wishes to suggest that a sane Trust would think of taking up the whole town or a considerable portion of the town because of this section. If however that is not the intention, I fail to see why the restricted clause should be objected to."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"I do not quite understand from his speech exactly what the position of the Hon'ble Member is. He accepts the principle of recoupment, although the Building Commission did not. But he wants it to be restricted in some way, and he proposes to substitute for 'affect' the words 'materially benefited.' I do not see how this will, in any way, act as a restriction on the Board. He says the land may be affected for better or for worse, and instead of being benefited may be damaged. In such a case it would be to the advantage of the private owner to have his land acquired. Naturally the power of acquiring lands for the purpose of recoupment will have to be exercised with great care, lest the Trust should suffer loss. This is the practical check on the exercise of this power. The wording of the Bill is less wide than that of the Calcutta

Municipal Act which gives the Corporation power to take up any land which it thinks expedient to take up. This Bill follows the wording of the Bombay Act which has been in force since 1898, and, when in Bombay, I made careful inquiries as to the way in which this power of recoupment had been exercised, and I could not find out that it had given rise to any public alarm or to any abuse. It is to be remembered that in acquiring land in the north of Calcutta or in a business part of any town, you have not only to pay for the land and house but also heavy compensation for loss of earnings and damage done to business. The acquiring authority is to be assured of a very substantial rise in the price of the land which it is proposed to be acquired, if it is to be guaranteed against loss in consequence of the heavy incidental unproductive expenditure. That I think is a very substantial guarantee against the excessive acquisition of land for the purposes of recoupment in any crowded part of the town. I recommend that we adopt the exact wording of the Bombav Act. I think it is a delicate subject and I think it will be safer to follow the Bombay Act."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said:—

"That, Sir, is exactly what we are not doing. We are not adopting in their entirety the words that have been left out which might be a safeguard such as these words imply. The words 'as may be necessary' have been dropped out in the wording of the section."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"I have already explained that the words 'will be refused' are in our clause 40 (now 41)."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said:—

"With regard to the Municipal Act we have to remember that the Chairman is given a certain amount of discretion under section 357 and we all know that discretion like this has to be judiciously exercised, and that it is a safeguard which is wanting in this clause. In the third instance, we must not forget that so far as the wording of clause (a1) [now a)] is concerned, the mere opinion of a body like the Trust will be enough, having regard to the delicacy of the situation that has been referred to by my hon'ble friend. All these considerations make it necessary that as safeguards such as those are provided in the English Act, some restricting words should be used. If we refer to Acts other than the Act like the Working Men's Housing Act or the Land Clauses Act, we find that if Railway Companies or private Corporations take up any land that appears to be what is called superfluous under these Acts, the legislature takes care that unless it is disposed of in a particular way within a certain time then they must go back to the owners from whom they have been taken, under certain terms and conditions. Having regard to those considerations, I do not think that the restrictive safeguard would be altogether unnecessary or undesirable."

The motion was then put and lost.

236. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "consistent with, and necessary for the carrying out of the scheme" be inserted after the word "matters," in clause 41 (*now 42*) (*d*).

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"Sir, if the Hon'ble Member would modify his amendment and would be content with the words which run, 'Any other matters consistent with this Act which the Board may think fit,' I will accept it; without these words it is rather wide."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said:—

"I accept that, Sir."

The motion was then put in the altered form and agreed to.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

Clause 44 (now 45).

237. The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din to move that the words "sixty days" be substituted for the words "thirty days", in line 1 of clause 44 (*now 45*) (*1*).

Clause 45 (now 46).

238. The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur to move that the word "Act" be substituted for the word "section" in line 3 of clause 45 (*now 46*).

239. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "free of charge" be substituted for the last line of clause 45 (*now 46*).

He said :—

"I hope, Sir, I shall have the support at all events of the Hon'ble the Chairman of the Corporation, in my desire to free the Corporation of a liability that may sometimes run up to a very considerable figure. The Corporation will be very primarily and vitally affected in this matter. They will have to pay a fairly considerable sum and they ought to have these copies free."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"May I point out that the Corporation is not to pay but to receive this money?"

The PRESIDENT said :—

"It is not a matter of the Corporation paying but it is a question of the money that they will receive from the Trust."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

Clause 46 (now 47) (1).

240. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that for the words "shall consider", in line 4 of clause 46 (*now 47*) (*1*), the following be substituted, namely :—

> shall hold a local inquiry, or appoint a Committee to hold a local inquiry, and the Board, or (if a Committee has been so appointed) the Committee shall hear.

He said:—

"Sir, this is rather an important amendment which I seek to move. The section as drafted is this, 'after the expiry of the periods respectively prescribed, the Board shall consider any objection, representation and statement of dissent received thereunder.' To those who are ignorant of similar procedure in the Corporation, it may appear that my amendment seeks to provide what is already provided. Under the procedure as laid down, when an improvement scheme has been framed notices are given calling upon persons affected to submit objection within a certain time. They submit their objection within a certain time, and then their objections are considered. What I tried to press upon the Select Committee was this, that there should be hearing given to these objections. There is no provision in clause 46 (*now 47*), as now drafted, of any hearing being given. It may be said that when it is provided that the Board shall consider any objection it does imply that the Board shall give a hearing. I will tell you what happened in connection with section 401 of the Calcutta Municipal Act. There the Municipality of Calcutta has got the power to improve certain *bustees* which their Sanitary Officer may declare to be insanitary. There also the same procedure is followed. The scheme is prepared and notices are given to the occupiers and owners and they submit their objections and their objections are considered by a Committee

of the Corporation. The language of the Calcutta Municipal Act is this, when a complaint has been prepared by the General Committee they shall fix a date for the hearing of objections made by or on behalf of the owners of the *bustees*. Well, Sir, there was a time when the Corporation would not hear the objection. They said 'hearing' there meant that the objections should be sent in and should be considered in chamber by the Committee of the Corporation, and that a hearing should not be given. I happened to act professionally for one of its parties and I raised the contention that the parties should be heard. I forget who was the Deputy Chairman at the time. I am quite sure that my hon'ble friend Mr. Payne was not the Deputy Chairman, that 'hearing' considering, *i.e.*, it meant that the objections of the parties would be considered by the municipal authorities, who, I take it, are just as much alive to public interests as the Board that is to be created, will be: although the words were that they should be heard. In the present Act we have omitted the word 'hearing' altogether and considering of objections."

What I seek to introduce is that the objectors must be heard and I make that submission fortified by the President in England. Assume that we have got the Act as the clause is now drafted, what is there to prevent the Board from considering the objections that are sent in without giving an opportunity to the parties to be heard and deciding upon that objection behind the back of the people concerned. There is nothing to prevent this, as they have got the statutory power to do so. Well, let us see what is the procedure followed in England. Under the Improvement Scheme of 1899 not only is a hearing given but the Local Government deputes a special officer to go down to the spot and hold a local enquiry in the presence of the people concerned. then, as we know, time was given and a fresh Act of Parliament was needed to carry out the improvement. The fresh Act of Parliament has been dispensed with under the later Acts. The latest Act of 1909 which deals with town planning dispenses with the Parliamentary Statutes dealing with a particular scheme but it lays down certain procedure and in the Act itself it says [section 56, clause (2)].

I will now see what the regulations provide. The regulation provides Regulation 3 of 3rd May, 1910.

My grievance has been that in such an important legislation we are more or less led—I say so without any offence because that is the fact—by amateur legislators. If an expert from London County Council had been brought to advise us when the Bill was in the framing much of the objections that we are raising to-day and much of the time that we have been wasting would have been avoided. I went down to these County Councils and they say that, "we not only hold one meeting but a series of meetings, but in no case an improvement scheme is carried out before at least half a dozen conferences. Well, I tried to press upon the attention of the Select Committee to give this poor people at least the privilege of being heard and not to deal with them behind their back. But I suppose that enough experience even in India has been gained to satisfy officials that doing things always behind people's back if not after all the safest procedure but apart from questions of high policy as a matter of urgent necessity in the interest of the Board itself for the purpose of conciliating public opinion, for the purpose of allaying public alarm, for the purpose of satisfying the people that justice if not done is intended to be done. For all these purposes I think that there should be a distinct provision in the Bill that the people who are aggrieved must get a hearing from the Board high and mighty as it is. I suppose, Sir, that in this matter I shall get the support of all my colleagues in this Council who are not tied down by the traditions of office. I am referring to the experience from England under the legislation so late as 1909—a legislation which has consistently followed the earlier Acts of 1900. Sir, I have been grieved to see that in this Council and on this occasion official members have voted solid on one side. I have not however for a moment complained or raised the question that they are not voting according to their conscience but time there was in this very Council before it was re-constituted under the so-called Reform Scheme when official members used to vote not because of a mandate but because of what they felt to be right and proper,

to which, we the people of India, as well as the Government of India, have a claim.

The Hon'ble MR. OLDHAM said :—

"May I rise to a point of order, Sir? Is it a fact that the official members have got a mandate to vote for or against an amendment?"

The PRESIDENT said :—

"I think in any case the hon'ble member is wandering from the point."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said :—

"Sir, in this matter I appeal to the hon'ble members, and if I have been wrong I express to them my sincere regret, and none would be more glad than myself if I know that I have been in the wrong. I say, Sir, that this is the practice in England. Then why should not that practice be followed here? It is quite possible that the Board will follow that practice, but as in England there should be an express circular made under the authority of statutory power laying down this safeguard. Sir, can we say honestly that in India the circumstances are such that that right should not be safeguarded and can we say further that the people in this country have such great confidence in Boards constituted under circumstances like these that for the purpose of satisfying them that justice is being done it is not proper, it is not desirable and it is not necessary to introduce express safeguards in the Statute? If we can say so, the experience of the past is on my side. The various criminal statutes of our Government are on my side which provides safeguards for the liberty of the subjects. I therefore humbly submit that the amendment asking that the people should be given a hearing is eminently just and I hope that it will be adopted by the Government."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"Sir, this amendment and the following amendments deal with a simple question of procedure. The Hon'ble Member has three amendments regarding this—240, 242 and 243. He thought perhaps that amendment 242 was obviously impossible of adoption and put in 243 as a possible substitute—one that could be adopted. His speech, although apparently in support of amendment 240, has dealt entirely with the point covered by his amendment 243. His amendment 240 lays down the procedure that the Board is to adopt after it has issued notices giving details of the scheme—and here I must say I fail to see that the Hon'ble Member had justification to speak as he has done about the Board doing things behind people's back. Surely clause 44 *now 45* that we have just passed amply provides against anything like this. Under clause 44 *now 45* the notice that will be issued will state that the Board propose to acquire a particular land and the person affected is given sixty days' time to submit his objections if he has any. Notice is also published in the newspapers. I fail to see what more publicity can be given than that. The whole question now is, what is the Board to do when it has published this notice inviting objections and when the objections are received? The Hon'ble Member has referred to the Local Government circular under section 56 of the Town Planning Act, but he knows that it has no relevance to improvement schemes. The whole procedure of town planning schemes is based on entirely different principle in town planning schemes. There is no question of acquisition of land: regulations are made as to the way in which landlords may develope their estates. Obviously it is necessary to hold conferences with the landlords. So no exact analogy can be drawn from that. It is no doubt desirable that the people affected should have a full hearing. The Hon'ble Member in his amendment wants the Board to hold local inquiries. But he has not pressed that point, for he has not mentioned it in his speech. I suppose he has abandoned it and in that I think he is well advised, for often in a crowded part of the town or in a crowded *bustee* it is difficult to realize the true state of affairs on the spot; one cannot see the wood for the trees: the matter can be much more clearly understood in a quiet room with properly drawn plans before you.

"But apart from the question of holding a local inquiry. Is it right for the Committee to be compelled to give a hearing to any and every man of any position who has sent in an objection? The Hon'ble Member has cited the case of *bustee* owners. That I submit is a very different case. You have got the General Committee who are to arrange in concert with *bustee*-owners, who represent a definite and limited interest, how that *bustee* can be best improved. The landlords may well say that the General Committee should discuss the matter with them face to face. It is a very different thing. We have an ample guide for us in the Bombay Trust. The amendment is unnecessary in regard to the provisions which have worked well in Bombay, and the burden of proof lies heavily on him who would say that by this procedure the Board will bring disaster and ruin in Calcutta.

"But take the case of the construction of a long and broad road like the Princess Street in Bombay. Thousands of people were affected by the construction of that street, most of them of the lowest and the most ignorant classes. In such a case people of this class will submit numerous objections most of which obviously are of no value. If a man says that he wishes the improvement scheme to stay because his grandmother is lying ill, it is useless to give him a personal hearing on the subject. Speaking as a Government officer I can say that one receives from day to day objections and applications of all kinds, some of which are obviously absurd and must be summarily rejected. In some, the best form of enquiry is to depute an officer to make a local investigation. In others, again, it is clearly right to send for the petitioner and to give him a hearing. Every Government officer has to exercise his discretion in such matters day by day, and I submit that the Trust should be put in the same position. If this amendment is passed there will be a waste of public money and public time, and private individuals will also waste their time in being present at a personal hearing which, in many cases, must be infructuous. I see no cause for alarm if the amendment is not carried. We have before us the precedent of the Bombay Trust. The latter has worked well in Bombay and I do not see that a more cumbrous procedure is required for Calcutta."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—

"Sir, I do not think I am convinced by the argument that has been advanced by my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Bompas, and if you will excuse my saying so the very first argument that he adopted shows that he had not paid the same attention to the methods by which improvements are effected in England as we have been trying to do. He said that I was quoting from the Town Planning sections of the latest Act. He will bear me out when I say that Improvement Schemes are done under the earlier Act of 1890, modified by the Acts of 1909. There are two schemes, first of all—Improvement Scheme under one Act and then the Town Planning Scheme under another Act. Under the Improvement Scheme the procedure is much stricter, as I said, the procedure originally was that there should be Parliamentary Statute for every scheme. There is a local inquiry held by the Local Government itself. I do not think it is necessary to read to my friend what procedure is followed in Improvement Schemes. Then my friend says that I have been quoting from the circular under the Town Planning Act which has no relevancy, as we are dealing with Improvement schemes. I did not quote from the Act of 1890, because there the procedure is so complete and so perfect that I was afraid to ask this Council to adopt the procedure laid down by that Statute. If that procedure were adopted I should have nothing more to add but accept the measure with the greatest amount of gratitude that is possible to accord. But the Town Planning Act considerably modified the rigours of the provisions that were introduced in 1890 for the protection of the public, for the experience of 20 years showed that those safeguards in their strictness were not necessary, and it was submitted that there were other safeguards in the Town Planning Act of 1909. If that argument of my Hon'ble friend is of any weight—what I was quoting was in reference to Town Planning—I say that Improvement Schemes have to be carried out under much more stringent conditions. Give me these, I abandon for good the safeguards under the Town Planning

Acts. My friend says that local inquiry is the least advantageous. Well, the experience of England has not justified that. Local enquiry was introduced in 1890, and it has been kept up to 1909. They have not found local inquiry disadvantageous. My Hon'ble friend was talking of the King's Road and of the Prince's Road in Bombay. Well, the King's Way in London from Holborn to the Strand is, I believe, a much more gigantic scheme than any which we, here or in Bombay, have had to face. There not only was minute Regulations laid down for the protection of the public and the persons concerned, but in the Statute itself each interest was separately dealt with, and it was laid down as to how that interest was to be disposed of. My friend has said that it is quite possible that in a Committee a man may not attend and put forward a lame excuse for non-attendance. Well, that in itself is giving an opportunity of being heard, and if a person neglects that opportunity, it is his fault. If he cannot attend owing to his grandmother's illness, which he thinks to be more important to him from an Indian point of view, he will have judgment passed against him for default, but where people are willing and anxious to come and place their objections before you, what is the machinery that you have provided for enquiring into their grievances under your Act? There is no such thing as local enquiry. The Hon'ble Member says :—

'Look at the elaborate provisions we have provided under clause 44 (*now 45*).' I have looked at them. What are the provisions? The provision is that there is to be a publicity. Is publicity all that is wanted? I am quite sure you would not like to take up lands in darkness and secrecy. What I want is this—where is the procedure under which you give me a hearing? Is it enough in a suit for money that summons is served upon the defendant, and, when the case comes up for hearing, he has not got to be present there and to represent his case before the Courts. Thus, the procedure under clause 44 (*now 45*) is nothing. My Hon'ble friend will excuse me for making a personal allusion. He is going to be the President of the Board, and if he thinks that giving notice is all that is necessary as a safeguard in the interests of the persons affected, we can easily imagine what the operations of that Board will be like in Calcutta. My friend says again, 'Look at the example of Bombay. Bombay is not complaining.' Does he know what the Bombay people think about this Improvement Trust, in the same way as I know? He does not know. Officials do not know. I have been to Bombay, where the people are crying out the iniquities of the Improvement Trust. You seem to think that once this has been enforced in Bombay, the Bombay people are satisfied. They are not satisfied: they are very much dissatisfied. If you mix with the people, you will learn what the feeling in Bombay is about this measure. I say that your clause as drafted is no safeguard, I say absolutely none whatever, and some safeguard is necessary. It is quite true, as my friend says, that my amendment is more comprehensive than what I have been speaking about—I am speaking of the least that I want, not of the most that I should like to have. I have asked for a Committee of Inquiry just as they have in England. If you do not give me what your countrymen give to people in England, I have nothing more to say: but give me at least a hearing; that is all I want."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"I omitted to mention that part of the Hon'ble Member's speech. Am I in order, Sir, to do so now?"

The PRESIDENT said :—

"No."

The Hon'ble RAI SITA NATH RAY BAHADUR said :—

"My amendment is also to the same effect—that a hearing should be given, and I wish to speak a word or two in support of the above amendment."

The PRESIDENT said:—

"You are not in order now as the Hon'ble Mover has replied as far as this particular motion is concerned."

A division was then taken with the following result:—

Ayes 16.

The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu.
The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.I.E., Maharaja-dhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi.
The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Apcar.
The Hon'ble Mr. Golam Hossein Cassim Ariff.
The Hon'ble Mr. Saiyid Wasi Ahmad.
The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din.
The Hon'ble Babu Hrishikesh Laha.
The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Babu Mohendra Nath Ray.
The Hon'ble Babu Braja Kishor Prasad.
The Hon'ble Mr. Dip Narayan Singh.
The Hon'ble Babu Bal Krishna Sahay.

Noes 28.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke, C.S.I., *Vice-President.*
The Hon'ble Rai Kisori Lal Goswami Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. T. Greer, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Macpherson, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. W. Collin.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. E. Garrett.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Butler.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. P. Chapman.
The Hon'ble Mr J. G. Cumming.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. Wheeler, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. K. Finnimore.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. L. Maddox.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. C. Mitra.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. W. Küchler.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. F. Morshead.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Bompas.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. L. Halliday, M.V.O., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. A. W. Oldham.
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad, Khan Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. F. Payne.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. J. Hilary.
The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Grant-Gordon, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Norman McLeod.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. Stewart.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. Bradshaw.
The Hon'ble Maulvi Sayid Zahir-ud-din.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. Filgate.

The following Members were absent:—

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore, Kt.
The Hon'ble Kumar Shiba Nandan Prasad Singh.
The Hon'ble Maharaj-Kumar Gopal Saran Narayan Singh.
The Hon'ble Babu Kirtanand Sinha.
The Hon'ble Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo.
The Hon'ble Dr. Abdullah-al-Mamun Suhrawardy.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. B. Dutt.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Maulvi Sarfaraz Husain Khan.

The result of the division was Ayes 16, Noes 28, and the motion was therefore lost.

THE following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

241. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to move that after the words "received thereunder", in line 5 of clause 46 (*now 47*) (*1*), the following be inserted, namely:—

and (if a Committee has been so appointed) the Board shall consider the report of such Committee.

242. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to move that before the word "may", in line 5 of clause 46 (*now 47*) (*1*), the following be inserted, namely:—

after hearing all persons making any such objection, representation or dissent, the Board.

243. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that before the word "may", in line 5 of clause 46 (*now 47*) (*1*), the following be inserted, namely:—

after hearing all persons making any such objection, representation or dissent who may desire to be heard, the Board.

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—

"Sir, this is an appeal *ad misericordium*. This is the least that I can ask and we shall be pleased to have. I do not know whether the arguments are the same. We do not seek to interfere with it, but ask you to give a hearing to such of us as may desire to be heard."

The Hon'ble RAI SITA NATH RAY BAHADUR said:—

"Sir, my amendment is also to the same effect. The functions of the Improvement Trust are exactly analogous to the functions of the Calcutta Municipality. The Calcutta Municipality have been known to carry out schemes, like the Harrison Road scheme, at a cost of forty-four lakhs of rupees. In the Municipality it is a daily occurrence to allow parties to be heard whether in the matter of *bustee* or any other matter. There is also provision for putting notices in the official gazette. The whole object is to give every publicity to the scheme. But no provision is made in this Bill for hearing objections. If in a proceeding in a Court of Law, when a complaint has been made and written statement has been filed, the Magistrate says that he would not hear the pleaders, but would decide the case in his own chamber, it becomes absurd. It will be almost the same thing if you take every care to give publicity to a scheme and refuse to grant hearing to the parties affected."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"I am afraid that some Members of this Council may be feeling confused by these references to English precedents which I decline to follow. I will, however, take this opportunity of briefly explaining the position. In England there is a general Act which deals with the whole country and empowers any Municipality or County Council to prepare improvement scheme and submit it to the Local Government Board for sanction. It is then provided that the Local Government Board should depute an officer to hold an inquiry. A general Act of that kind is clearly different from this Bill, which constitutes a special body to deal with Calcutta alone. I accept this amendment because it is one to which no reasonable man can take exception, and because it merely prescribes for the Trust, a course of procedure which it would in any case undoubtedly follow.

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—

"Sir, I have to express my hearty thanks to the Hon'ble Member in charge for having accepted this amendment. English precedents may go back to the place from where they come, so long as he listens to our humble representations; that is all we want."

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

244. The Hon'ble Ray Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that the words "hear and" be inserted after the word "shall' in line 4 of clause 46 (*now 47*) (*1*).

245. The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur to move that after the word "and", in line 5 of clause 46 (*now 47*)(*1*), the following be inserted, namely:—

after hearing any of the persons, making such objections, representations or dissents, who desire to be heard.

Clause 46 (now 47) (2) (f).

248. The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur moved that the words "of the poorer and working classes" be substituted for the words "(and particularly of persons of the poorer classes)", in clause 46 (2) (f).

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said :—

"I think, Sir, that the amendment may be accepted. It will be observed that the reference to re-housing schemes in this clause is merely to them as one of the particulars, details regarding which are to be submitted when a scheme comes up to the Local Government. Clause 46 (*now 47*) *2*) (*f*) really depends upon clause 50A (*now 52*), and the arguments which we are now considering are those which apply to that clause.

In the Bill as introduced clause 40 (*f*) required that the schemes should provide for the construction of dwellings for persons displaced by the execution of schemes and of shops for the use of such persons. When the matter was dealt with in Select Committee, we substituted a separate clause, which is 50A (*now 52*), dealing specially with re-housing schemes. A certain amount of opinion was then expressed that these re-housing schemes should be confined to people of the poorer and working classes. In the previous discussions of the Bill it had merely been contemplated that measures should be taken generally to re-house the persons displaced, but in view of the feeling on the Select Committee and of the English and Bombay precedents, we required, as a compromise, in clause 50A (*now* 52) (*2*) that, in framing a re-housing scheme, the Board shall have *special regard to* the needs of people of the poorer and working classes. Another very important point will also be observed, namely, that under clause 50A (*4*) [*now 52* (*3*)] it is provided that the Board shall not themselves construct dwellings or shops under a re-housing scheme unless they are satisfied, after due inquiry, that no other person is willing and able to construct them and is prepared to construct, maintain and manage them under the control of the Board.

"That is how the Bill stands as it emerged from Select Committee, but it is still obvious that certain Members are not entirely satisfied with its provisions, and wish to say absolutely that, except for the poorer and working classes, re-housing schemes shall not be undertaken. The analogy of the Act for the Housing of the Working Classes is not entirely in point, since that Act dealt specifically with people of the poorer and working classes, while the Bill provides for the improvement of Calcutta generally. However, some precedents may be claimed, based on the Bombay Act, and in so far as the schemes undertaken will deal largely with the congested areas, the majority of the people displaced by them will probably be of the poorer and working classes. As regards others, it is probable that private enterprise will be more likely to be forthcoming to meet their needs, and, if so, the Board would be debarred from building on their account under clause 50A (4) [*now 52* (*3*)]. In all the circumstances, it is probable that the amendment will merely represent the actual working of the Act, and it provides undoubtedly for the most important class to be re-housed and the one most likely to need the assistance of the Board. In the view of certain Members the amendment is desirable, and the Local Government does not wish to oppose its acceptance."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said :—

"That necessitates a definition of the working and poorer classes."

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said :—

"That is a point which will come up later."

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

246. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "having an income of less than one thousand five hundred rupees a year" be inserted after the word "persons", in line 2 of clause 46 (*now 47*) (*2*) (*f*).

H esaid :—

"Sir, in view of the concession that the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler has been good enough to make, I do not think it necessary nor expedient for me to press for any arbitrary limit of income to be placed on the Statute. Of course, with regard to the English Acts, there is a well defined standard of rules that guides the situation, and I have no doubt that in working out a clause like this here, rules will be forthcoming, which will enable us to steer clear of likely difficulties. It is necessary in a matter like this to leave matters largely at the discretion of the executive, and, therefore, I do not press for fixing a limit of the income."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

247. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar to move that the words "of the poorer classes" be substituted for the words "and particularly of persons of the poorer classes)", in section 46 (*now 47*) (*2*) (*f*).

249. The Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur to move that the words "of the poorer and working classes" be substituted for the words "(and particularly of persons of the poorer classes)", in clause 46 (*now 47*) (*2*) (*f*).

249A. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that the words "of the poorer and working classes" be substituted for the words "(and particularly of persons of the poorer classes)" in clause 46 (*now 47*) (*2*) (*f*).

250. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "and require re-housing" be added at the end of clause 46 (*now 47*) (*2*) (*f*).

He said :—

"I should like to add these words, Sir, if the Hon'ble Member sees his way to accepting this; because it is not an omnibus charitable, for requirements that we are giving effect to. It is only with regard to people who require re-housing I take it that a scheme like this is to apply; and, therefore, the addition of these words would make the situation clear and the object more definite."

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said :—

"We do not consider that the amendment is desirable, Sir, because it rather overlooks the practical method in which these re-housing schemes would be undertaken. The proposal is that provision should be made for the re-housing of the poorer and working classes *who require re-housing*. But it is practically impossible to define beforehand who will require re-housing. It will be observed that clause 50A (*now 52*) allows arrangements to be made for the persons who are displaced or *who are likely to be displaced*, and the procedure in practice will presumably be that the Board will make as good an estimate as it can of the numbers likely to be displaced by any scheme which it may undertake, will decide where they can best be accommodated, and will there erect a certain number of quarters. People will then apply to occupy them, and among these will presumably be those who have been displaced and require re-housing. It would be impossible to ask every man who will be dislodged 'Do you require a new house and where do you wish it to be built?' Buildings will be erected, and people can go to them at their option. The amendment in practice would have no benefit, and I recommend that it should not be accepted."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said :—

"I should like to press it, Sir, for the very reasons that have been mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler. Unless you proceed according to the actual requirements of the case, the Trust is likely to have tenants of the kind that the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray's model building in Bhawanipore had not long ago. The poor people, who will be displaced by the operations of the Trust, will find Calcutta the best place to live away from, and if because of the displacement you are to undertake building of tenements for their accommodation, the chances are, I am afraid, certain that these tenements will be tenantless as the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur's model *bustee* was for a long time. I do not know what has happened to it now, but for a long time it was one of those white elephants that enterprising and public-spirited landlord wanted to set by way of an example to the neighbourhood. Therefore, I think actual requirements ought to be the best guide with reference to a matter like this, and it ought not to be very difficult to find who require re-housing. I think it is necessary because of the concession that my Hon'ble friend has been good enough to make."

The motion was then put and lost.

The following motion was, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

250A. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Rai Bahadur to move that the words "and require re-housing" be added at the end of clause 46 (*now 47*) (*2*) (*f*).

Clause 46, (now 47) new sub-clause (3).

251. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that after clause 46 (*now 47*) (*2*) the following be inserted, namely:—

(*3*) When any application has been submitted to the Local Government under sub-section (1), the Board shall cause notice of the fact to be published for two consecutive weeks in the Calcutta Gazette and in local newspaper.

He said :—

"Sir, it requires simply giving a notice that the scheme has gone up to Government for sanction".

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said :—

"The argument presumably is that the public should know when a scheme has been submitted to Government for orders, in order that they may approach Government on the subject if necessary. We see no objection to accepting it."

The motion was then put and agreed to.

New clause 46A.

252. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar moved that after clause 46 (*now 47*) the following be inserted, namely:—

[Lo]cal Government to [direct holding] of a local inquiry.

46A. If on consideration of the application made under section 46 in respect of any improvement scheme, and on proof of the publication and service of notices in respect thereof under sections 42 and 44, the Local Government thinks fit to proceed with the scheme, it shall direct a local inquiry to be held in, or in the vicinity of the area comprised in the scheme, for the purpose of ascertaining—

(*a*) the correctness of the official representation made as to the area and the sufficiency of the scheme, and

(*b*) the validity of any objections, representations and statements of dissent received under section 42, clause (*i*), section 43 or section 44, clause (*b*), in respect of the scheme.

He said,—

"Your Honour, this amendment is for the purpose of obtaining, when the Local Government thinks fit to proceed, a local inquiry into a scheme that has been submitted to them for sanction.

"Under clause 47, (*now 48*) the Government undertake to sanction, with or without modification, or to reject, any improvement scheme submitted to it.

"To take the question of modification. What does modification of a scheme imply? Surely not that the Government will be content merely with a glance at a map or plan of the scheme submitted, to arrive at a decision on such information and material only There may be objections, and very valid objections, by an owner or occupier. Is there to be no consideration of them, to see whether or not there should be any modification to meet such objections? Again, it may happen that an influential proprietor has objections to a scheme, and may obtain a willing hearing from an officer of the Government, and, on the materials submitted, a ready and apparently very just acquiescence given so far as the petitioner may be concerned, to meet his objections. But a modification in his favour may seriously prejudice a poor neighbouring proprietor—and such results are possible and should be provided for—who may suffer irreparable injury by such a proceeding if carried into effect. Is such a person not to obtain any consideration? I am confident that the Government would not knowingly be a party to any such injustice. But how is the truth to be arrived at in the easiest and yet sufficiently efficient manner? I am not attempting to impose any burden on the Local Government wantonly. In England every scheme is submitted for confirmation to the Local Government Board, just as it is proposed by this Bill that schemes are to be submitted to the Local Government. And if the Local Government Board think fit to proceed, they direct a local inquiry, just as I propose that the Government here should do. And I do not understand, if the work is to be treated seriously, how an inspection by the Government is to be avoided. The Local Government Board declare the limits of an area comprised in a scheme, and without a local inquiry it would necessarily be a perfunctory proceeding: is the Government to stand practically aloof on such a very important question?

"As the Local Government Board have become more accustomed to their functions and their practice has become more settled, they have been given more discretion; but nevertheless I do not ask the Council to enact any provision except such as now is in force in England.

"A local inquiry, among other things, gives persons interested a full opportunity of being heard. And we know how important it is to give the people of this country the fullest opportunity of being heard. Even if a decision is against them, if only they have had a full opportunity of being heard, they are almost content. On the other hand, if they have not had that opportunity, we know how exceedingly, and I may say how disproportionately, discontented they remain, and how they nurse their grievance. Objectors obviously could not be allowed to crowd into the office of the Local Government Board at Whitehall, and it might be wholly impracticable to institute a formal investigation. I do not suggest that petitioners should be permitted to crowd into the Bengal Office, or that there should be a formal investigation of the nature of a judicial inquiry instituted by the Government here. The easiest way is to send down an inspector to make local inquiry. This has been found to be satisfactory and to answer the purposes required in England, and I only ask that the same method should be adopted for Calcutta. The Government could be relied upon to send down a fit and proper person who, with experience and practice, would soon become capable of doing all that would be required: and the Government would soon get a trained staff of so many officers as may be needed for the purpose of such inspections. The Government would thus be in a position to act for themselves, on local information, in respect of issues that may arise, and not be dependent entirely on the Board.

"There is no indication yet that the Government intend to consitute an expert department of the character of the Local Government Board in

England as was foreshadowed by Lord Morley in his famous despatch. I would ask, is such action contemplated by Government? Or to strengthen their present Municipal Department to deal with matters arising out of the operations of the Board. On an appeal made to him in Parliament, Mr. John Burns, in the course of the discussion on the Town Planning Act, announced with what staff in the Local Government Board he intended to work to give effect to that Act, and it would be a satisfaction to us to be reassured on the point in the present questions. If the Government intend to look to the Board as their Expert Department for the purposes of the Improvement Act, it would be a matter of serious concern to Calcutta. However zealous and conscientious the members may be, the Board will form the executive and administrative body, among whom much authority will necessarily gravitate to a single individual among them, that is to say, the President, to carry out a law of immense importance, and it will be a danger and a source of much dissatisfaction if they were entrusted with powers of such an unprecedented character and were made absolute masters of the fate of Calcutta.

"There is no suggestion in clause 47, or in any other part of the Bill that the Government need consider any scheme submitted to them before issuing sanction It seems to be a serious omission. It is impossible to believe that it is not intended to make a sufficient inquiry, and if there is any intention, as we may naturally and fairly assume there is, on the part of the Government to investigate for themselves, before giving their sanction to any scheme, I submit a system which has been in force for many years in England. It has stood the test of practical experience and has been found to be satisfactory by all parties, by the local authorities, by the Government and by the public, and I now hope that it may commend itself for acceptance in the Bill. My proposal should have the sympathy of the Hon'ble Member in charge who, when replying to me in Council on behalf of Government on the occasion when the Bill was referred to the Select Committee, declared that the similarity between the provisions of this Bill and the law in England were very close indeed, and the Government would consider schemes as the Local Government dealt with schemes in England.

"I have no idea of imposing a set of cumbersome rules of procedure on the Government. The Government may make such local inquiry as they may think fit. My purpose would be served if the public of Calcutta, where it is very much more required, obtained, as it is secured by law in England, active control and supervision over the Board by the Government. I submit that it is required in the public interest as a practical measure, and I venture to suggest that it is a compliment to Government that we should seek it."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"Sir, it is very difficult to know from which direction the critics of the Bill will attack me next. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu has got two amendments which practically seek to attain the same object which the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar has got in view, viz., that when the Trust has completed its inquiries and framed its scheme and submitted it for sanction to the Local Government, the Local Government should send an officer to check the scheme. Sir, in the whole of the first day's debate we heard that the official was a bad man and the non-official was a good man and that the Trust was a bad Trust because there was not enough of the non-official element in it. The Hon'ble Member asked that this Trust should have a large non-official element, and now he asks that the work of the Trust which is, after all, mainly non-official should be controlled and checked by some officers of Government. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar hopes that the Government will create a trained expert staff to guide, control and check the Calcutta Improvement Trust. This, Sir, I will say, is not probable. I may say it is practically impossible. Supposing that this amendment were passed, the effect will then be that the Commissioner of the Presidency Division or a Superintending Engineer would be sent down to hold a summary investigation of a scheme which the Board with its experienced staff has been maturing for months. Of course it cannot be said

that the reference to Government will be merely formal. Government will doubtless send officers to check any scheme which in its opinion demands such investigation. I submit it must be left to Govenment to hold an inquiry where it is suitable in any particular case. A local inquiry by an officer sitting in an insanitary *bustee* may be a worse than useless form of inquiry. The precedent quoted by Mr. Apcar is not a precedent in point. The English law provides for the framing of schemes by any local authority in England. The Local Government Board has to send somebody down to see whether the schemes are satisfactory and to see whether they are *bonâ fide*. If we pass an Act of a similar kind for the mufassal towns, then it will be necessary for Government to provide for some officers to check schemes. But here we have created a special Trust with special funds to do its work, and I submit that it is most unbusinesslike to prescribe interference on the part of the Local Government in every case."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said:—

"Sir, some may have playfully called individual officials names, but none, as far as I know, has called the Government a 'bad' Government, and I hope my Hon'ble friend will not do it. What is the object of these schemes coming up before the Government, if the unfortunate official is to be thoughtfully insured against going out in the sun for an hour? I think that was the objection to the amendment of time indicated by the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas.

"If the Government is to have real control, as I have no doubt it intends to have instead of this anxiety for insurance against unfortunate officials exposing themselves in the sun in insanitary areas, check of a real nature ought to be provided and check to be anything of a real character, it cannot be exercised except upon proper inquiry such as can be made easier on the spot. In connection with another matter, when it was the question of the Board deputing a medical officer to check the work of the Corporation, in connection with the Corporation making the official representation, my Hon'ble friend drew a picture, not very complimentary to the Board itself, of a medical officer of one year's standing going and interfering with the experience of the Health Officer of the Corporation. I do hope and trust that the Board will not expose itself to any criticisms of the kind like that foreshadowed by my Hon'ble friend. So far as the check on the Board is concerned, the Government can be trusted, and it has an expert machinery that can deal with these things and deal with them effectively. I do not understand this desire of differentiating between this Improvement Scheme of ours and other schemes, because it is confined to Calcutta and is not for the present to be extended to the other towns of Bengal. My Hon'ble friend has just indicated that when a general Town Planning Scheme is brought into operation, probably a safeguard like what we advocate would be necessary. I do not know, Sir, when that general Town Planning Scheme will come. Its near approach has been predicted in the other province, and from what I can see we may have it soon. Some wise newspaper gentlemen have been advising our mufassal members that it is no concern of theirs to interest themselves in amendments in which they are not directly concerned at in the present moment. My Hon'ble friend's indirect announcement may be of interest to our mufassal friends, and they may from now be fortified as to how a general Town Planning Scheme is to be framed. We do not understand how this differentiation from the English Act—the doing away with safeguards of the English Acts—is to be admitted because the scheme is to be confined to Calcutta. Calcutta is not a very small town. It is not one of those petty little bodies which is dealt with by local authorities in England under the recent Acts. It is a vast area which will be added to in the course of time by exercise of the provision of the amalgamation that we have in the clauses that we have passed. Therefore, it will be of the greatest advantage to have these healthy checks in a proper form betimes; and if the Trust is not able to exercise that check at the mature stage of any scheme, where is the harm and objection to the Local Government exercising that check and that being statutorily provided for? Sir, we have a very long series of amendments, and there is not time enough to go into

details. But I may go back for one moment to some things that have taken place in the Calcutta Corporation in the past. When one realizes the gravity of a situation that I am going to remind Your Honour, one feels that the necessity of local investigations now and again is very great. I have it on the authority of a very old and experienced and capable Municipal Commissioner, Babu Kallynath Mitra, C.I.E., whom the Government delighted to honour with high title. On an occasion, not so very long ago, a Committee of which my informant was a member, received late in the afternoon an urgent summons to meet the Health Officer and the Chairman at a particular place, because there was a highly insanitary tank that required immediate filling up, and there was no time to be lost—not even time to call a meeting—and they must go on to the spot to decide and accept a contract which I think was ready. However, in the early hours of the morning Babu Kallynath Mitra, the late Raja Rajendra Lal Mitra Bahadur, and others and the Chairman were there with the Health Officer; but the tank was not there. They looked about; the report was there of its insanitary condition; but only the tank was not to be found 'Where is the tank' inquired Dr. Rajendra Lal—from the doctor of a different stamp from the doctor who was running the Health Department at the time The doctor looked about and said my subordinates must know. The subordinates appeared, but could not say where the tank was, and the doctor's caustic observation was that in big entertainments such matters must be negligible; this is a matter of history which might be referred to the records of the Corporation for verification, if necessary. I have it on high authority, Sir, of a gentleman who narrated the incident in the presence of my friend to the left. The tank could not be discovered, and the result of it was that the tank could not be filled up. Such things are extreme no doubt, but a local inquiry at some stage may help in getting rid of an awkward situation like this Though things happen rarely, this plea for local investigation by Government, at all events before the thing is finally decided, ought not to be resisted in the way, I am sorry to say, it is resisted. We have no local inquiry provided for by the Statute anywhere, and I think it should be at the initial stage before much expenditure has been incurred. As that has been resisted, it ought to be at a later stage. But at some stage or other such an investigation ought to be possible under the Statute itself."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—

"There is only one thing that I should like to inquire from my friend opposite. What is the object of a reference to Government? It means perhaps some sort of control. Some further inquiry or examination at least of schemes. How is that to be secured at present? So far as we know, Government has no machinery at its disposal. There is not the same machinery as they have in England, of a Local Government Board. We have got here a Member in charge of Local Self-Government, but in this case, which requires technical knowledge, I do not know that we have got any such department at present to advise the Government. My friend to my right, the Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari, says that there is a Sanitary Department of the Government. I do not know whether this department is sufficiently well-equipped for the work, but I do believe that it is the intention of my friend opposite and of the framers of the Bill, that this clause is introduced as a safeguard for further consideration in case any consideration was required. If that is so, and I assume it is so, how is that further consideration to be secured? I quite agree with my friend when he says that with an expert body especially created like the Board, with a highly-paid official at its head and a staff of highly-paid engineers to advise it, it will be difficult and sometimes rather perplexing if a Government not well equipped is to interfere. But I admit the force of that argument. It does not follow that because the Government makes some enquiry, it should upset the resolution of the Board. There has often been difference of opinion between a subordinate and a higher authority, as it is evident from the way in which Government sends back some points for further information or for elaboration of further details—things which are nearly every day done in Government departments. In order to

secure the object of this amendment, some inquiry may be held so, that Government itself may be satisfied what has been done has been properly done. I do not think that any Government would likely set aside the recommendation or the resolution of the Board of Trustees, at the same time this is intended to be a safeguard. Let a real safeguard and not a nominal one be provided. If you are giving a safeguard, I do not think that the measure we have suggested is not so well suited for the purpose. You, gentlemen, may be able to advise us better as to how the powers may be exercised with benifit to the public and with profit to the Board. A Secretary, very busy with his own department and having lots of things to look after, can hardly be expected to examine into the details of a complicated scheme which may come from the Board of Trustees requiring a lot of technical matters to be looked into, and this is the reason why we want a safeguard.

My friend the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas has said that it has been suggested that the official is a bad man and the non-official is a good man. Though I happen to be a non-official, I do not think I may claim the honour of being a good man, but I have never suggested that officials are bad men. Officials are very good men, and we are hardly fit to dust their feet. But apart from that, I do not think that there is any such suggestion. I am afraid, it reminds me of what has been said in olden times by a great poet "a guilty conscience makes a coward" which is behind the expression of that opinion of my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Bompas. We should be the last persons to accuse the officials from whom we have received so much in the past and expect a great deal more in the future."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—

The Hon'ble Member in charge is not very well informed when he says that we are attacking him when we are asking for official inquiry, and he is surprised that we should endeavour to have control by Government. If he had been well informed, and no one would have been better able to inform him than Sir Edward Baker, he would have known that I have for very many years past, even with reference to the Corporation of Calcutta, insisted on the great necessity of the control by Government—a well-informed and independent Government control. I think that it is very necessary that there should be control of public bodies by Government. I daresay the Hon'ble Member sitting next to the Hon'ble Member in charge (the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler), may perhaps have information about my views on this question. But I am sorry that any such suggestion as I have made should be supposed in any way as an attack on the Hon'ble Member in charge. The great Corporations in England—of Birmingham, Manchester and Liverpool—do not feel it derogatory to have a control by the Local Government Board—the Corporations that have been founded so many years ago and have earned such renown—and I do not know why the Board, which has not yet come into existence, should feel resentment that there should be a control. I am now thinking only of the public, and when the law says that the Government are to sanction the scheme with or without modification, I want to know what is going to be done. Is it going to be a perfunctory sanction? Is Government to rely, as the Hon'ble Member in charge implies, entirely on what the Board may do, and to accept whatever they do as sufficient and not to make any further inquiry about it? I think that would be the case if my amendment is rejected. I feel more strongly than before that, where sanction is to be given by the Government that ought to mean something, not that everything is to be left to the Board and for the Board to be as the expert advisers to the Government.

A division was then taken, with the following result:—

Ayes 12.

The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu.
The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi.

Noes 29.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke, C.S.I., *Vice-President.*
The Hon'ble Rai Kisori Lal Goswami Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Apcar.

The Hon'ble Mr. Golam Hossain Cassim Ariff.

The Hon'ble Mr. Saiyid Wasi Ahmed.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din.

The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Babu Braja Kishor Prasad.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dip Narayan Singh.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. T. Greer, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Macpherson, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. E W. Collin.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. E. Garrett.
The Hon'ble Mr T. Butler.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. P. Chapman.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Cumming.
The Hon'ble Mr H. Wheeler, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. K. Finnimore.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. L. Maddox.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. C. Mitra.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. W. Küchler.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. F. Morshead.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Bompas.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. L. Halliday, M.V.O., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. A. W. Oldham.
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad, Khan Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. F. Payne.
The Hon'ble H. J. Hilary.
The Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. G. Grant Gordon, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Norman McLeod.
The Hon ble Mr. F. H. Stewart.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. Bradshaw.
The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Zahir-ud-din.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. Filgate.
The Hon'ble Babu Bal Krishna Sahay.

The following members were absent:—

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore, KT.
The Hon'ble Kumar Shiba Nandan Prasad Singh.
The Hon'ble Maharaj-Kumar Gopal Saran Narayan Singh.
The Hon'ble Babu Kirtanand Sinha.
The Hon'ble Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo.
The Hon'ble Dr. Abdulla-al-Mamun Suhrawardy.
The Hon'ble Babu Hrishikesh Laha.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. B Dutt.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Sarfaraz Husain Khan.

The following members abstained from voting:—

The Hon'ble Sir Bejay Chand Mahtab, K.C.I.E. Mahrajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.
The Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray.

The result of the division was Ayes 12, Noes 29, and the motion was therefore lost.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

Clause 47 (now 48).

253. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar to move that before the words "The Local Government", in the line 1 of clause 47 *(now 48)* the following be inserted, namely:—

After receiving the report made upon such inquiry.

254. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to move that after the words "The Local Government", in line 1 of clause 47 *(now 48)*, the following be inserted, namely:—

after deputing a special officer to inquire into the objections, representations and statements of dissent referred to in section 46, sub-section (1).

255. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that after the words "The Local Government", in line 1 of clause 47 (*now 48*), the following be inserted, namely:—

after due and proper inquiry.

He said:—

"Sir, I think my friend will accept this amendment. Clause 47 (*now 48*). provides that the Local Government may sanction either, with or without modification, or may refuse to sanction any improvement scheme submitted to it under clause 46 (*now 47*). What that inquiry is to be is entirely optional with the Local Government."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"I resist this amendment, Sir. The clause as it stands confers power upon the Local Government to do certain things and I trust, we may assume, especially as we have heard just now that the Government is good, that Government will not act without such due and proper inquiry as may be required by the circumstances of the case, I distrust the amendment, although it seems harmless, because in his rejoinder referring to a similar amendment to an earlier clause the Hon'ble Member intimated that the words might give an opening to the Civil Courts to intervene and upset a whole improvement scheme on some technicality relating to the nature of the enquiry held. That is a risk which I should be unwilling to incur.

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD Sarbadhikari said:—

"Sir, I think I may assure my Hon'ble friend, and the Hon'ble Standing Counsel will probably support me in that view, that the Civil Court will interfere, whatever the state of the law may be, upon proper materials and under proper circumstances. This is a 'superstition' of which my hon'ble friend will not care for."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—

"Sir, it is unfortunate that we have been given no assurance as to what an inquiry will be, but after all the work of the Government is carried on by Government officials, and there may not be consideration given to a subject so far as an inquiry is concerned. I think that alarm is expressed, because apparently the Bill indicates the probability of there being no inquiry at all and no active supervision or control by the Government."

The motion was then put and lost.

256. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar moved that the following be added to clause 47, (*now 48*) namely:—

The Local Government, in sanctioning an improvement scheme, shall declare the limits of the area comprised in it.

He said:—

"Sir, this is a very simple matter. The Government does not desire to consent to a local inquiry. In such a state of things we want some declaration by the Government of what the limits of an area will be. We want to get some assurance that there has been some control exercised in a matter of such great importance. Now, as it is, 'any' area can be declared. The area is not required to be restricted by such a word 'certain' area, and I think that it is only right and proper that, when the Government are sanctioning the scheme, they should also say what are the limits of that area. I cannot understand why that should not be accepted."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"I think the Hon'ble Member has forgotten the provisions of clause 42 of the Bill. A precise statement of the boundaries of the area comprised in a

scheme is a necessary part of a scheme and in sanctioning the scheme Government also sanctions the boundaries, what the Hon'ble Member asks for is contained in clause 42. I hope the Hon'ble Member will withdraw his amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said :—

"Sir, I certainly shall not withdraw my amendment. The Local Government Board have to sanction a scheme just in the same way. There is a provision in the English Statute which says, after receiving the report of local inquiry suggested, the confirming authority should declare the limits of the area comprised in the scheme and authorize such a scheme. In England the Local Government Board must declare the limits. I do not know why the Local Government here should not be required to do what the Local Government Board must do."

The motion was then put and lost.

Clause 49 (now 50).

257A. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur moved that the words "fifty thousand rupees" be substituted for the words "five *per cent.* of such cost", in lines 2 and 3 of proviso (*a*) to clause 49 (*now 50*).

He said :—

"The proviso to clause 49 (*now 50*) is somewhat vague and meaningless A particular improvement scheme may estimate to cost, say, Rs. 40,00,000 (forty lakhs of rupees). If the Board were to alter such a scheme, and if the alteration results in an increase of the original estimate of cost by over, say, 3 per cent., then the additional expenditure would come up to a lakh and twenty thousand rupees, which I beg to submit, being beyond the pecuniary limit of the Board's jurisdiction, must necessarily require the sanction of the Government; otherwise the expenditure would be illegal. The Bombay Act, however, requires fresh sanction of the Government in case the cost of the altered scheme exceeds the cost originally sanctioned, by five thousand rupees. This, I must say, will go to hamper the Board at every stage if they were compelled to run up to the Government for fresh sanction whenever the cost would be exceeded even by such a trifling amount as five thousand rupees."

The HON'BLE MR. SLACKE said :—

"I would not accept the Hon'ble Member's amendment, because it seems to me desirable to adopt the principle which has been followed by the Port Commissioners of Calcutta, namely, to have a certain percentage."

The motion was then put and lost.

The following motion was, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

257B. If motion No. 257A be not carried, the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that the words "one lakh of rupees" be substituted for the words "five *per cent.* of such cost", in lines 2 and 3 of proviso (*a*) to clause 49 (*now 50*).

Clause 50 (now 51).

258. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that clause 50 (*now 51*) be placed after clause 41 (*now 42*), and be re-numbered accordingly.

He said :—

"This is a matter of arrangement only, and I leave it to the Department."

The HON'BLE MR. WHEELER said:—

"We do not think it is any improvement."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

Clause 50A (now 52).

259. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that the bracket and word "(herein" be substituted for the word "therein", in clause 50A [*now 52 (1)*].

He said:—

"Sir, I believe it is something very unimportant. It is a clerical error."

The HON'BLE MR. WHEELER said:—

"This is a clerical error and the amendment may be accepted."

The motion was then put and agreed to.

260. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the word "buildings" be substituted for the words "dwellings and shops" in line 3 of sub-clause (*1*), and for the words "dwellings or shops" in lines 1 and 2 of sub-clause (*4*) [*now 3*] of clause 50A (*now 52*).

He said:—

"I believe, Sir, that this amendment will be accepted, because the words 'dwellings and shops' do not find place in any of the previous clauses. What is intended here is to have buildings which may be used for dwellings. The idea of the construction of shops being undertaken is somewhat hostile to the existing notion of things. If we confine ourselves to buildings that will be amply sufficient to meet requirements. If shops have to be located, that may be done in the buildings. I believe there is no objection to accept this amendment."

The HON'BLE MR. WHEELER said:—

"I would certainly adhere to the wording of the Bill which expresses clearly what is meant. Under the Bill, a housing scheme may provide for 'dwellings and shops,' but if we substitute the word 'buildings' a vague expression is used in place of one which is definite, and it might be argued that we exclude shops, which is certainly not desirable. It is not probable that many shops will be built, as private enterprise should be equal to the demand, but if you want to induce people to live in a certain locality they must have facilities for purchasing their requirements, and if shops cannot be otherwise constructed, the Trust might have to undertake to erect them. In any case they should retain the power to do so. The English Act speaks of 'providing for the accommodation of persons'. The Bombay Act [section 25(*3*)] speaks of 'buildings for the accommodation of' persons, and has a separate sentence to say that accommodation includes shops. The Bill seems to be clearer than either of these Acts, and it expresses what is the intention of its framers."

The HON'BLE BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said:—

"I do not wish to press it, Sir."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

262. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that the words "of the poorer and working classes" be inserted after the word "persons" in line 4 of section 50A [*now 52 (1)*].

The HON'BLE MR. WHEELER said:—

"That would be in accordance with what the Council has already decided."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

261. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar to move that the words "of the poorer classes" be inserted after the word "persons," in line 4 of clause 50A [*now 52 (1)*].

263. The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur to move that the words "of the poorer and working classes" be inserted after the word "persons", in line 4 of clause 50A [*now 52 (1)*].

264. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that the words "of the working and poorer classes" be inserted after the word "persons", in line 4 of clause 50A [*now 52 (1)*].

265. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the words "having an income of less than one thousand five hundred rupees a year" be inserted after the word "persons", in line 4 of clause 50A [*now 52 (1)*].

265A. If motion No. 261 be not carried, the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar to move that the word "actually" be inserted after the word "are", in line 1 of clause 50A [*now 52 (1) (a)*].

265B. If motion No. 261 be not carried, the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar to move that the word "actually" be inserted after the word "be", in line 1 of clause 50A [*now 52 (1) (b)*].

266. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar moved that clause 50A [*now 52 (2)*] be omitted.

The HON'BLE MR. WHEELER said:—

"I would propose that this should be accepted. It is really consequential to the other."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

267. If motion No. 262 be carried, the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to move that clause 50A [*now 52 (2)*] be omitted.

268. If motion No. 262 be carried, the Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur to move that clause 50A [*now 52 (2)*] be omitted.

269. If motion No. 264 be carried, the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that clause 50A [*now 52 (2)*] be omitted.

270. The Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur to move that the words "regard solely" be substituted for the words "special regard," in clause 50A [*now 52 (2)*].

271. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that before clause 50A(*3*) [*now 52 (2)*] the following be inserted, namely:—

(*2a*) Every rehousing scheme shall provide for the acquisition by the Board of land required for the purpose of carrying out the scheme.

He said:—

"Sir, I do not find any such power reserved under the clause that we have already got. Does not the Hon'ble Member in charge think that some such power should be reserved?"

The HON'BLE MR. WHEELER said:—

"That is covered by clause 61A (*now 69*), which gives a general power to acquire land for carrying out any of the purposes of this Act. That will meet the Hon'ble Member's point."

The HON'BLE BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—

"I do not wish to press it."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

272. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that the words "after due advertisement in local newspapers" be substituted for the words "after due inquiry", in lines 2 and 3 of clause 50A (*4*) [*now 52* (*3*)].

273. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the word "or" be substituted for the word "and", where it first occurs in line 4 of clause 50A(*4*) [*now 52* (*3*)].

Clause 40 (now 41).

The following motions were then taken up for consideration:—

229. If Motion No. 227 be not carried, the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to move that the words "for persons of the poorer and working classes" be inserted after the word "buildings", in line 4 of clause 40(*c*) (*now 41*).

229A. If Motion No. 228 be not carried, the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that the words "for persons of the poorer and working classes" be inserted after the word "buildings", in line 4 of clause 40(*c*) (*now 41*).

230. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar to move that the words "for persons of the poorer classes" be inserted after the word "buildings", in line 4 of clause 40 (*c*) (*now 41*).

230A. If Motion No. 230 be not carried, the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar to move that the words "for persons actually displaced by any improvement scheme" be inserted after the word "buildings", in line 4 of clause 40(*c*) (*now 41*).

231. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that after clause 40 (*c*) (*now 41*), the following be inserted, namely:—

(*c*1) the rehousing of persons whose property has been or may be acquired and wh require rehousing accommodation and whose yearly income does not exceed one thousand five hundred rupees.

The HON'BLE MR. WHEELER said:—

"Amendments 229 to 231 are all designed, in one way or another, to provide that the buildings referred to in clause 40 (*c*) (*now 41*) should be only for the use of persons of the poorer and working classes. I have already explained that the word 'buildings' is not mentioned there in connection with rehousing schemes, and it is not contemplated that rehousing schemes should be undertaken in accordance with it. But in so far as there is a certain amount of fear on the part of some Members that if the words are left as they are, they will be open to misuse, I would move with your permission, Sir—

(1) that the words 'and the construction of such buildings' in sub-clause (*c*) of clause 40 (*now 41*), be omitted, and

(2) that after sub-clause (*c*) of clause 40 (*now 41*) the following be inserted, namely—

(*cc*) 'the construction of any buildings which the Board may consider necessary to erect for any purpose other than sale or hire.'

"I think this will probably meet the wishes of the Hon'ble Members."

The amendments was put and agreed to and motions Nos. 229, 229A, 230, 230A and 231 were then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

Clause 51, proviso (i) (now 53).

274. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "or unnecessary" be inserted after the word "impracticable", in line 3 of proviso (*i*) to clause 51 (*now 53*).

He said:—

"Sir, I do not know whether the Hon'ble Member in charge will not accept the amendment; I am almost hoping that he will welcome it. This is really an attempt to increase the powers of the Board. They are not only to increase the width of the road to the minimum if they find it impracticable, but I seek to add words which will enable them to increase if they find it unnecessary to do so, though it may not be impracticable. However, if this does not appeal to the Hon'ble Member in charge, I consider it no concern of mine."

The HON'BLE MR. SLACKE said:—

"Sir, we are advised that the proposal will not be any improvement on the proviso as drafted, and I cannot therefore accept the amendment."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

Clause 51, proviso (ii) (now 53).

275. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "between six and" be substituted for the words "less than", in line 3 of proviso (*ii*) to clause 51 (*now 53*).

He said:—

"Sir, the case has been considered by the Hon'ble the Vice-President and a minimum has been deliberately fixed upon, and yet we are giving by this sub-section the Board power to have passages for sanitary purposes of any width less than 20 feet. All of us know that in the northern quarter, for sanitary purposes, passages of 2 to 3 feet are common, which are a serious threat to the sanitation of the neighbourhood concerned. By the words I seek to introduce, I desire that even with regard to these narrow passages for bare sanitary purposes the width should not be less than 6 feet. If we are to have passages less than 6 feet, they will be a serious threat to the sanitation of the people of the neighbourhood. No passage ought to be less than 6 feet, and we ought to set our face against these nuisances, which are a standing threat to the Calcutta sanitation. The minimum ought to be inexorably fixed with regard to this."

The Hon'ble MR. SLACKE said:—

"The clause as provided will give the Board power to lay out service passages of any width up to 20 feet. The Hon'ble Member proposes that no such passage shall be less than 6 feet in width. Another Hon'ble Member would fix the minimum width at 10 feet. With this divergence of opinion I think it would be better to leave the width discretionary with the Board as provided in the clause."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—

"Sir, in this connection as a Member of the Select Committee I am of opinion that the minimum should not be fixed, but then it was felt that 10 feet would be narrow and so discretion should be left to the Board that in case of passages for sanitary purposes the Board might allow less than 20 feet, but the minimum they wanted to fix was 10 feet; and we after some pursuasion were able to convince them that that minimum should not be laid down."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"I think that the safest course is to follow the Bombay Act. The object of the proviso is to take service passages out of the 20-foot rule. The

Trust from its very constitution will pay due regard to sanitary considerations, and I would leave these matters to its discretion."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said:—

"In that veiw of things I will not put my motion, with Your Honour's permission."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

276. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to move that the word "ten" be substituted for the word "twenty", in line 3 of proviso (*ii*) to clause 51 (*now 53*).

277. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that the word "ten" be substituted for the word "twenty", in line 3 of proviso (*ii*) to clause 51 (*now 53*).

Clause 53 (now 54).

278. The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur to move that the word "Act" be substituted for the word "section", in line 3 of clause 53 (*now 54*) (*b*).

279. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the words "unoccupied land or a square" be substituted for the words "or square", in the fourth line from the end of clause 53 (*1*) (*now 54*).

Clause 54 (now 55).

279A. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur moved that the words "the usual declaration shall be issued under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894," be substituted for the words "the Board shall cause to be affixed in a conspicuous place in or near such street, square or part a notice, signed by the President, and", in lines 5 to 7 of clause 54 (*now 55*) (*1*).

He said:—

"I do not know why the usual Land Acquisition procedure should not be adopted in the case of any street or square which is private property and which is not vested in the Corporation or in any outside Municipality.

"Suppose the Board want to take possession of a *bustee* road in my *bustee* (the road being my private property) and to utilize it for a certain purpose, would it be just and fair to deprive me of my property or my rights in my property without paying me the full market value of the land comprised in the road? What I beg to suggest is that whenever the Board has occasion to take possession of any private street or square, the usual declaration under the Land Acquisition Act should issue for the acquisition of the property."

The HON'BLE MR. WHEELER said:—

"The effect of this proposal, Sir, would be that whenever a private street or square is taken up the land must be acquired. At present, under clause 54 (*now 55*) of the Bill, when such land is taken, notice is given and compensation is paid. Under clause 54(*3*) (*now 55*) the Board is required to pay reasonable compensation for the loss of the rights of the previous owner, and there is a subsequent clause which provides for the settlement of any disputes in that respect. In dealing with a matter like this, this would appear to be the preferable procedure. The private street or square is held subject to the rights of others over it. There is no owner in the sense that private land may be owned, and the person who claims to be the owner is only entitled, as in the words of the Bill, to reasonable compensation for the loss of his rights. The matter is not one which should, therefore, be properly dealt with under the Land Acquisition Act."

The HON'BLE RAI SITA NATH RAY BAHADUR said:—

"I do not see any reason why the ordinary procedure should not be followed in ordinary cases of land acquisition, and the cases should not be tried by a Land Acquisition Judge, and why should cases relating to private streets and squares matter be decided by the Special Tribunal? In case of private *bustees* the owner must naturally claim compensation. But would it be proper, as laid down in clause 54 (*now 55*), to simply issue a notice and then acquire the land? If you want to acquire it you should acquire it under the Land Acquisition Act."

The motion was then put and lost.

The following motion was, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

280. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that the words "and is to be acquired" be inserted after the words "is required", at the end of clause 54 (*now 55*) (*1*) (*a*).

281. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur moved that after clause 54 [*now 55* (*1*)] the following be inserted, namely:—

(*1a*) The Board shall send a similar notice to the owner of the street, square or part which it is proposed to acquire and also to owners of property adjacent thereto or to residents in the neighbourhood.

The HON'BLE MR. BOMPAS said:—

"I will accept this amendment if the Hon'ble Member is content that the amendment should run up to the words 'square or part.' It is the only thing that can be accepted after 279A has been lost."

The motion was then altered to run "that at the end of clause 54 (*now 55*) (*1*) the following words be added, namely,—

'and shall simultaneously send a copy of such notice to the owner of such street, square or part'."

The motion was put in the altered form and agreed to.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

282. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that the word "hearing" be substituted for the word "considering", in clause 54 (*now 55*) (*2*).

283. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that the words "been acquired" be substituted for the words "vested in them under sub section (*2*)," in clause 54 (*now 55*) (*3*).

284. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur moved that the word "property" be substituted for the words "rights therein", in line 4 of clause 54 (*now 55*) (*3*).

He said:—

"It seems that the owner of the propety has no proprietory right in his square. He has only the right of use as others have. My contention is that the owner has a proprietory right. Therefore, the word 'property' should be substituted.

The HON'BLE MR. BOMPAS said:—

No doubt the word "property" would have been more appropriate if the clause had dealt with the acquisition of land. But we are dealing with a case where there is no question of buying out an owner. The Trust may have to divert a private road just as it diverts a public road. If the new road is

as convenient as the old one, no one is damaged and there is no reason why compensation should be paid for the loss of their rights in the old road. Compensation has taken the from of providing an alternative road. So also the owner will be compensated if he has suffered any loss by the alteration or closing of the road. The case of these private roads is to be on exactly the some footing as the case of public roads and under these peculiar circumstances the word "rights" is more appropriate than the word "property."

The motion was then put and lost.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

284A. If motions Nos. 283 and 284 be not carried, the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that, for the words "which has vested in them under sub-section (2), they shall pay reasonable compensation to the previous owner for the loss of his rights therein", in lines 2 to 4 of clause 54 (3) (*now 55*), the following be substituted, namely:—

"which has been acquired by them under sub-section (2), they shall pay reasonable compensation, as well as the statutory allowance of 15 per cent. to the previous owner for the loss of his property."

285. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that, in line 3 of clause 54 (*now 55*) (4) (*ii*),—

(1) for the word "such" the words "any loss" be substituted, and

(2) the word "sustained" be inserted after the word "inconvenience."

Clause 56E (now 60).

286. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the word "so", in line 3 of clause 56 E(2) (*now 60*), be omitted.

287. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that at the end of clause 56E (*now 60*, the following be added, namely:—

"after notifying in local newspapers their intention to do so."

The motion was put and agreed to.

Clause 56 G (now 62).

The HON'BLE MR. BOMPAS said:—

"Sir, may I suggest that item 289A be moved first? That would render the previous amendments unnecessary."

The PRESIDENT said:—

"If the Council and the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur agree, the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas may first move amendment No. 289A."

This was agreed to.

289A. The Hon'ble Mr. Bompas moved that the following amendments be made in clause 56G (*now 62*) (4), namely:—

(1) after the word "payable", in line 1, insert the words "to any person";

(2) for the words "the same premises or any adjacent premises belonging to the same owner", in lines 3 to 5, substitute the word "him."

The HON'BLE MR. BOMPAS said:—

"If the amendment which I have just moved be accepted, the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur will not arise. The Hon'ble Member will say that by clause 56G (*now 62*) the Trust will have power of

discontinuing or closing any public street. That is a power which is obviously desirable and which in other circumstances would have been exercised by the Corporation. But it is possible that when you close or discontinue a road or a square you may do some damage to people who are entitled to use it, and sub-clauses (2) and (3) provide that compensation shall be paid to any person who has suffered such damage. Sub-clause (4) however refers to damages to premises and not to individuals and my amendment is necessary in order to make sub-clause (4) consistent with the two foregoing sub-clauses. To pay compensation to the injured person to the extent of his injury is fair and simple, but it is difficult or impossible to say that one side of a house has been benefitted and one side of a house has been injured by the closing or diversion of a road, or that the injury outweighs the benefit or *vice versâ.* And it seems no more reasonable to refer to an adjoining premises belonging to one owner than to different parts of the same premises. I submit that the whole matter is simplified by making sub-clause (4) consistent with the previous sub-clauses."

The motion was put and agreed to.

Clause 56 G (now 62) (5).

289B. The HON'BLE MR. BOMPAS, with the permission of the President, moved :—

(1) that the words "or square" be inserted after the words "public street" in line 1 of clause 56G (*now 62*) (*5*), and

(2) that the words "so much of the same," be substituted for the words "the site of so much of the roadway and footpath" in lines 4 and 5 of clause 56G (5) (*now 62*)."

The motion was put and agreed to.

Clause 56 G (now 62).

The following motion was, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

288. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that the words "or any adjacent premises belonging to the same owner", in lines 4 and 5 of clause 56 G (*now 62*) (*4*), be omitted.

289. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "or any adjacent premises belonging to the same owner", in lines 4 and 5 of clause 56G (*now 62*) (*4*), be omitted.

He said :—

"Sir, I am afraid I am not quite able to follow the effect of my friend's amendment, but as it is believed that it will meet requirements of the case, I do not wish to press my amendment. I take it that it will be a general striking of balance which will be taken into account and adjusted."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

Clause 56 H (now 63) (1).

290. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "regard to" be inserted before the words "any area", in line 1 of clause 56H (*now 63*) (*1*).

He said :—

"I take it, Sir, that it is an obvious correction which the Department will probably accept."

The HON'BLE MR. WHEELER said :—

"The amendment is an improvement and may be accepted."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The following motion was, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

291. If Motion No. 12 or Motion No. 13 be carried, the Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the words "within the distance mentioned in section 1, sub-section (3)" be inserted after the word "Municipality", in line 2 of clause 56H (*now 63*) (*1*).

Clause 56 H (*2*) (*now 63*).

292. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that at the end of clause 56H (*now 63*) (1) the following be added, namely :—

"and shall publish the same in the manner prescribed by section 350 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899, the expense of such publication being borne by the Board."

He said :—

"I think that this amendment will be accepted subject to the modifications proposed by Mr. Wigley."

The HON'BLE MR. WHEELER said :—

"Under the Bill as it stands, Sir, you will observe that notice of these street alignment schemes is given by sending them to the local authority, which is supposed to take due action to make them known and to collect expressions of public opinion. The amendment of the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu is to require the Board to publish a notice in the same manner as is prescribed by the Calcutta Municipal Act. I am prepared to accept the amendment in a slightly different form though to the same effect, and would propose that clause 56H (*now 63*) (*2*) should run as follows:—

(*2*) 'Before finally adopting any scheme or plan prepared under sub-section (*1*), the Board shall give public notice of their intention so to do, and shall send the scheme or plan to the local authority by which the said area is administered, and shall consider all objections received from any person affected by the scheme or plan, and any representation made to them by the said local authority, before a date to be appointed by the Board in this behalf'."

The motion was put in the altered form and agreed to.

The following motion was, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

293. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that after the word "authority" in line 5 of section 56H (*2*), the following be inserted namely :—

or by any person affected by such scheme or plan.

Clause 56 H (*now 63*) (*5*).

294. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur moved that the words "and if they do not proceed to acquire such land within two years from the date of such refusal", in lines 3 and 4 of clause 56H (*now 63*) (*5*), be omitted.

He said :—

"I do not know why an owner will have to wait for two years before he is paid reasonable compensation, whereas in the case of setting back a building, a wall, under clause 56H (*now 63*) (*7*) the owner is to be paid full compensation forthwith. Now, with reference to sub-sections (*5*) and (*7*), I beg to point out that in both cases the compensation to be paid by the Board for their

refusal in one case, to grant permission to any person to erect on his land any building or wall, and in the other case by their compelling the owner to set back his building or wall, is not for any damage that may be sustained in consequence thereof, but for the loss of his land, for in both cases the effect of the orders of the Board is that the owner is thenceforth prevented from "utilising or making any use of his land which has fallen within the street alignment or building line. It is, therefore, reasonable that the Board should pay the market value of so much of the land which its owner is prevented from using.

The HON'BLE MR. WHEELER said:—

"This clause deals with the alignment of streets which are laid out with the idea of preventing the congestion of areas to which the operations of the Board have not, at the moment, extended. The amendment that has just been moved would require the Board to pay compensation in all cases in which they refuse to grant permission to any person to erect on his land any building or wall I submit, Sir, that it is inadmissible Under section 350 of the Calcutta Municipal Act upon which this is modelled, the General Committee has power to align streets, and while compensation is payable for the actual setting back of a wall or building, the mere fact that the line is enforced carries no right to compensation at all. It is quite arguable that it should not do so. The clause is purely designed to provide for the future. It is absolutely impossible for the Board to deal with everything at once, and at the same time, as we know, the evils of wrong building and overcrowding may spring up at any time. The clause, therefore, takes power to look ahead and to say that under certain conditions the holders of property should not be permitted so to misuse it as to cause damage to the community. Unless it be argued that they are entitled absolutely to make what use of their property they like, irrespective of the public interests, there is no basis here for compensation. The landlord gets notice and is put to no direct legitimate loss. The case is different when we are dealing with an existing evil arising from over-building; that has been allowed, rightly or wrongly, and for its removal the Board pays compensation. But in the present case the holder of the land has incurred no expenditure. He is merely prevented from putting his property to an improper use. The Select Committee, however, did admit a concession. They agreed that if the Board did not take action to acquire the land within two years they should pay compensation. It might be argued that this was going further than was necessary, but the idea was that the Board should not be encouraged to make alignments broadcast in areas in which there was no immediate prospect of their carrying a scheme into execution. To that extent we can agree, but beyond that it is not legitimate to go."

The motion was then put and lost.

295. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "six months" be substituted for the words "two years", in line 4 of clause 56H (*now 63*) (*5*).

He said:—

"Sir, in this amendment I do not go quite as far as the Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur proposes to go, but I certainly think that two years is a considerably long period to keep an owner out of what I may legitimately call his dues. The Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler in resisting the previous amendment said an owner will lose nothing but is only prevented from applying to this Board as to land about which he has received notice. Is not that a loss? Two years' loss of income not only with regard to the increased valuation of the land but also with regard to the growing demands in the neighbourhood would be enough reason for allowing him compensation after a reasonable wait. Therefore, I propose that a period of six months should be provided as the period of waiting Of course, it cannot be expected that the moment the Board has declared its intention of taking up that land, it shall straightaway proceed to take the necessary steps. That would be as unreasonable as the two years' limit. The Municipal Act has a provision which is less

than two years. I forget what the exact period is, but I believe it is one year after the original alignment has been declared. For these reasons, I think that the period of two years ought to be reduced and compensation ought to be payable if within six months, the necessary steps are not taken by the Board."

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said :—

"I am not altogether prepared to admit that the limit of two years laid down in the Act is excessive, and on the other hand I think that six months is certainly too short. The Board cannot take up everything at once, and they must be given a reasonable time to deal with these matters. But, after reconsideration, we are prepared to reduce the period from two to one year, on the analogy of the Calcutta Act, and that I think will be a fair compromise."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said :—

"Sir, we are training ourselves to be thankful for small mercies, and accept what we can get."

The motion was then put in the altered form and agreed to.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

295A. If Motion No. 294 be not carried, the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that the words "six months" be substituted for the words "two years", in line 4 of clause 56H (5) (*now 63*).

259B. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that the words "the loss of his land" be substituted for the words "any damage sustained by him in consequence of such refusal", in lines 5 and 6 of clause 56 H (5) (*now 63*).

The Council was then adjourned to Saturday, the 19th August, 1911, at 11 A.M.

F. G. WIGLEY,

Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Council.

CALCUTTA,

The 4th September 1911.

The Calcutta Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1911.

☞Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd August, 1911.

No. 29.—The Governor General has been pleased, under rule 23 of the Rules for the conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council of the Governor General, to order the publication in the Gazette of India in English of the following Bills, together with the Statements of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, and the Bills and Statements of Objects and Reasons are accordingly hereby published for general information :—

No. 10 of 1911.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872.

XV of 1872. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Indian Christian Marriage (Amendment) Act, 1911.

XV of 1872. Substitution of new section 81, Act XV of 1872. 2. For section 81 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

Certificates of certain marriages for Secretary of State. "81. The Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages and the officers appointed under section 56 shall, at the end of every quarter in each year, select, from the certificates of marriages forwarded to them, respectively, during such quarter, the certificates of the marriages of which the Governor General in Council may desire that evidence shall be transmitted to England, and shall send the same certificates, signed by them respectively, to the Secretary of State for India."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

It is proposed to amend section 81 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, XV of 1872, so as to enable all Registrars General of Births, Deaths and Marriages in India to transmit quarterly all certificates of marriages solemnized in their Provinces direct to the India Office instead of sending them through the Government of India in the Home Department as at present. The existing system necessarily involves some delay, and does not appear to have any compensating advantage. It is also proposed to omit from this section the words "and delivered to the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages in England" because it is inconvenient that the certificates in question should be sent to that officer while all the other returns are preserved in the India Office.

The 2nd May, 1911. H. BUTLER.

NO. 11 OF 1911.

A Bill further to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the
1870. Court-fees Act, 1870; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.
1. This Act may be called the Court-fees (Amendment) Act, 1911.

Amendment of Schedule II, Act VII of 1870.
2. In Schedule II of the Court-fees Act, 1870, after article 1 the following article shall be inserted, namely:— VII of 1870.

"1A. Application to any Civil Court that records may be called for from another Court.	When the Court grants the application and is of opinion that the transmission of such records involves the use of the post.	Twelve annas in addition to any fee levied on the application under clause (*a*), clause (*b*) or clause (*d*) of article 1 of this Schedule."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Bill proposes to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870, so as to enable Courts, instead of recovering from parties to litigation the actual cost of the transmission and retransmission by post of records called for at the instance of those parties, to levy, by means of a court-fee stamp, a uniform fee of twelve annas. This fee is intended to represent the average charge incurred, and its imposition at a uniform rate will facilitate business. It will be payable only in civil cases, and only when it is actually necessary to employ the post for the transmission of the records.

The 13th May, 1911. J. L. JENKINS.

NO. 12 OF 1911.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Forest Act, 1878.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the
1878. Indian Forest Act, 1878; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.
1. This Act may be called the Indian Forest (Amendment) Act, 1911.

Amendment of section 2, Act VII, 1878.
1878. **2.** In section 2 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, in sub-clause (*a*) of the definition of "forest-produce", after the words "mahua flowers" the words "mahua seeds" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 26, Act VII, 1878.
3. In section 26 of the said Act, for the words "with the previous sanction" the words "subject to the control" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 31, Act VII, 1878.
4. In section 31 of the said Act, after the words "from time to time" the words "and subject to the control of the Governor General in Council" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 39, Act VII, 1878.
5. (*a*) In section 39 of the said Act, for the words "with the previous sanction" the words "subject to the control" shall be substituted.

(*b*) After sub-clause (*b*) the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided that a notification directing the levy of a duty, in the case of timber and other forest-produce brought from any place beyond the frontier of British India, which is not under the control of the Local Government, shall not be issued without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council"; and

(*c*) For the words "with the like sanction" the words "subject to the like control or sanction, respectively" shall be substituted.

Repeal of proviso to section 77, Act VII, 1878.
6. The proviso to section 77 of the said Act is hereby repealed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE main object of the Bill is to give Local Governments power to declare forests no longer reserved, to make rules for protected forests, to impose duties in certain cases on timber, and to issue rules under certain sections of the Forest Act. The present law does not permit of the Local Governments exercising the above powers without the previous sanction of the Government of India, and it is now proposed to do away with the necessity for this previous sanction.

The opportunity has been taken to declare "mahua seeds" to be forest-produce. There is a large and growing trade in these seeds in certain parts of India, and it will be a convenience if it can be subjected to the same control as is exercised in the case of other forest-produce

The 6th June, 1911. R. W. CARLYLE.

NO. 13 OF 1911.

A Bill further to amend the Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Assam Civil Courts Act, 1887.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Assam Civil Courts Act, 1887; It is hereby enacted as follows:— XII of 1887.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Bengal Agra and Assam Civil Courts (Amendment) Act, 1911.

Amendment of section 1 (1), Act XII, 1887.

2. In sub-section (*1*) of section 1 of the Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Assam Civil Courts Act, 1887, for the words "North-Western Provinces" the word "Agra" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 8 (1), Act XII, 1887.

3. In sub-section (*1*) of section 8 of the said Act the words "and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" are hereby repealed.

Amendment of section 25, Act XII, 1887.

4. In section 25 of the said Act, for the words "one hundred rupees" the words "two hundred and fifty rupees" shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IT is proposed to amend the Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Assam Civil Courts Act, 1887, in three respects. The Act is at present known, outside Bengal, as "the Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Assam Civil Courts Act, 1887". In Bengal, however, the Act may, under Bengal Act IV of 1906, be cited as "the Bengal, Agra and Assam Civil Courts Act, 1887". It is proposed therefore to take the opportunity of adopting a new short title for the Act, namely, "The Bengal, Agra and Assam Civil Courts Act, 1887", by which it may in future be cited universally.

By section 8 (*1*), the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council is required to the appointment of additional District Judges. These Judges also exercise the powers of additional Sessions Judges; and it is anomalous that while, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, a Local Government is competent to appoint additional *Sessions* Judges, a reference to the Government of India should be necessary for the appointment of additional *District* Judges. Such references are purely formal, and it would be of great administrative convenience to give the Local Government the power to appoint additional District Judges. It is accordingly proposed to omit the words "and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" from section 8 (*1*).

By section 25, selected Munsifs in the North-Western Provinces, Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam may be given power to try suits not exceeding Rs. 100 in value, by a summary procedure as "small causes". It is considered that the Local Governments concerned might with advantage be given the power to extend the limit to Rs. 250 in the case of Munsifs of tried fitness. The limit in Madras and Bombay is Rs. 200 and in the Punjab and Lower Burma Rs. 500.

The 17th August, 1911. J. L. JENKINS.

NO. 14 OF 1911.

A Bill to prohibit the importation, manufacture and sale of matches made with white phosphorus.

WHEREAS it is expedient to prohibit the importation, manufacture and sale of matches made with white phosphorus; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the White Phosphorus Matches Prohibition Act, 1911.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India; and

(*3*) It shall come into force on the first day of January 1913, with the exception of section 6 which shall come into force on the first day of January 1914.

Definition.

2. In this Act, "white phosphorus" means the substance commonly known as white or yellow phosphorus.

VIII of 1878. 3. To section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the following clause shall be added, namely :—

Prohibition of importation by addition to section 18, Act VIII of 1878.

" (g) matches made with white phosphorus."

4. (1) No person shall use white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

Prohibition of use of white phosphorus in manufacture of matches.

(2) Any person who uses, or permits the use by any person under his control of, white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

5. (1) Every person who manufactures matches shall allow an Inspector of Factories appointed under the Indian Factories Act, 1911, at any time to take for analysis sufficient samples of any material in use, or mixed for use in such manufacture:

Power of Inspector of Factories to take samples of material used in manufacture. XII of 1911.

Provided that any such person may at the time the sample is taken, and on providing the necessary appliances, require the Inspector to divide the sample so taken into two parts, and to mark, seal and deliver to him one part.

(2) Any person who refuses to permit any such Inspector of Factories as aforesaid to take a sample in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

6. (1) No person shall sell, or offer or expose for sale, or have in his possession for the purposes of sale, any matches made with white phosphorus.

Prohibition of sale.

(2) Any person who contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) may, on complaint to a Magistrate, be ordered to forfeit any such matches in his possession, and any matches so forfeited shall be destroyed or otherwise dealt with as the Magistrate may direct.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to prohibit the importation into India, and the manufacture and sale in this country, of matches which contain white (yellow) phosphorus.

It has recently been decided that India shall become a party to the Berne International Convention of 1906, the object of which is to prohibit the use of white (yellow) phosphorus in matches, in order to eliminate absolutely the chance of the very painful disease called " necrosis " or " phossy jaw " occurring among the operatives in match factories. Under the terms of that Convention, it is incumbent upon the contracting parties to take the necessary administrative steps to ensure the attainment of the object of the Convention within their respective territories; and the present Bill has been framed accordingly. The provisions of the Bill follow as closely as necessary and practicable the lines of the English White Phosphorus Matches Prohibition Act, 1908 (8 Edw. 7, ch. 42).

The 21st August 1911. W. H. CLARK.

NO. 15 OF 1911.

A Bill to control the manufacture, possession, use, sale, import and export of airships.

WHEREAS it is expedient to take power to control the manufacture, possession, use, sale, import and export of airships; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Airships Act, 1911.

Short title, extent and commencement.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India including British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct in this behalf.

2. In this Act unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

Definitions.

(1) "airship" means any machine fitted with mechanical means of propulsion designed to fly or float in the air without connection with the earth, and includes any part of any such machine;

(2) " export" means taking out of British India;

(3) " import " means bringing into British India ; and

(4) " prescribed " means prescribed by rules under this Act.

3. (1) The Governor General in Council, or the Local Government subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, may make rules consistent with this Act to regulate or prohibit, except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license granted as provided by such rules, the manufacture, possession, use, sale, import and export of airships or any specified class of airships. Cf. s. 5 of Act IV of 1884.

Power to make rules for licensing the manufacture, possession, use, sale, import and export of airships.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may make rules for all or any of

the following, among other matters, that is to say :—

(a) the authority by which licenses may be granted ;

(b) the fees to be charged for licenses; and the other sums (if any) to be paid for expenses by applicants for licenses;

(c) the manner in which applications for licenses shall be made, and the matters to be specified in such application ;

(d) the forms in which, and the conditions subject to which, licenses may be granted ;

(e) the period for which licenses shall continue in force ;

(f) the keeping by the holder of any such license of a record or account in the prescribed form of anything done under such license, and the exhibition of such record or account when called upon to do so by any officer of Government specially empowered by any such rule in this behalf ;

(g) the production by the person holding any license of such license and the production or accounting for by him of the airship covered by such license when called upon to do so by any officer of Government specially empowered by any such rule in this behalf ;

(h) the prohibition either absolutely or subject to conditions of the carrying in airships of all or any of the following things namely :—explosives, arms, ammunition, carrier-birds, or photographic or wireless telegraphic apparatus ; and

(i) the carrying of a number or other means of identification by airships and the registration of such number or means of identification.

(3) In making any rule under this section other than under clause (h) thereof, the authority making the rule may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

[Cf. s. 6 of Act IV of 1884.]

Power to Governor General in Council to prohibit the import or export of airships for public good.

4. (1) Notwithstanding anything in any rule made under section 3, the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, prohibit either absolutely or subject to conditions the import or export of all or any airships or any class of airships if, in his opinion, the issue of such a notification is expedient in the interest of the public safety or tranquillity.

(2) When a notification has been issued under sub-section (1), the officers of sea customs shall have the same power in respect of the airships specified therein, and in respect of any vessel containing any such airships as they have for the time being in respect of any article the import or export of which is prohibited or regulated by the law relating to sea customs and the vessel containing the same; and the enactments for the time being in force relating to sea customs or any such article or vessel shall apply accordingly.

Power to Governor General in Council to cancel or suspend licenses and to acquire airships for the public service.

5. (1) If the Governor General in Council is of opinion, that in the interest of the public safety or tranquillity the issue of all or any of the following orders is expedient, he may by notification in the Gazette of India—

(i) cancel or suspend all or any licenses issued under this Act either absolutely or subject to such conditions as he may think fit to prescribe ;

(ii) direct that all or any airships or any specified class of airships shall be delivered either forthwith or within a specified time, to such authority as he may appoint in this behalf;

(iii) direct that all or any airships delivered to any authority in accordance with a direction under sub-clause (ii) shall be at the disposal of His Majesty for the public service.

(2) On the issue of a notification under clause (ii) of sub-section (1) any person in whose possession any airship referred to in such notification may be, shall forthwith or within the time specified in such notification, deliver the same to the authority specified therein.

(3) On the issue of a notification under clause (iii) of sub-section (1) in respect of any airship, the owner thereof shall be paid such compensation as may be determined by such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf.

(4) In determining the amount of any compensation payable under sub-section (3), such officer shall have regard to any rules regulating the assessment and payment of compensation which the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, may make in this behalf.

Power to make rules conferring powers of inspection, search, seizure, detention and removal.

[Cf. s. 7 of Act IV of 1884.]

6. (1) The Governor General in Council, or the Local Government subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, may make rules consistent with this Act authorising any officer—

(a) to enter, inspect and examine any place, carriage or vessel in which an airship is being manufactured, possessed, used, sold, imported or exported under a license granted under this Act, or in which he has reason to believe that an airship has been or is being manufactured, possessed, used, sold, imported or exported in contravention of this Act or of any rule made thereunder;

(b) to search for airships therein;

(c) to seize, detain and remove any airship found therein; and

(d) to search any airship for explosives, arms, ammunition, carrier-birds, or photographic or wireless telegraphic apparatus and to seize, detain and remove any such things if found thereon.

(2) The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure relating to searches under that Code shall,

so far as the same are applicable, apply to searches by officers authorised by rules under this section.

[Cf. s. 1, 1 & 2 Geo. V.] Prohibition and regulation of navigation by airships.

7. (1) The Local Government, or any officer specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, may by order in writing prohibit the navigation of airships over such areas as may be prescribed in the order.

(2) Any such order may apply either generally to all airships or to airships of such classes and descriptions only as may be specified in the order, and may prohibit the navigation of airships over any such prescribed area either at all times or at such times or on such occasions only as may be specified in the order and either absolutely or subject to such exceptions or conditions as may be so specified.

Penalty for certain offences.

8. Whoever in contravention of—

(1) a rule made under section 3, sub-section (2), clause (h), carries in an airship, explosives, fire-arms, ammunition, carrier-birds, or photographic or wireless telegraphic apparatus, or

(2) a notification issued under section 4, imports or exports an airship, or

(3) a notification issued under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (i), does or abstains from doing any act, or

(4) a notification issued under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (ii), fails to deliver to the proper authority any airship in his possession, or

(5) an order made under section 7, undertakes a flight in an airship, unless he proves that he was compelled to do so by reason of stress of weather or other circumstances over which he had no control,

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

Penalty in cases not provided for in section 8.

9. Whoever in any case not provided for in section 8, manufactures, possesses, uses, sells, imports, or exports an airship in contravention of this Act or of the conditions of a license granted thereunder shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

Forfeiture on conviction. [Cf. s. 10 of Act IV of 1884.]

10. When a person is convicted of an offence punishable under this Act or of the rules made thereunder, the Court before which he is convicted may direct that the airship or the thing (if any) in respect of which the offence has been committed, or any part of such thing, shall be forfeited to His Majesty.

Abetments and attempts. [Cf. s. 12 of Act IV of 1884]

11. Whoever abets the commission of an offence punishable under this Act, or the rules made thereunder, or attempts to commit any such offence and in such attempt does any act towards the commission of the same, shall be punishable as if he had committed the offence.

Saving for acts done by Government or Government officers. [Cf. s. 14 of Act IV of 1884.]

12. Nothing in this Act shall apply to the manufacture, possession, use, sale, import or export of any airship—

(a) by order of the Government; or

(b) by any person employed under the Government in the execution of this Act or to a public servant in the course of his employment or duty as such.

Procedure for making rules.

13. (1) The power to make rules conferred by this Act, is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

(2) All rules made under this Act shall be published in the Gazette of India or the local official Gazette, as the case may be, and shall thereupon have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Saving for acts done in good faith under Act.

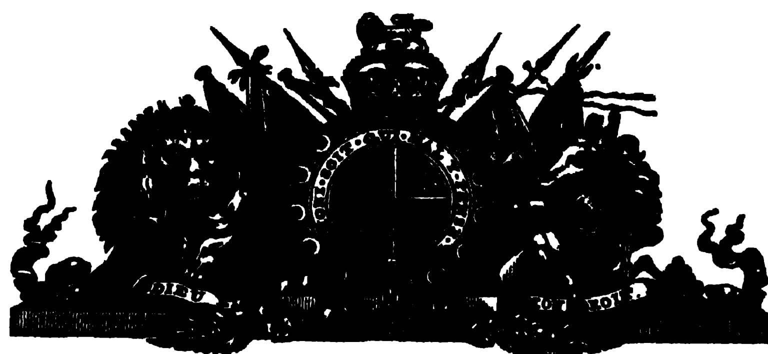
14. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE gradual improvement which is taking place in the construction of airships has given rise to certain new military problems. It is now considered necessary, on military grounds, to prevent the acquisition, through the use of such vehicles, of improper information as to the internal arrangements of forts, arsenals, magazines, etc., and also to protect places or persons from attack from such vehicles in times of actual hostilities It is therefore proposed to take powers to control, for military purposes, the manufacture, sale, import, export, use and possession of all airships by a system of licenses to be issued to approved persons. It is also proposed to empower Government to take over all such airships, subject to the payment of reasonable compensation, in times of grave public emergency.

The 24th August, 1911. J. L. JENKINS.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1911.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

The following Notices are published for general information.

T. BUTLER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 2nd September 1911.*

MADAGASCAR, SOUTH-EAST COAST—FORT DAUPHIN APPROACH.

Itaperina (Ytapere) point light—Normal character resumed.

No. 380 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 954 of 1911), are republished :—

Former Notice.—No. 659 of 1911. (*This office No. 294 of 1911.*)

Position.—Lat. 24° 58¾′ S., long. 47° 7′ E.

Normal character.—A *flashing white* light *every five seconds.*

Charts affected.—No. 760, Cape St. Mary to Bevato island.

„ 597, Delagoa bay to Cape Guardafui.

Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, No. 113.

Islands in the Southern Indian ocean, 1904, page 126; Supplement, 1908.

Authority.—H. M. Consul, Antananarivo, 10th June 1911.

NEW ZEALAND, SOUTH ISLAND—TIMARU APPROACH.

Patiti point—Fog-signal established.

No. 381 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 956 of 1911), are republished :—

Position.—Patiti point, lat. 44° 24½′ S., long. 171° 19¼′ E.
Description.—An explosive report *every five minutes.*
Charts affected.—No. 2532, Banks peninsula to Otago.
,, 3629, Hokitika to Otago harbour.
Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, page 301.
New Zealand Pilot, 1908, page 247.
Authority.—Wellington Notice, No. 63 of 1911.

AUSTRALIA, VICTORIA—PORT PHILLIP.

Geelong outer harbour—Beacon erected.

No. 382 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 970 of 1911), are republished:—

Position.—On point situated on southern shore of outer harbour, with Point Wilson bearing N. 1° W., distant $4\frac{6}{10}$ miles, and Point Henry pierhead, N. 62° W.
Lat. 38° 9′ 51″ S., long. 144° 29′ 56″ E., on chart No. 1171*b*.
Description.—A white pyramidal beacon.
Variation.—8° E.
Charts affected.—No. 2731, Geelong harbour.
,, 1171*b*, Port Phillip, northern sheet.
,, 1063, Western approach to Bass strait.
,, 1695*b*, Bass strait, sheet II.
Publication.—Australia Directory, Vol. I., 1907, page 465.
Authority.—Geelong harbour Trust, 12th June 1911.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—PANAY, WEST COAST.

Sebaste—Reef westward of.

No. 383 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 977 of 1911), are republished :—

Position.—About 5 miles, westward, from Sebaste village, with Maniguin island lighthouse, bearing S. 88° W., distant 18 miles, and Pucio point, N. 47° W.
Lat. 11° 36¼′ N., long. 122° 0′ E., on chart No. 2577.
Description.—A coral reef about 150 yards in extent.
Depth.—4 fathoms.
Variation.—1° E.
Charts affected.—No. 2577, San Bernardino strait to Mindoro strait.
,, 943, Molucca passage to Manila.
,, 2661*b*, China sea, northern portion.
,, 1263. China sea.
Publication.—Eastern Archipelago, Part I, 1902, page 238.
Authority.—U. S. A. Commerce Notice, No. 883 of 1911.

INDIA, WEST—SIND COAST.

Karáchi Harbour—Outer Gas Buoy.

No. 384 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notice to Mariners (No. 144M of 1911), are republished :—

Subject.—The Outer Gas Buoy red occulting light is out.
Chart affected—No. 40, Karáchi Harbour.
Publication.—West Coast of India Pilot, 1909, page 334.
Authority.—The Port Officer, Karáchi.

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA—RANGOON RIVER, HASTINGS TRACKS.

Depth of water on 26th July and 1st August 1911.

No. 385 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notices to Mariners (Nos. 145M and 149M of 1911), are republished:—

			26th July. Feet.	26th July. Inches.	1st August. Feet.	1st August. Inches.
No. 1 Track...	Closed	Marks removed ...	...	...	...	
" 2 " ...	"	" "	...	...	...	
" 3 " ...	Inward	Port Commissioners' Flagstaff open to southward of North Dome of rest-house.				
	Outward	Marks in line ... Shoal water close to the southward.	10	0	10	0
" 4 " ...	Inward	Port Commissioners' Flagstaff and North Dome of rest-house in line.				
	Outward	Marks in line ...	10	0	9	3
" 5 " ...	Inward	Port Commissioners' Flagstaff midway between North Dome of rest-house and Time Ball.				
	Outward	Marks in line ...	9	0	8	0
" 6 " ...	Inward	Port Commissioners' Flagstaff and Time Ball in line.				
	Outward	Marks in line ...	8	6	7	9

Reduced to "Zero" of King's Point Tide gauge.

Authority ... Deputy Conservator of the Port, Rangoon.

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA—RANGOON RIVER—KING'S BANK CHANNEL.

Depth of water on 19th and 26th July 1911.

No. 386 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notices to Mariners (Nos. 150M and 146M of 1911), are republished:—

	19th July.		26th July.	
	Upper Bar.	*Lower Bar.*	*Upper Bar.*	*Lower Bar.*
South Line ...	12 feet	10 feet 5 inches.	12 feet 3 inches	11 feet 3 inches.
Central Line...	13 feet	10 feet.	12 feet	10 feet.
North Line ...	11 feet	10 feet.	11 feet 3 inches	11 feet 3 inches.

Authority.—Deputy Conservator of the Port, Rangoon.

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA—RANGOON RIVER.

Monkey Point, Dredged Cut Channel.

Depth of water on 27th July 1911.

No. 387 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notice to Mariners (No. 147M. of 1911), are republished:—

	Ft.
North Line of Central Track	11
Central Track	11
South Line of Central Track	10
Authority	Deputy Conservator of the Port, Rangoon.

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA—RANGOON RIVER.

Monkey Point, Dredged Out Channel.

Depth of water on 1st August 1911.

No. 388 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notice to Mariners (No. 148M of 1911), are republished:—

	Ft. In.
North Line of Central Cut	11 3
Central Cut	10 3
South Line of Central Cut	11 3
Authority	Deputy Conservator of the Port, Rangoon.

BAY OF BENGAL—CHITTAGONG COAST.

Karnaphuli river—Depth of water in the channel.

No. 389 (first publication)—

Subject.—The following depth of water was found in the channel by soundings taken on the 22nd August and 1st September 1911:—

Descriptions.—

	22nd August. Ft.	1st September. Ft.
Track No. I, Outer Bar—		
Disc on Diamond	12	11½
Track No. II, Inner Bar—		
Disc on Diamond	11½	11½

Chart affected.—No. 84, Chittagong (Karnaphuli) river.
Publication.—Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1910, page 322.
Authority.—Port Officer, Chittagong, Notice, dated 23rd August and 1st September 1911.

AUSTRALIA, EAST COAST.

Existence of an uncharted sunken reef.

No. 390 (first publication).—The Portmaster, Brisbane, has given Notice (No. 12 of 1911) that the Master of the Papuan Government Steam Yacht *Merrie England* reports having struck an uncharted sunken reef in the following approximate position:—

Lat. ... ... 9° 9′ S.
Long. ... ... 143° 27′ 30″ E.

Charts affected, Nos. 3149 and 2422; Australia Directory, Vol. II.

The 23rd August 1911.

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—CELEBES, NORTH COAST.

Belonlioh bay—Reef in entrance.

No. 367 (second publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 913 of 1911), are republished:—

Position.—Sentigi point, bearing S. 57° W., distant 5½ cables, and Belonlioh point, S. 8° W.
Sentigi point, lat. 1° 20½′ N., long. 120° 54¾′ E.
Depth.—5 fathoms, coral bottom.
Variation.—2° E.
Charts affected.—No. 2662, Plan of Lingadang road and Belonlioh bay.
,, 3394, Tanjong Lutuno to Dondo point.
Publication.—Eastern Archipelago, Part II, 1904, page 397.
Authority.—Hague Notice, No. 1151 of 1911.

CHINA, EAST COAST—YANG TSE KIANG APPROACH.

Steep island—Fog-gun re-established for vessels approaching from the southward.

No. 366 (second publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 921 of 1911), are republished:—

Former Notice.—No. 843 of 1911. (*This office No. 348 of 1911.*)
Position.—Lat. 30° 12½′ N., long. 122° 35′ E.
Description of signal.—As given in the List of Lights.

Remarks.—A trial of the siren, recently established, shows it to be ineffective to the southward, though audible to the northward.
The fog-gun signal will therefore continue to be made for vessels approaching from the southward, but will be discontinued as regards vessels approaching from the northward.
Charts affected.—No. 1124, Southern approaches to Yang tse kiang.
,, 1199, Kue shan island to the Yang tse kiang.
,, 2412, Amoy to Nagasaki.
,, 1262, Hong Kong to Gulf of Liau-tung.
Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, No. 840.
China Sea Directory, Vol III, page 352.
Authority.—Shanghai Notice, No. 510, 5th June 1911.

INDIA, WEST—Bombay coast.

Jaigarh light-house—Amended position.

No. 369 (second publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 922 of 1911), are republished:—

Position.—On south-western part of headland, at a distance of 3½ cables, S. 14° W. from position now shown on the charts.
Lat. 17° 17′ 40″ N., long. 73° 10′ 55″ E., on chart No. 739.

Variation.—1° E.

Charts affected.—No. 247, Jaigarh or Jyghur.
,, 739, Boria pagoda to Achra river.

Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, No. 250.
West Coast of India, Pilot, 1909, page 197.

Authority.—Marine Survey of India, 16th June 1911.

CHINA, EAST COAST—River Min.

Kinpai pass—Buoy established.

No. 370 (second publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 924 of 1911), are republished:—

Former Notice.—No. 853 of 1911. (*This office No. 350 of 1911.*)

Position.—In depth of 15 feet, on southern edge of Middle ground, at a distance of 8 cables, S. 65° W., from White fort flagstaff.
White fort, lat. 26° 8¼′ N., long. 119° 35½′ E.
Description.—A red conical buoy.
Variation.—1° W.
Chart affected.—No. 2400, The bar and approaches to River Min, with plan.
Publication.—China Sea Directory, Vol. III, 1904, page 273.
Authority.—Shanghai Notice, No. 511, 5th June 1911.

CHINA SEA.

Singapore road—Existence of a wreck.

No. 371 (second publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 930 of 1911), are republished:—

Position.—At a distance of about 7½ cables, South, from Tanjong Katong.
Tanjong Katong, 1° 17¾′ N., long. 103° 53¾′ E.
Description.—Wreck of the S.S. *Karang*, with two masts and funnel showing above water.
Remarks.—The wreck is marked by day with a red flag, and by night with two *red* lights, placed vertically.
Variation.—1° E.
Charts temporarily affected.—No. 1995, Singapore road.
,, 2403, Singapore strait.
,, 2404, Singapore main strait.
Publication.—China Sea Directory, Vol. I, 1906, page 246.
Authority.—Singapore Notice, No. 766, 12th June 1911.

LIU KIU ISLANDS—Amami O Sima.

Sotsuko saki light—Temporarily discontinued.

No. 372 (second publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 931 of 1911), are republished:—

Position.—Lat. 28° 15′ N., long. 129° 8′ E.
Character.—A fixed white light.
Remarks.—The light is temporarily discontinued for repair to the lantern.
Charts temporarily affected.—No. 873, Amami group, with plan.
,, 2412, Amoy to Nagasaki.
Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI., 1911, No. 957.
Japan, Korea, &c., 1904, page 292.
Authority.—Tokyo Department of Communications Notice, No. 627, 17th June 1911.

JAPAN, SHIKOKU—Bungo channel.

Oitsukami sima—Reef southward of.

No. 373 (second publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 940 of 1911), are republished:—

Position.—Oitsukami sima summit (672 feet), bearing N. 16° W., distant 3 miles and 3½ cables, and Take sima summit, N. 50° E.

Lat. 33° 3′ 5″ N., long. 132° 20′ 45″ E., on chart No. 651.

Depth.—8 fathoms, with depths of from 30 to 50 fathoms around.

Variation.—4° W.

Charts affected.—No. 651, Bungo channel.

,, 1648, Osumi kaikyo to O shima.

Publication.—Japan, Korea, &c., 1904, page 315.

Authority.—Tokyo Notice, No. 1696, 31st May 1911.

JAPAN—Yezo island, west coast.

Iwanai—Light established.

No. 374 (second publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 942 of 1911), are republished:—

Position.—On outer end of new breakwater, at a distance of 5½ cables, N. 45° W., from the Observation spot.

Lat. 42° 59′ 34″ N., long. 140° 30′ 23″ E., on chart No. 2975.

Character.—A *fixed white* light.

Elevation.—45 feet.

Visibility.—8 miles.

Power.—Under 100 candles.

Structure.—Concrete tower, 36 feet in height.

Note.—The light is unwatched.

Remarks.—From the position of the lighthouse given above, the breakwater extends in a S. 13° W. direction to the shore.

The note "Breakwater under construction" has been erased from chart No. 2975.

Variation.—6° W.

Charts affected.—No. 2975, Plan of Iwanai anchorage.

,, 3438, O shima to Furubira wan.
,, 452, Yezo island.

Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, page 205.

Japan, Korea, &c., 1904, page 707.

Authority.—Tokyo Notice, No. 1693, 15th May 1911.

PERSIAN GULF—BANDAR ABBAS.

Buoy adrift.

No 375 (second publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notice to Mariners (No. 139M of 1911), are republished :—

Subject.—The buoy at Bandar Abbas having broken the chain, has drifted about 10 miles away.
Chart affected.—No. 2837-A, Persian Gulf, Eastern sheet.
Publication.—Persian Gulf Pilot, 1908, page 151.
Authority.—Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Bombay.

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA—RANGOON RIVER—HASTINGS TRACKS.

Depth of water on 19th July 1911.

No. 376 (second publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notice to Mariners (No. 140M of 1911), are republished :—

			Feet.	Inches.
No. 1 Track.	Closed	Marks removed ...	...	...
No. 2 do.	„ ...	Ditto ...	...	...
No. 3 do.	Inward	... Port Commissioners' Flagstaff open to southward of North Dome of Rest House.		
	Outward	... Marks ○○ in line ...	10	0
		Shoal water close to the southward.		
No. 4 do.	Inward	... Port Commissioners' Flagstaff and North Dome of Rest House in line.		
	Outward	... Marks in line ...	9	9
No. 5 do.	Inward	... Port Commissioners' Flagstaff midway between North Dome of Rest House and Time Ball.		
	Outward	... Marks in line ...	9	6
No. 6 do.	Inward	... Port Commissioners' Flagstaff and Time Ball in line.		
	Outward	... Marks ◇◇ in line ...	7	6

Reduced to "Zero" of King's Point Tide gauge.

Authority ... Deputy Conservator of the Port, Rangoon.

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA—RANGOON RIVER—KING'S BANK CHANNEL.

Depth of water on 19th July 1911.

No. 377 (second publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notice to Mariners (No. 141M of 1911), are republished :—

	Upper Bar.	*Lower Bar.*
South Line ...	11 feet 6 inches ...	10 feet.
Central Line ...	12 feet ...	9 feet 9 inches.
North Line ...	10 feet 9 inches ...	10 feet 6 „

Authority ... Deputy Conservator of the Port, Rangoon.

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA—RANGOON RIVER.

Monkey Point, Dredged Cut Channel.

Depth of water on 19th July 1911.

No. 378 (second publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notice to Mariners (No. 142M of 1911), are republished:—

North Line of Central Track	...	10 feet 3 inches.
Central Track ...	...	9 feet 3 inches.
South Line of Central Track	...	9 feet 6 inches.
Authority	...	Deputy Conservator of the Port, Rangoon.

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA—RANGOON RIVER.

Chokey Lumps, Eastern Channel.

Depth of water on 21st July 1911.

No. 379 (second publication.)—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notice to Mariners (No. 143M of 1911), are republished:—

			Ft.	In.
No. 1 Track	...	Red Beacon midway between North Beacon and Board Beacon	14	0
No. 2 „	...	Red Beacon and Board Beacon in one ...	9	9
No. 3 „	...	Red Beacon and two Black Ball Beacon in one	9	9

Authority.—Deputy Conservator of the Port, Rangoon.

The 16th August 1911.

CHINA, EAST COAST—YELLOW SEA.

Existence of shoal.

No. 354 (third publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 872 of 1911), are republished:—

Position.—Lat. 33° 26′ N., long. 121° 39′ E.
Depth.—3¼ fathoms.
Note.—The position is approximate.
Charts affected.—No. 3480, Shantung promontory to Nagasaki.
„ 1262, Hongkong to Gulf of Liau-tung.
„ 1263, China sea.
Publication.—China Sea Directory, Vol. III, 1904, page 523.
Authority.—Berlin Notice, No. 1442 of 1911.

KOREA—WEST COAST.

Ping Yang inlet—Buoys established.

No. 355 (third publication)—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 873 of 1911), are republished:—

(a) *Position.*—At a distance of $4\frac{9}{10}$ miles, S. 59° W., from Siste island lighthouse.
Sister island lighthouse, lat. 38° 40¾′ N., long. 124° 58½′ E.
Description.—Conical buoy, painted in red and white horizontal stripes, with two triangles, points together, as topmark.

(b) *Position.*—At a distance of 1½ miles, N. 74° E., from Sister island lighthouse.
Description.—Conical buoy, painted black, with cylindrical topmark.

(c) *Position.*—At a distance of $7\frac{6}{10}$ cables, N. 60° E., from Chan to lighthouse.
Description.—Conical buoy, painted in red and black horizontal stripes, with spherical topmark.

Variation.—5° E.
Charts affected.—No. 1656, Ping Yang inlet.
„ 1257, Approaches to Ping Yang inlet.
Publication.—Japan, Korea, etc., 1904, page 41.
Authority.—Seoul Notice, No. 13 of 1911.

KOREAN ARCHIPELAGO—NAN HOW GROUP.

Port Hamilton—Buoy established.

No. 356 (*third publication*).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 879 of 1911), are republished :—

Position.—On the southern extremity of the shoal, extending from Shoal point, at a distance of $2\frac{6}{10}$ cables, N. 6° E., from the observation spot on Observatory island.
Lat. 34° 1½′ N., long. 127° 18¾′ E.
Description.—Conical buoy, painted red, with conical topmark.
Variation.—4° W.
Charts affected.—No. 1280, Port Hamilton.
„ 3365, Port Hamilton to Mackau group.
„ 3366, Fusan harbour to Port Hamilton.
Publication.—Japan, Korea, etc., 1904, page 97.
Authority—Seoul Notice, No. 14 of 1911.

JAPAN, NIPON—TSUGARU STRAIT.

Shiriya zaki—Fog-signal re-established.

No. 357 (*third publication*).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 881 of 1911), are republished :—

Former Notice.—No. 58 of 1911. (*This office No. 67 of 1911.*)
Position.—Lat 41° 26′ N., long. 141° 27¾′ E.
Remarks.—The characteristics of the fog-signal are as given in the Admiralty List of Lights
Charts affected.—No. 2441, Tsugaru strait
„ 3409, Ishinomaki wan to Tsugaru kaikyo.
„ 452, Yezo island.
„ 2347, Nipon, Kiusiu, Shikoku, &c.
„ 2405, Kuril islands.
Publications—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, No. 1083.
Japan, Korea, &c., 1904, page 693.
Authority.—Tokyo Department of Communications Notice, No. 586 of 1911.

AFRICA—EAST COAST.

Athelet, south anchorage—Existence and non-existence of shoals.

No. 358 (*third publication*).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 888 of 1911), are republished :—

1. Existence of shoal :

Position.—At a distance of 10¾ cables, S. 15° E., from the front leading beacon at Athelet.
Lat. 2° 44¼′ N., long. 46° 18¼′ E.
Depth.—1¾ fathoms
Remarks.—From the position given above the shoal extends for a distance of 2¼ cables, in a south direction, with depths of from 2 to 2¼ fathoms.

2. Non-existence of shoal :

Position.—At a distance of 13¼ cables, S. 7° E., from the front leading beacon at Athelet.
Description.—A shoal, depth 1¾ fathoms.
Variation.—2° W.
Chart affected.—No. 671, Plan of Athelet anchorages.
Publication.—Africa Pilot, Part III, 1905, page 523.
Authority.—Italian chart.

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—New Guinea.

Salwatti island—Existence of shoal and rocks.

No. 359 (*third publication*).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 887 of 1911), are republished:—

(*a*) *Position.*—At a distance of 9 miles, S. 6° W., from Galewo island.
Lat. 1° 32′ S., long. 130° 54′ E.
Depth.—4½ fathoms.
Remarks.—The islands southward of Salwatti island are on a reef, which extends 4 miles to the southward, between the south-east point of Salwatti island and Cape Menonket. A danger line enclosing these islands, but leaving a channel 1½ miles wide between English point and the reef and 1 mile wide between Luga island and the reef, has been inserted on the charts.
(*b*) *Position.*—At a distance of 5 cables, N. 20° E., from the north-east point of 3rd Passage island, Selé strait.
Description.—A drying rock.
(*c*) *Position.*—At a distance of 1$\frac{1}{10}$ miles, N. 54° E., from the north-east point of Kasiem island, Selé strait.
Description.—A pinnacle rock.
Depth.—1¾ fathoms.
Variation.—3° E.
Charts affected.—No. 1416, Plan of Selé strait (*b*), (*c*). Remarks (*a*).
„ 942*b*, Eastern archipelago, eastern portion (*a*).
„ 1263, China sea (*a*).
„ 2759*a*, Australia, northern portion (*a*).
Publication.—Eastern Archipelago, Part I, 1902, pages 506, 508, 509; Revised Supplement, 1909.
Authority.—Hague Notice, No. 1119 of 1911.

NEW ZEALAND—North island.

Three Kings islands—Existence of rocks.

No. 360 (*third publication*).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 888 of 1911), are republished:—

Position.—Great island summit, lat. 34° 8′ S., long. 172° 8′ E.
(*a*) *Position*—At a distance of 1½ cables, S. 55° W., from Crater head, and with Crater head in line with the highest part of North East island.
Depth.—1¼ fathoms.
(*b*) *Position.*—At a distance of one cable, N. 85° E., from the outer of the two rocks off the southern point of Great island.
Depth.—5 feet.
(*c*) *Position.*—At a distance of 2½ cables, East, from the outer of the two rocks off the southern point of Great island.
Depth.—4 feet.
Caution.—The relative positions of the islands are said to be incorrectly charted.
Variation.—14° E.
Charts affected.—No. 1512, Three Kings islands.
„ 2525, Hokianga to Tutukaka.
Publication.—New Zealand Pilot, 1908, page 31.
Authority.—Wellington Notice, No. 59 of 1911.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Samar, west coast.

Katbalogan—Light altered.

No. 361 (*third publication*).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 900 of 1911), are republished:—

Position.—On north side of river.
Lat. 11° 47′ N., long. 124° 52½′ E.
Alteration.—The fixed white light has been replaced by a light having the undermentioned characteristics:—
Character.—A *fixed red* light.
Elevation.—100 feet.
Visibility.—12 miles.
Structure.—Concrete pillar, 24 feet in height, painted white.
Remarks.—The position and arc of visibility are unchanged.

Charts affected.—No. 1622, Katbalogan, Buri and Darajuay anchorages.
„ 2577, Philippine islands, between San Bernardino and Mindoro straits.
Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, No. 646.
Eastern Archipelago, Part I, 1902, page 360; Revised Supplement, 1909.
Authority.—U. S. A. Hyd. Office Notice, No. 1765 of 1911.

BAY OF BENGAL—Burma—Rangoon River.

Chokey Lumps, Eastern Channel.

Depth of water on 7th July 1911.

No. 362 (third publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notice to Mariners (No. 135M of 1911), are republished:—

		Ft.	In.
No. 1 Track	... Red Beacon midway between North Beacon and Board Beacon	14	0
No. 2 do.	... Red Beacon and Board Beacon in one ...	11	0
No. 3 do.	... Red Beacon and two Black Ball Beacon in one	10	0

Authority.—Deputy Conservator of the Port, Rangoon.

BAY OF BENGAL—Burma—Rangoon River—King's Bank channel.

Depth of water on 12th July 1911.

No. 363 (third publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notice to Mariners (No. 136M of 1911), are republished:—

	Upper Bar.	*Lower Bar.*
South Line	11 feet 6 inches ...	10 feet 9 inches.
Central Line	11 feet 6 inches ...	8 feet 8 inches.
North Line	9 feet 9 inches ..	9 feet 3 inches.
Authority	Deputy Conservator of the Port, Rangoon.	

BAY OF BENGAL—Burma—Rangoon River—Hastings Tracks.

Depth of water on 12th July 1911.

No. 364 (third publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notice to Mariners (No. 137M of 1911), are republished:—

			Feet.	Inches.
No. 1 Track	Closed	Marks removed ...	...	...
No. 2 do.	„ ...	Ditto ...	...	...
No. 3 do.	Inward	... Port Commissioners' Flagstaff open to southward of North Dome of Rest House.		
	Outward	... Marks ○○ in line ... Shoal water close to the southward.	9	0
No. 4 do.	Inward	... Port Commissioners' Flagstaff and North Dome of Rest House in line.		
	Outward	... Marks ◇◇ in line ...	9	0
No. 5 do.	Inward	... Port Commissioners' Flagstaff midway between North Dome of Rest House and Time Ball.		
	Outward	... Marks ○○ in line ...	8	0
No. 6 do.	Inward	... Port Commissioners' Flagstaff and Time Ball in line.		
	Outward	... Marks ◇◇ in line ...	7	9

Reduced to "Zero" of King's Point Tide gauge.

Authority ... Deputy Conservator of the Port, Rangoon.

BAY OF BENGAL—Burma, Sandoway river entrance.

Zallataung island—Intended light.

No. 365 (third publication).—

Subject.—On or about the 1st October 1911, a small light (Wigham's patent) will be exhibited from the west end of Zallataung island to mark the anchorage off the mouth of the Sandoway river.
Position.—Lat. 18° 32′ 20″ N., long. 94° 13′ 45″ E.
Character.—Fixed red light (unattended).
Elevation.—40 feet above high water level.
Visibility.—6 miles.
Arc of illumination —130°. From S. 61° E. through East to N. 11° W. (true bearings).
Remarks.—The light will be exhibited till the end of May 1912, and thereafter annually, from the beginning of October to the end of May.
Charts affected.—No. 829, Cocanada to Bassein river.
,, 832, Cheduba strait to Ramree harbour.
,, 822, Cheduba strait to Koronge island.
Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, page 57.
Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1910, page 364.
Authority.—Principal Port Officer, Burma, Notice dated 4th August 1911.

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH—Spencer Gulf.

Wallaroo bay —Light established.

No. 366 (third publication). —The President of the Marine Board, Port Adelaide, has given Notice (No. 13, dated 16th June 1911) that on and after the 24th idem a fixed light will be exhibited from an open iron tower erected on the outer end of the Wallaroo Jetty.

The light will show red from S. 28° E. to S. 62° E., and green from S. 62° E. to S. 76° E., red from S. 76° E. to N. 67° E. (all bearings from seawards).

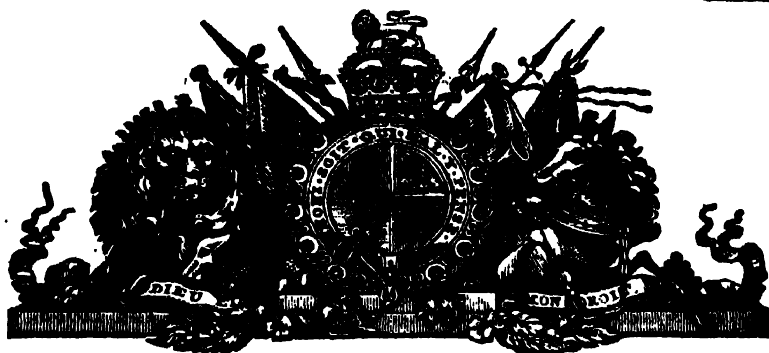
The focal plane of the light will be 30 feet above H.W. springs, and the light will be visible in clear weather at a distance of about seven miles.

The green sector will show the deepest water into Wallaroo Jetty and clear of all dangers.

This affects Admiralty charts Nos. 2389b and 402.
List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, page 225.

C. B. Henley, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Deputy Port Officer of Calcutta.

REGISTERED No. C207.] No. 36 of 1911.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1911.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of five rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta or seven rupees and eight annas if sent by post.*]

CONTENTS.

LIBERALITY OF CERTAIN PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—MUNICIPAL.

The 31st August 1911.

The following letter is published for general information.

H. WHEELER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 1249M., dated Calcutta, the 31st August 1911.

From—The HON'BLE MR. H. WHEELER, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Municipal Department,

To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. $\frac{828J.G.}{II-25}$, dated the 29th July 1911, in which you report that the Hon'ble Rai Kishori La Goswami Bahadur, Babu Rajendra Lal Goswami, Babu Radhika Lal Goswami and Babu Romesh Chandra Goswami, of Serampore, have made a donation of Rs. 40,000 during 1910-11 towards the initial cost of the water-works scheme of the Serampore Municipality.

2. I am to request that you will be so good as to convey to the donors an expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's high appreciation of their liberality and public spirit.

LIBERALITY OF CERTAIN PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—MUNICIPAL.

The 31st August 1911.

The following letter is published for general information.

H. WHEELER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 1250M., dated Calcutta, the 31st August 1911.

From—The HON'BLE MR. H. WHEELER, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Municipal Department,

To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. $\frac{833J.G.}{II-25}$, dated the 10th August 1911, in which you report that Raja Kristodas Law, Maharaj Kumar Hrishikesh Law, Babu Chandi Charan Law and Babu Ambika Charan Law, of Calcutta, have made a donation of Rs. 75,000 during the year 1910-11 towards the initial cost of the water-works scheme of the Hooghly-Chinsurah Municipality.

2. I am to request that you will be so good as to convey to the donors an expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's very high appreciation of their liberality and public spirit.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE INCOME-TAX IN BENGAL DURING THE THREE YEARS ENDING THE 31ST MARCH 1911.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 422S.R.—The 29th August 1911.—The following extracts from the report of the Board of Revenue on the administration of the Income-tax in Bengal during the three years ending 31st March 1911 are published for general information.

H. WHEELER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 3978B., dated Calcutta, the 7th August 1911.

From—W. A. MARR, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L. P., Miscellaneous Revenue Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

Member in charge:
THE HON'BLE MR. D. J. MACPHERSON, C.I.E., I.C.S.

I AM directed to submit the following report on the administration of Income-tax in the Lower Provinces during the triennium ending on 31st March 1911. * * *

* * * * * *

3.

Miscellaneous orders and rulings of importance.

Letter of the Government of India, No. 588Exc., dated the 2nd February 1909.

(ii) It was ruled by the Madras High Court that income-tax documents are not privileged under section 123 of the Evidence Act, 1872, and that they are liable to be produced in Court for inspection.

* * * * * *

Letter of the Government of India, No. 4994Exc., dated the 4th October 1909.

(iv) It was ruled by the Government of India that when a private employer is bound under the terms of a contract or has elected, as a general measure, to pay leave allowances to his employés in England, such allowances, though taxable as income, need not in future be assessed to the Indian income-tax. The taxation or non-taxation of pensions should follow the same rule.

* * * * * *

Letter of the Government of India, No. 1031F., dated the 25th February 1911.

(vi) It was decided by the Government of India that premia paid to an Insurance Company in respect of endowment policies, issued for the benefit of a child under the following terms, viz.: (1) that the sums assessed are payable to the child at a specified age, whether the father be alive or dead; (2) that the premia are to be returned to the contributor (or his heirs) without interest if the child dies before the prescribed age, and (3) that the payment of premia ceases in the event of the previous death of the father, should be held to be "a payment to an Insurance Company in respect of an insurance on the contributor's own life" within the meaning of clause (a) (2) of article 34 of the Civil Account Code.

* * * * * *

(x) A ruling of Government was inserted as note 2 to section II of the Income-tax Manual stating that in the case of factories other than jute and cotton mills the Board will sanction a percentage deduction on account of depreciation as cases arise.

Board's Circular Order No. 2188B., dated the 23rd April 1910.

* * * * * *

Revenue derived from income-tax during the triennium.

7. The receipts, charges and net revenue derived from the collection of income-tax during each of the three years 1908-09, 1909-10 and 1910-11 were as follows :—

Year.	Receipts.	Charges.	Percentage of charges.	Net revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1910-11 ...	53,86,892	1,71,587	3·2	52,15,305
1909-10 ...	55,96,282	1,71,484	3·1	54,24,798
1908-09 ...	56,50,644	1,72,236	3	54,78,408

The decrease in the net revenue during 1910-11 was 3·9 per cent. as compared with 1909-10 and 4·8 per cent. as compared with 1908-09. The average net receipts of the triennium show an increase of Rs. 6,29,812 or 13·3 per cent. as compared with the figures of the preceding triennium. The increase was chiefly the result of the coal boom in the beginning of the period.

Demand on account of income-tax.

8. The number of persons finally assessed and the final demand during each year of the triennium were as follows :—

Year.	Number of persons finally assessed in—			Final demand in—		
	Calcutta.	Other districts.	Total of columns 2 and 3.	Calcutta.	Other districts.	Total of columns 5 and 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1910-11 ...	19,954	28,883	48,837	32,85,542	16,80,820	49,66,362
1909-10 ...	19,619	28,096	47,715	34,45,938	16,89,427	51,35,365
1908-09 ...	19,457	26,860	46,317	35,80,045	16,49,062	52,29,107

The final number of assessees for the year 1910-11 showed an increase of 1,122 and 2,520 persons, or 2·4 and 5·4 per cent., as compared with the figures of 1909-10 and 1908-09, respectively, while the final demand for the year 1910-11 showed a decrease of Rs. 1,69,003, or 3·3 per cent., and of Rs. 2,62,745, or 5·02 per cent., as compared with the figures of these years respectively. The decrease was chiefly due to the loss of revenue amounting to Rs. 1,60,396, Rs. 31,302 and Rs. 16,829 in Calcutta, Manbhum and Burdwan, respectively, during the year 1910-11 owing to general depression in trade, and specially in the coal, jute, lac and mica industries. Taking the average figures for the three years, the final number of assessees and the final demand during the triennium under report show an increase of 3,996 persons and Rs. 6,61,316 or 9·2 and 14·9 per cent., respectively, over the average figures for the previous triennium, a result which is mainly attributed to the prosperity of the coal and jute industries at the commencement of the period.

* * * * * *

9. The following statement compares the number of assessees and the amount of tax collected under Part IV in the grade of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,250 during the triennium under report:—

Number of assessees and the amount of tax collected under Part IV in the grade of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,250.

Year.			Number of assessees under Part IV in the grade of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,250.	Amount of tax collected under Part IV in the grade of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,250.
				Rs.
1910-11	...	...	11,239	2,25,125
1909-10	...	...	10,947	2,19,117
1908-09	...	...	10,511	2,10,808

The number of persons assessed and the amount of tax collected in 1910-11 show an increase of 292 persons or 2·7 per cent. and of Rs. 6,008, or 2·7 per cent., as compared with the figures of 1909-10, and an increase of 728 persons and Rs. 14,317, or 6·9 and 6·8 per cent., respectively, as compared with the figures of 1908-09. The average figures of the triennium under report show an increase of 292 persons, or 2·8 per cent., and of Rs. 6,423, or 3·04 per cent., as compared with those of the preceding triennium. An analysis of the figures shows that there was in 1910-11 an increase both in the number of assessees and in the tax in respect of all incomes up to Rs. 5,000, and a decrease in almost every class above that. The smaller classes of local traders in the interior of the Province have been doing well during the triennium, while the larger interests, specially in Calcutta, have suffered from the depression in coal, jute and piece-goods. The increase observable in the lowest class of all is accordingly not confined to it and does not indicate any undue tendency to bring under assessment those whom Act XI of 1903 was intended to relieve. The greatest possible care is taken before assessing any person who has previously been exempt

10. The following statement shows the proportion of persons assessed to population and to villages in the Province and the incidence of the tax during the triennium under report:—

Incidence of the demand on population.

Year.		Proportion of persons assessed to population.		Proportion of persons assessed to villages.		Number of persons in proportion to each rupee of tax assessed.
		Persons.	Population.	Persons.	Villages.	
1910-11	...	1	1,074	33	100	11
1909-10	...	1	1,059	35	100	10
1908-09	...	1	1,091	34	100	10

The population statistics for 1910-11 are based on the provisional totals of the census of 1911 and those for the previous years on the census figures of 1901. The late census shows an increase both in the population and in the number of villages, and this accounts mainly for the fluctuations observable.

11. The proportion of the tax paid in Calcutta in comparison with that paid in the rest of the Province is exhibited below:—

Rural and the urban incidence of the tax.

Year.			Amount of tax realized in— Calcutta.	Rest of Province.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1910-11	...	...	30,30,254	16,17,831	46,48,085
1909-10	...	...	32,87,964	16,20,269	49,08,233
1908-09	...	...	34,07,561	15,95,864	50,03,365

The number of assessees in each year has already been compared in paragraph 8 above. It will be seen that during the last year under consideration Calcutta contributed 40·9 per cent. of the persons assessed and 65·2 per cent. of the tax realized. In the last year of the preceding triennium the percentages were 42·2 and 66·6 This of course includes a large amount of income accruing in the interior of the Province from businesses which have merely a central office in Calcutta.

* * * * * *

The incidence of the tax in rural areas during the year 1910-11 varied from Re. 1 to every 73 persons in Cuttack to Re. 1 to every four persons in Darjeeling.

Excluding Calcutta, only one person in 1,774 of the population pays income-tax, and the average amount paid by each assessee is Rs. 58, which denotes an average assessable income of Rs. 2,220. In Calcutta (which for income-tax purposes includes the town of Howrah) the proportion is one person in 61, and the average tax paid is Rs. 165, representing an average assessable income of Rs. 6,340.

12. The incidence of the tax according to the different rates of incomes is shown in the following abstract:—

Incidence of the tax according to incomes.

Class.	Rate of income.	Percentage of assessees of each class.	Percentage of collections contributed by each class.
	Rs. Rs.		
I ...	1,000 but less than 1,250	32·6	6·4
II ...	1,250 ditto 1,500	13·0	3·8
III ...	1,500 ditto 1,750	9·2	3·3
IV ...	1,750 ditto 2,000	7·6	3·2
V to XIII ...	2,000 and over ...	37·6	83·3

The proportion of the number of assessees with incomes of less than Rs. 2,000 a year was 62·4 per cent. and that of the amount paid by them 16·7 per cent. In the previous triennium the corresponding figures were 62·1 and 15·6 per cent.

14. * * * * * *

Objections to the demand.

The percentages of objections to assessment for the whole Province were 11·7 in 1910-11, 11·1 in 1909-10 and 11·8 in 1908-09 and an average of 11·4 during the preceding triennium.

* * * * * *

Exemptions and result of revision.

Year.	Number of persons exempted.	Amount of tax remitted.
		Rs.
1910-11 ...	741	74,176
1909-10 ...	689	88,697
1908-09 ...	657	88,105

15. The figures on the margin compare the number of persons exempted on revision and the amount of tax remitted by District officers, Commissioners and the Board during the triennium under report. The percentage of exemptions on the number of persons originally assessed was 1·5 in 1910-11 and 1·4 in each of the two preceding years; that of remissions on the original demand 1·6, 1·7 and 1·7 respectively. In the preceding triennium the corresponding average percentages were 1·4 and 1·5. The percentage of exemptions or remissions did not exceed 5 in any district, except in Hazaribagh, where the percentage of remission was 7·07. The high percentage in that district is ascribed to defective assessment and also to the straitened circumstances of some old assessees.

16. The following statement compares the amount of the tax collected under each part of the Act during the last three years :—

Collections of income-tax.

YEAR.		Part I—Salaries, pensions, annuities and gratuities.	Part II—Profits of companies.	Part III—Interest on securities.	Part IV—Other sources.	TOTAL.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1910-11	...	8,37,101	9,12,728	1,36,058	27,62,198	46,48,085
1909-10	...	8,18,524	11,56,070	1,28,143	28,05,496	49,08,233
1908-09	...	7,91,775	12,03,608	1,26,865	28,81,117	50,03,365

The total collections on account of tax under all parts during the year 1910-11 showed decreases of Rs. 2,60,148 and Rs. 3,55,280, or 5·3 and 7·1 per cent., respectively, as compared with the figures of the preceding two years. The collections under Parts I and III in 1910-11 as compared with 1909-10 show an increase of Rs. 18,577 and Rs. 7,915, or 2·3 and 6·2 per cent., respectively, whilst those under Parts II and IV show a decrease of Rs. 2,43,342 and Rs. 43,298, or 21·05 and 1·5 per cent., respectively. The decrease is chiefly due to the general depression of trade in Calcutta. The transactions in piece-goods were almost at a standstill, and the loss on unsaleable stocks was very great. The jute mills and the jute presses suffered materially owing to the bad state of the jute market. The coal companies also fared very badly.

The gross collections during the year 1910-11, including arrears of tax, penalties, etc., amounted to Rs. 48,93,587, as compared with Rs. 51,36,767 in 1909-10, Rs 51,92,911 in 1908-09, and an average of Rs. 44,78,091 during the preceding triennium.

The percentage of tax collected under each part on the total amount of tax collected during the year 1910-11 was as follows :—

Part I—Salaries	... ...	... 18
„ II—Profits of companies	...	... 19·7
„ III—Interest on securities	...	... 2·9
„ IV—Other sources	... ...	... 59·4

The percentage of collections on the final demand on account of tax only during 1910-11 was 93·6 as compared with 95·6 and 95·97 in the two previous years, and an average of 97·02 per cent. during the preceding triennium. The falling off is mainly due to the large balance uncollected in Calcutta.

The percentage of collections on the final demand on account of tax, penalties, etc., both current and arrear, excluding advance payments and excess collections, was 91·6 as compared with 93·5 and 94·2 in the two previous years.

* * * * * *

Outstanding balance of income-tax.

17. The outstanding balance on account of tax, penalties and costs in each year is shown below:—

YEAR.	BALANCE ON ACCOUNT OF—			
	Tax.	Penalties.	Costs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1910-11 ...	3,97,153	19,065	4,544	4,20,762
1909-10 ...	2,63,990	13,757	3,365	2,81,112
1908-09 ..	2,48,947	12,186	3,699	2,64,832

The sum of Rs. 4,20,762 outstanding at the close of 1910-11 includes Rs. 53,787 for the year 1909-10 and Rs 39,174 for 1908-09. Calcutta alone returns a balance amounting to Rs. 3,41,398, as compared with Rs. 2,01,036 in 1909-10 and Rs. 2,04,758 in 1908-09. Of the total balance of Rs. 4,20,762, Rs. 1,31,066 is reported to be under realization, Rs. 1,97,302 as doubtful and Rs. 92,394 as probably irrecoverable.

Coercive measures.

18. The following statement compares the demand, collection and balance on account of penalties, fines and costs for the last three years:—

YEAR.	DEMAND.		COLLECTION.		BALANCE.	
	Penalties and fines.	Costs.	Penalties and fines.	Costs.	Penalties and fines.	Costs.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1910-11 ...	14,573	6,780	6,038	4,712	8,535	2,068
1909-10 ...	14,403	7,208	5,385	4,878	9,018	2,330
1908-09 ...	14,079	7,054	5,574	4,538	8,505	2,516

* * * * * *

23. The main feature of the triennium is the depression of trade and decline of business in coal, jute and piece-goods which mainly affected Calcutta and resulted in a falling off of revenue in the last year of the period from Rs. 54,78,408 to Rs. 52,15,305. The average result, however, is favourable, the increase of revenue over the last triennium being more than six lakhs. The tax cannot be said to be popular, but the people have become accustomed to it and the administration of the Act has been carried on smoothly. The thanks of the Board are due to Commissioners and to Collectors generally for their satisfactory management of the department.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE STAMP DEPARTMENT FOR THE TRIENNIUM ENDING THE 31ST MARCH 1911.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 418S.R.—The 29th August 1911.—The following extracts from the Report from the Board of Revenue, L. P., on the administration of the Stamp Department for the triennium ending the 31st March 1911, are published for general information.

H. Wheeler,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 4006B., dated Calcutta, the 8th August 1911.

From—W. A. Marr, Esq., i.c.s., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L. P., Miscellaneous Revenue Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

Member in charge:
The Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Macpherson, c.i.e., i.c.s.

I am directed to submit, for the information of Government, the following report on the administration of the Stamp Department during the three years ending the 31st March 1911.

2. *Important changes in the Law and in the Rules issued by the Government and the Board.*—The stamp revenue during the period continued to be realized under the Indian Stamp Act, II of 1899, and the Court-fees Act (VII of 1870). During the period under review the former Act was amended by Act VI of 1910, which enhanced the rates of duty on certain instruments. The Court-fees Act of 1870 was also amended by Act VII of 1910, by which the probate of a will or letters of administration or succession certificate was made chargeable with stamp duty varying from 2 to 3 per cent. according to the amount or value of the property.

* * * * *

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

9. The receipts which in 1907-08, the last year of the preceding triennium, were Rs. 1,51,17,649 rose to Rs. 1,55,99,226 in 1908-09 and Rs. 1,56,17,389 in 1909-10. During the last year of the triennium under review the receipts as reported by the Accountant-General, Bengal, were Rs. 1,53,90,483, but to this figure has to be added a sum of Rs. 4,70,000 representing the fixed assignment from postal stamp receipts on account of income from sale of unified stamps for non-postal purposes. Since the accounts for 1910-11 have not been finally closed, this sum has not been included in the Accountant-General's figures. Adding this sum, the total receipts for 1910-11 come to Rs. 1,58,60,483, or an increase of 1·5 per cent. over the figures for the previous year, so that there has been a progressive increase throughout the triennium. The principal increase is in judicial stamps.

* * * * *

A.—JUDICIAL STAMPS.

11. The sale-proceeds of court-fee stamps (excluding stamps for copies) increased steadily from Rs. 1,00,51,023 in 1908-09 to Rs. 1,03,51,335 in 1909-10, and Rs. 1,05,09,357 in the last year of the triennium, shewing a progressive rise of 2·9 and 4·5 per cent. during the last two years. The increase is mainly attributed to larger resort to civil courts, to the payment of a larger amount of duty in probate and administration cases in Calcutta, and to the gradual development of survey and settlement operations. The

enquiries held by revenue officers under section 19 H (3) of the Court-fees Act, VII of 1870, as amended by Act XI of 1899, have led to more careful valuations by applicants for the grant of probates and letters of administration. The receipts from the sale of stamps for copies increased from Rs. 5,51,112 in 1908-09 to Rs. 5,82,480 in 1909-10 and fell to Rs. 5,76,569 in 1910-11. But the receipts from the sale of plain paper rose steadily from Rs. 1,90,667 in 1908-09 to Rs. 2,05,821 in 1909-10 and Rs. 2,11,281 in the following year. The miscellaneous receipts declined from Rs. 648 in 1908-09 to Rs. 350 in 1909-10 and Rs. 258 in 1910-11. It may be mentioned that while the incidence of income-tax is only 1 anna 5 pies per head of the population of this Province, that of court-fee stamps amounts to 3 annas 5 pies per head.

B.—NON-JUDICIAL STAMPS.

12. The revenue derived from the sale of non-judicial stamps shows during the last year of the triennium a decrease of Rs. 2,43,238 or 5·6 per cent. when compared with 1908-09, but an increase of Rs. 85,438, or 2·1 per cent. when compared with 1909-10. This increase was shared by all classes of stamps except impressed stamps, notarial stamps, stamps for legal practitioners' licenses and "miscellaneous receipts."

13. (*a*) *Impressed Stamps.*—Receipts from the sale of impressed stamps (the most important item among non-judicial stamps) showed a progressive decrease during the past three years. The revenue, which amounted to Rs. 25,49,818 during 1908-09, declined to Rs. 23,99,721 in 1909-10 and to Rs. 22,27,694 in 1910-11. The decrease is principally due to the improvement in agricultural conditions owing to the high prices obtained for produce and the more favourable climatic conditions prevailing during the triennium. In Chota Nagpur the coming into force of the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act (Bengal Act VI of 1908), which has considerably curtailed the power of the raiyat to mortgage or alienate his holding, has tended to reduce the number of instruments relating to land.

14. (*b*) *Hundis or inland bills-of-exchange.*—The revenue derived from the sale of stamps for *hundis* or bills-of-exchange rose steadily during the past three years. The receipts during 1910-11 were Rs. 1,64,978, and show an increase of Rs. 48,760 as compared with those of 1909-10 and of Rs. 50,588 over those of 1908-09. The largest increase occurred in Calcutta and is attributed to the raising of duty payable under Article 13 (*b*) of the amended Act VI of 1910.

15. (*c*) *Impressed labels or special adhesive stamps.*—Receipts from the sale of impressed labels, which are used only in Calcutta, showed in 1910-11 an increase of Rs. 99,308, or 10·2 per cent. as compared with those of 1909-10; but when compared with the receipts of 1908-09, a decrease of Rs. 48,682, or 4·3 per cent. is observed. The increase in 1910-11 is attributed to the growing popularity of this class of stamps with the mercantile community of Calcutta.

16. (*d*) *Foreign Bill Stamps.*—The receipts from these stamps, which are also sold only in Calcutta, amounted to Rs. 1,19,439 during 1910-11 and exceeded those of the preceding two years by Rs. 39,666 and Rs. 50,589, or by 49·7 and 7·4 per cent., respectively.

17. (*e*) *Share-transfer Stamps.*—Sales of these stamps, which are used for the payment of stamp duty on transfers of the shares of public companies and associations, are practically confined to Calcutta. The revenue fell from Rs. 1,14,934 in 1908-09 to Rs. 55,329 in 1909-10, but rose to Rs. 1,19,761 in 1910-11. The decrease in 1909-10 is attributed to the general depression in trade and to decrease in speculation in coal shares, the boom in which augmented the receipts in the preceding triennium. The improvement noticed in 1910-11 is due mainly to the raising of the stamp duty payable under Article 62, Schedule I of the amended Act VI of 1910.

18. (*f*) *Stamps for Legal Practitioners' licenses.*—The amount of revenue realised from the sale of these stamps during 1910-11 was Rs. 1,00,711, which shows a decrease of Rs. 2,290 as compared with the receipts of 1909-10 and an increase of Rs. 1,800 as compared with those of 1908-09.

19. (*g*) *Notarial Stamps.*—These are one-rupee foreign bill stamps over-printed with the word "Notarial" under rule 15 (*d*) of the rules issued with the notification of the Government of India No. 3632 Exc., dated the 29th June 1906. They were sold in 9 out of 33 districts in 1910-11. The sales of the year amounted to Rs. 1,170 in comparison with Rs. 1,642 and Rs. 1,593 during the two previous years.

20. (*h*) *Forms for cheques and receipts.*—Forms for cheques and receipts are impressed with one-anna stamps by the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps in accordance with rule 7 of the rules issued with the notification just cited on receipt of a certificate of payment from a Government Treasury. Cheque forms of different kinds issued by the Accountant-General, Bengal, for the use of incorporated local funds, are also impressed in the office of the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps with one-anna stamps and issued to all treasuries in Bengal. The receipts of the last year of the triennium from this source amounted to Rs. 1,59,533 and exceeded those of 1909-10 and 1908-09 by Rs. 13,023 and Rs. 11,928, or by 9·5 per cent. and 8 per cent., respectively. The largest increase occurred in Calcutta and is attributed to the fact that the *Marwaris* and other Indian traders now generally resort to the practice, hitherto confined to European firms, of embossing their receipts and bazar *chits* with one-anna coloured impressions, as well as to the vigilance of the Calcutta Stamp Department and to the deterrent measures adopted in cases of unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents.

21. (*i*) *Miscellaneous receipts.*—The receipts under this head are mainly composed of realizations under section 35 and sections 32, 37, 40 and 41 of Act II of 1899, adjudication fees and duty on debentures. The increase observable under this head for the past year is chiefly due to heavy stamp duty paid by the Corporation of Calcutta and the Port Trust on debenture loans raised by them and to the raising of the duty from 8 annas to 1 rupee per cent. under the Stamp Act as amended in 1910.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SALE OF STAMPS.

22. The total number of vendors engaged in the sale of judicial and non-judicial stamps during the year 1910-11 was 2,816, showing a decrease, as compared with the previous two years, of 182 and 80 persons, respectively. The decrease is attributed mainly to the abolition of one-anna receipt stamps, the sale of which constituted a profitable source of income, and the discontinuance of discount on postage stamps, which led to the closure of the stalls of vendors who dealt chiefly in such stamps. The Board having commented on the apparently excessive number of vendors in the Midnapore district, an enquiry was made in 1910-11, and the number was reduced by 41.

The expenditure on discount allowed to stamp vendors shows a progressive decline from Rs. 2,08,746 in 1908-09 to Rs. 2,04,543 in 1909-10 and Rs. 2,02,430 in 1910-11. This is due to the decrease in respect of non-judicial stamps which occurred in all the divisions except the Presidency. In respect of judicial stamps and plain paper a progressive increase is, however, observed. The average discount per vendor during the triennium under report was Rs. 70 against Rs. 67 in the preceding period.

There were few complaints of difficulty or inconvenience in procuring stamps, and the sales were on the whole properly conducted by licensed vendors.

* * * * *

PUNITIVE ACTION OF THE COURTS AND REVENUE OFFICERS.

24. The total number of cases in which deficient duty and penalty were levied, dealt with by the civil courts during the last year of the triennium, was 2,560 in comparison with 2,512 in 1909-10 and 2,352 in 1908-09. There was a decrease of Rs. 1,339 in the duty and penalty realized by the civil courts in comparison with the realizations of the preceding

year, and an increase of Rs. 693 in comparison with those of 1908-09. The increase in the number of cases may be attributed to more careful examination of documents by the courts. There was a decrease of 103 in the number of cases decided and of Rs. 6,084 in the duty and penalty realized by revenue officers as compared with the figures of the preceding year, and a decrease of 428 in the number of cases decided and of Rs. 28,087 in the duty and penalty realized in comparison with 1908-09. The decrease is attributed to a better acquaintance on the part of the public with the law and rules.

25. The number of cases instituted [for the infringement of the provisions of the Stamp Act] was 1,640, in which 1,655 persons were brought to trial against 1,996 cases and 1,991 persons in the preceding year, and 2,186 cases and 2,195 persons in the year 1908-09. The fines imposed amounted to Rs. 5,598 against Rs. 6,679 in 1909-10 and Rs. 9,562 in 1908-09. Compared with the last triennium, there has been a marked increase in the number of prosecutions. The annual average for that triennium was 773, while for the present one it is 1,940. The total of the fines imposed has not, however, increased in the same proportion, the average fine for the last triennium being nearly Rs. 7 per person convicted, but during the present triennium only about Rs. 3-8. The latter figure appears to be too low to act as a deterrent. The vast majority of the cases are instituted in Calcutta. The amount paid in rewards in 1910-11 was Rs. 5,056 against Rs. 6,822 and Rs. 8,081 in the two previous years. Outside Calcutta rewards are hardly ever given.

26. In paragraph 35 of the last triennial report it was stated that the increased activity in the prosecution of offences against the Stamp Act resulted in complaints in Calcutta. The Marwari Association, Calcutta, made a representation in 1906 to the Board of Revenue and, after a careful consideration of the points urged by the Association the Board instructed the Collector of Stamp Revenue, Calcutta, to exercise special caution in instituting proceedings in the case of old unstamped documents and laid down certain principles for his guidance. In September 1909 another representation was made by the same Association to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor complaining that the provisions of the Stamp Act were being harshly worked to the detriment of their interests and praying for the amendment of the existing law by fixing a limit of time beyond which action should not be taken in the case of an under-stamped or unstamped document. Full enquiry was made into the allegations of the memorialists, and Government was satisfied that the instructions of the Board had been observed and was unable to accede to the requests made by the association.

WORKING OF SECTION 19 H ADDED TO THE COURT-FEES ACT, VII OF 1870, BY ACT XI OF 1899.

27. The number of cases reported to the Collector fell off gradually, while the amount of deficit duty realized rose from Rs. 38,602 in 1908-09 to Rs. 44,031 in 1909-10, but fell again in 1910-11 by Rs. 22,327, or about 50 per cent. Of the cases reported during 1910-11, 78·7 per cent. were enquired into; the corresponding percentages in the two preceding years were 79·3 and 79·5. The proportion borne by the deficit duty realized to the amount originally paid was 5·7 in 1910-11 and 10·9 and 9·3 in the preceding years.

28. No case of serious under-valuation was discovered during the triennium.

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STATEMENT I.—*Abstract of receipts and charges for the year ending 31st March 1911.*

	Receipts.	Charges.				Net receipts.	Cost of stamps and plain paper supplied from central depôt.
		Discount and establishment for sale of stamps.	Refunds.	Other charges.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Under the Stamp Act	41,19,051	1,04,692	59,030	25,042*	1,88,764	39,30,287	46,937
Under the Court-fees Act	1,12,71,432	99,171	1,14,978	...	2,14,149	1,10,57,283	1,51,721
Total ...	1,53,90,483	2,03,863	1,74,008	25,042	4,02,913	1,49,87,570	1,98,658
Total of the year 1909-10 ...	1,56,17,389†	2,05,403	1,71,622	26,131	4,03,156	1,52,14,238	1,99,774
Total of the year 1908-09 ...	1,55,99,226†	2,09,339	1,65,786	26,798‡	4,01,923‡	1,51,97,303‡	2,25,689

* Includes Rs. 16,513 on account of district establishment, Rs. 5,091 on account of reward to informers in stamp cases, and Rs. 3,438 on account of contingencies.

† Includes Rs. 4,70,000 on account of share of sale-proceeds of unified stamps credited to non-postal revenues.

‡ Revised figures.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT

For the week ending the 4th September 1911.

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at Sadar station.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. This week.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. Previous week.	Character of the weather, and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
1	**Burdwan** ...	1·32	10	10¾	Rainfall at Kalna 1·44, at Katwa 4·54 and at Raniganj 1·31 inches. Weather seasonable. Transplantation continuing. More rain wanted. Condition of standing crops good. No cattle-disease. Stocks of food-grains, fodder and drinking water sufficient. Common rice selling at 9½ seers per rupee at Kalna, at $10\frac{1}{16}$ seers at Katwa and at 11 seers at Asansol.
2	**Birbhum** ...	1·54	11½	12	Rainfall at Rampurhat 1·50 inches. Weather hot. Rainfall sufficient. Transplantation nearly finished. State of standing crops fair. Probable outturn 10 annas. No damage to crops by insects. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 11½ seers a rupee at Rampurhat.
3	**Bankura** ..	2·24	12	12¼	Weather seasonable. Transplantation of winter paddy is complete in most places. Prospects of *bhadoi* crops fair. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Common rice selling at 11 seers a rupee at Vishnupur.
4	**Midnapore** ...	4·06	10½	10¼	Rainfall at Contai 2·33, at Tamluk 2·76 and at Ghatal 4·61 inches. Weather seasonable and cloudy. Transplantation of rice going on, but more rain still wanted. Prospects of autumn rice not good. Prospects of jute reported fair from Contai, Tamluk, Ghatal, Keshpur, Mohanpur and Salboni, that of sugarcane reported fair from Ghatal, Keshpur and Salboni. Cattle-disease reported from Contai and Houria thanas only. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 11 seers a rupee at Contai, at 8 seers at Tamluk and at 10 seers at Ghatal.
5	**Hooghly** ...	1·79	9½	9½	Rainfall at Serampore 1·94 and at Arambagh 1·33 inches. Weather seasonable. More rain wanted. Transplantation of winter paddy still going on. Condition of jute fair. Cutting of jute going on in Serampore and commenced at Arambagh. No cattle-disease. Common rice selling at 10¼ seers per rupee at Serampore and at 11 seers at Arambagh. Fodder and water sufficient.
6	**Howrah** ...	2·16	10	10	Rainfall at Uluberia 2·06 inches. Weather seasonable. Sky cloudy. More rain wanted. Harvesting of jute going on. Prospects of jute average. Stocks of food-grains, fodder and water sufficient.
7	**24-Parganas**	1·56	9½	10	Rainfall at Barasat 1·61, at Barrackpore 1·43, at Basirhat 3·17 and at Diamond Harbour 3·41 inches. More rain still wanted everywhere. Harvesting of *aus* paddy and jute going on. Transplantation of *aman* paddy progressing. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of jute hopeful. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice selling at 9 seers a rupee at Barasat, at 9½ seers at Barrackpore, at 10½ seers at Basirhat and at $9\frac{11}{16}$ seers at Diamond Harbour.

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at Sadar station.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. This week.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. Previous week.	Character of the weather, and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
8	NADIA	2·37	$9\frac{3}{8}$	$10\frac{1}{8}$	Rainfall at Kushtia 0·92, at Ranaghat 0·72, at Chuadanga 1·44 and at Meherpur 1·18 inches. Harvesting of jute and *aus* paddy continuing. Steeping of jute continues at Chuadanga. Prospects of sugarcane and *aman* paddy fair. Stocks of food-grains, fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Common rice selling at 10 seers per rupee at Kushtia and Chuadanga, at $10\frac{3}{4}$ seers at Ranaghat and at $12\frac{5}{16}$ seers at Meherpur.
9	MURSHIDABAD	1·72	$10\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	State of standing crops and prospects fair in all thanas except Raniganj and Saktipur owing to insufficient rain and Doulatabad owing to excessive rain. Outturn of *bhadoi* paddy reported to be $6\frac{1}{4}$ annas in Lalbag and 12 annas in Kandi. Stocks of food-grains reported insufficient in Saktipur and fodder insufficient in Gokarna.
10	JESSORE	2·06	$11\frac{11}{16}$	$11\frac{5}{16}$	Rainfall at Jhenida 1·63, at Magura 3·08, at Narail 0·86 and at Bangaon 1·52 inches. Weather seasonable, showery and rainfall general throughout the district. Prospects of standing crops good. Condition of jute good. Steeping and washing of jute going on. Stocks of food-grains, fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Condition of agricultural stock good.
11	KHULNA	1·67	$10\frac{3}{4}$	11	Weather coludy. Rainfall general. Harvesting of jute and autumn paddy progressing. Transplantation of winter paddy continues. Condition of standing crops good. Prospects fair. Food-stocks, fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Common rice selling at 11 seers a rupee at Bagerhat and at $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers at Satkhira.
12	PATNA ...	1·72	13 / 22*	13 / 22*	Rainfall at Barh 0·47, at Bihar 2·48 and at Dinapore 3·65 inches. Weather hot and cloudy. Harvesting of *bhadoi* crops in progress. Transplantation of paddy going on in places. Condition of agricultural stock good. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Manair, Nawbatpore, Bikram and Paliganj. Common rice selling at $11\frac{3}{8}$ seers a rupee at Barh, at $12\frac{1}{4}$ seers at Bihar and at 12 seers at Dinapore.
13	GAYA ...	2·97	$11\frac{5}{16}$ / $19\frac{7}{16}$*	$12\frac{5}{16}$ / $19\frac{7}{16}$*	Weather hot. Rainfall general. Sugarcane doing well. Transplantation of paddy going on. Standing crops doing well. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Jahanabad.

* The figures indicate the price of maize, in seers, per rupee.

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at Sadar station.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. This week.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. Previous week.	Character of the weather, and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
14	SHAHABAD ...	4·24	13	13	Rainfall general. Weather seasonable. Standing crops doing well. Transplantation of paddy going on briskly in Sasaram and Bhabua subdivisions and almost finished in Buxar subdivision. Outturn of *bhadoi* crops estimated at 66 per cent. No cattle-disease reported. Food-stocks, fodder and water sufficient. Prices generally stationary.
15	SARAN ...	1·66	12 19*	$12\frac{5}{8}$ 17*	Rainfall at Siwan 1·62 and at Gopalganj 0·51 inch. Weather fine. Transplantation of paddy nearly finished. Harvesting of *bhadoi* crops begun at Gopalganj. Standing crops doing well. Prices of staple food-grains stationary. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at $12\frac{5}{8}$ seers per rupee at Siwan and Gopalganj.
16	CHAMPARAN ...	0·41	14 18*	$12\frac{1}{2}$ 18*	Rainfall at Bettiah 1·15 inches. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of *aghani* paddy approaching completion and weeding progressing. General prospects of standing crops good. Outturns of *bhadoi* crops, winter paddy and sugarcane expected to be normal. *Bhadoi* paddy being harvested in some places. Prices gradually falling. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Common rice selling at 11 seers a rupee at Bettiah.
17	MUZAFFARPUR	2·27	12 19*	12 19*	Rainfall at Sitamarhi 0·45 and at Hajipur 1·28 inches. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of paddy nearly completed. Harvesting of *marua* and *makai* in progress. Condition of jute good. Common rice selling at 12 seers a rupee at Hajipur and common rice and *makai* selling at 12 and 21 seers a rupee, respectively, at Sitamarhi. Fodder, water and food-stocks sufficient. Cattle-disease reported in thana Mahua.
18	DARBHANGA ...	0·54	$13\frac{3}{16}$ $18\frac{3}{4}$*	$13\frac{5}{16}$ $19\frac{13}{16}$*	Rainfall at Samastipur 2·61 and at Madhubani 2·56 inches. Weather hot and cloudy. Harvesting of *bhadoi* crops and transplantation of *aghani dhan* in progress. Prospects of standing crops good. Stocks of food-grains, fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Darbhanga police-station. Common rice selling at 11 seers a rupee at Samastipur and at $12\frac{3}{8}$ seers at Madhubani. *Makai* selling at $18\frac{3}{4}$ seers a rupee in Darbhanga bazar.
19	MONGHYR ..	0·36	$13\frac{1}{8}$	$13\frac{1}{8}$	Rainfall at Jamui 0·60 and at Begusarai 0·50 inch. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of paddy almost completed. Sugarcane doing well. Harvesting of *bhadoi* crops going on. Prices of staple food-grains practically stationary. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 12 seers a rupee at Begusarai and at 11 seers at Jamui.

* The figures indicate the price of maize, in seers, per rupee.

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at Sadar station.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. This week.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. Previous week.	Character of the weather, and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
20	BHAGALPUR ...	0·62	11½	11⅜	Rainfall general everywhere. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of winter paddy over. Weeding of paddy in progress. Outturn of maize expected to be 80 per cent. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Shahkund and Sultanganj in Sadar subdivision. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Prospects of jute good.
21	PURNEA ..	0·84	12	12	Rainfall at Kishanganj 0·01 and at Araria 1·55 inches. Weather hot. More rain wanted in parts of the Sadar subdivision for transplantation of paddy. Harvesting of *bhadoi* crops and jute in progress. Steeping and washing of jute and transplantation of *aghani* paddy going on. Prospects of standing crops good. Outturn of *bhadoi* crops estimated at 80 per cent. of the normal. Cases of cattle-disease reported from Katihar and Azimnagar thanas. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 14 seers a rupee at Kishanganj and at 12 seers at Araria.
22	DARJEELING ..	2·82	9 15*	9 ...	Rainfall at Kurseong 5·40 and at Siliguri 6·12 inches. Weather seasonable. Hills—Maize and potatoes being harvested. *Bhadoi* paddy being reaped. Winter rice and *bara marua* growing. Terai—Jute cutting and steeping in progress. *Bhadoi* crops being harvested. Transplantation of winter rice finished. Prospects of jute poor. Prices stationary. Common rice selling at 9 seers a rupee at Kurseong and at 12 seers at Siliguri.
23	SONTHAL PARGANAS.	3·31	13¾ 20*	13¾ 20*	More rain needed at Godda. Transplantation of paddy seedlings almost over. Prospects of paddy favourable. Maize and other *bhadoi* crops fair. Sugarcane doing well. Prospects of jute fair. Prices of staple food-grains normal. Food-stocks, fodder and water sufficient.
24	CUTTACK ...	3·58	10½	10⅛	Rainfall at Jajpur 1·81, at Kendrapara 1·17 and at Banki 1·41 inches. Jute in places being harvested, retted and washed. Transplanting and puddling of *saradh* paddy going on. *Beali* paddy and *mandia* being harvested. Red *arhar*, early cotton, sugarcane, *til*, turmeric and *nawbiri* growing. Agricultural prospects improving owing to the subsidence of floods and fair rainfall. Sporadic cases of cattle-disease reported from Kendrapara. Common rice selling at 13¾ seers a rupee at Jajpur, at 13⅛ seers at Kendrapara, and at 11⅜ seers at Banki.
25	BALASORE ...	4·62	11	12	Rainfall at Bhadrak 5·03 inches. Weather cloudy. Harvesting of *beali* paddy and jute continuing. Puddling, transplanting and weeding of *saradh* paddy in rapid progress. *Til* being harvested. Sugarcane, *bhadoi* crops and vegetables doing well. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Common rice selling at 14 seers a rupee at Bhadrak. Prices rising at Sadar and stationary at Bhadrak.

* The figures indicate the price of maize, in seers, per rupee.

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at Sadar station.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
26	ANGUL ...	3·01	13	15	Rainfall at Phulbani 1·01 inches. Weather cloudy with occasional showers Puddling and transplanting of winter paddy still going on. Weeding of paddy commenced at places. More rain wanted. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from the Khondmals. Common rice selling at 9 seers a rupee in the Khondmals.
27	PURI ...	4·31	10½	10¼	Rainfall at Khurda 2·38 inches. Weather cloudy. Rainfall general. Damage by the recent flood is confined to small areas in Balianta and Kakatpur thanas. Transplantation of paddy, damaged by flood in places is in progress. Weeding of *saradh* paddy going on in several places. Common rice selling at 13½ seers a rupee at Khurda. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported.
28	SAMBALPUR ...	2·07	13½	13¾	Weather cloudy. Rainfall at Bargarh 3·59 inches. Transplantation, thinning and weeding operations in progress. Sowing of *urid*, *til*, *kulthi* and cowpea continuing Condition of sugarcane good. Paddy plants damaged by small insects in the Sadar tahsil. Foot-and-mouth disease reported. Stocks of food-grains and fodder sufficient. Common rice selling at 15½ seers a rupee at Bargarh.
29	HAZARIBAGH...	1·99	11½ 20*	11 20*	Rainfall at Giridih 0·51 inches. Weather cloudy and showery. Harvesting of *gondli*, *marua* and *makai* commenced. Outturn poor. Prospects of winter rice good. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease in two thanas. Common rice selling at 12 seers a rupee at Giridih.
30	RANCHI ...	0·89	12	12	Weather seasonable. Rainfall at Gumla and Khunti heavier than at Sadar. Transplantation of paddy belated this year. Condition good except in Tamar thana. Cattle-disease reported from six villages in Sadar. Fodder and water sufficient.
31	PALAMAU ...	3·87	12 11/16	12 13/16	Rainfall general. Weather occasionally cloudy and hot. Standing crops doing well. Transplantation of paddy nearing completion. Sowings of winter rice estimated at 90 per cent. of the normal. A few cases of cattle-disease in two thanas. Fodder and water sufficient.
32	MANBHUM ...	2·36	12	10	Rainfall at Dhanbaid 2·27 inches. Weather seasonable. State of standing crops good. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Chirkunda thana. Prices of staple food-grains stationary. Common rice selling at 12 seers a rupee at Dhanbaid. Stocks of food-grains adequate.
33	SINGHBHUM ...	2·44	11	11	Weather seasonable. Weeding operations in progress. Harvesting of maize commenced. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 9 and 10½ seers a rupee at Kharsawan and Seraikella, respectively.

* The figures indicate the price of maize, in seers, per rupee.

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at Sadar station.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. This week.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. Previous week.	Character of the weather, and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
34	COOCH BEHAR	1·95	11	11	Weather hot and rainy. Harvesting of *bitri* paddy and transplantation of *haimantik* seedlings and cutting and steeping of jute continuing. Present condition of jute fair. Fodder and water sufficient.
35	FEUDATORY STATES, ORISSA.*	......	......	......	Name of State. — Rainfall in inches. Athgarh ... 0·70 Baramba ... 1·22 Bamra ... 4·83 Baud ... 3 01 Bonai ... 6·80 Daspalla ... 1 29 Dhenkanal ... 0·89 Gangpur ... 5·23 Hindol ... 1·58 Kalahandi ... 3·22 Keonjhar ... 2·05 Khandpara ... 1·28 Mayurbhanj ... 2·23 Narsinghpur ... 1·38 Nayagarh ... 1·44 Nilgiri ... 0·94 Patna ... 2·16 Pal Lahara ... 3·20 Rairakhol ... 4·45 Ranpur ... 0·41 Sonpur ... 2·75 Tigiria ... Scanty rain fell during the week. Weather seasonable. Weeding and transplantation of paddy going on in almost all States. Sowing of *rasi* in progress in Athgarh, Dhenkanal, Kalahandi and Pal Lahara. State of standing crops good. Sugarcane growing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Athmallik, Baramba, Hindol, Kalahandi and Keonjhar. During the week price of common rice risen in five States, fallen in one State and stationary in the remaining States. Price of common rice varies from 8 seers in Bonai and 9 seers in Rairakhol to 16 seers in Baramba, Hindol, and Ranpur and 17 seers in Dhenkanal and Keonjhar.

* The report is for the week ending the 28th August 1911.

GENERAL SUMMARY.—Rain fell in all districts. The fall was moderately heavy in Balasore and the greater part of Darjeeling. It was moderate in parts of Burdwan, Midnapore, the 24-Parganas, Jessore, Patna, Shahabad, the Sonthal Parganas, Cuttack, Angul, Puri and Palamau and light in the rest of the Province. Transplantation of winter rice is in rapid progress in Balasore as a result of the recent good rainfall. It still continues in several districts. More rain is wanted in Burdwan, Midnapore, Hooghly, Howrah, the 24-Parganas, Angul, parts of Purnea and the Sonthal Parganas. Harvesting of *bhadoi* crops is going on. The standing crops are generally doing well. Some damage has been done by floods in parts of Puri. Agricultural prospects are improving in the flooded tracts of Cuttack owing to the subsidence of floods and favourable rainfall. The price of common rice has risen in Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura, the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Murshidabad, Khulna, Gaya, Saran, Balasore, Angul and Sambalpur, and has fallen in Jessore, Champaran, Bhagalpur, Hazaribagh and Manbhum. Cattle-disease is reported from Midnapore, Patna, Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Cuttack, Angul, Sambalpur, Palamau and Manbhum. Fodder is reported to be insufficient in parts of Murshidabad. The supply of water is sufficient throughout the Province.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BENGAL,
Dated Calcutta, the 5th September 1911.

W. B. HEYCOCK,
Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Approximate Return of Traffic on the Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 2nd September 1911, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.		Week ending Saturday, the 2nd September 1911.			Week ending Saturday, the 3rd September 1910.	
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.		Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	368	55,635	785	474	49,847	732
Jute	103	22,285*	362	99	33,560†	562
Firewood . .	56	28,400	437	70	61,000	957
Other articles	577	196,205	2,102	638	212,871	2,180
Total ...	1,104	302,525	3,676‡	1,281	357,278	4,431

* Weight by canal measurement, 28,212½ maunds
† Do. do. 43,162½ do.
‡ Rs. 1,952 were also realised as tollage on empty boat, passenger boat and raft traffic during the week.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th September 1911.

C. H. GROSE,
for *Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

***Abstract statement** showing the approximate volume of traffic and the toilage on canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of July 1911, as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year.*

CANALS.	1911-12.						1910-11.					
	WEIGHT OF CARGO.		RAFTS.		TOLLAGE.		WEIGHT OF CARGO.		RAFTS.		TOLLAGE.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Orissa Canals.	Tons.	Tons.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Rs.	Rs.	Tons.	Tons.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Rs.	Rs.
Taldanda Canal System ...	6,210	25,140	1,366	113,671	1,607	9,571	4,390	13,937	16,915	60,695	1,323	6,994
Kendrapara ditto ...	2,918	8,568	100	48,788	2,171	7,049	2,323	14,289	434	75,610	1,988	8,112
High Level, Range I	1,459	4,773	24	15,387	803	2,888	1,387	3,187	......	9,884	796	1,932
High Level, Range II	534	1,605	1,158	9,396	130	381	291	941	......	13,478	55	241
High Level, Range III	48	344	16,484	17,168	16	83	18	148	2,169	5,152	11	58
Jajpur Canal ...	419	869	3,486	5,716	104	213	309	641	4,680	17,055	105	192
Total Orissa Canals	11,588	41,299	22,618	210,126	4,831	20,185	8,718	33,143	24,198	181,874	4,278	17,529
Midnapore Canal ...	9,688	37,582	1,734	12,663	4,492	16,658	8,515	33,113	1,500	7,684	4,101	16,282
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	10,488	42,723	14	4,994	6,466	28,618	8,516	35,873	......	2,273	5,678	24,454
Sone Canals.												
Patna Canal System ...	1,552	2,777	7,289	483,736	1,441	3,400	1,186	3,916	891	431,033	1,135	4,661
Arrah ditto ...	316	351	28,342	585,443	503	1,595	180	495	2,020	549,910	412	1,750
Buxar ditto ...	462	1,271	29,850	192,300	475	1,221	366	1,047	675	206,325	246	1,133
Total Sone Canals ...	2,330	4,399	65,481	1,261,279	2,419	6,216	1,732	5,458	3,586	1,187,268	1,793	7,544
GRAND TOTAL ...	34,094	126,003	89,847	1,489,062	18,208	71,677	27,481	107,587	29,284	1,379,099	15,750	65,809

CALCUTTA,
The 4th September 1911.

T. BUTLER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing the approximate volume of traffic and the tollage on canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of July 1911 as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	1911-12.						1910-11.					
	Weight of Cargo.		Rafts.		Tollage.		Weight of Cargo.		Rafts.		Tollage.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Tons.	Tons.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Rs	Rs.	Tons.	Tons.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	24,766	109,444	2,251	15,735	14,937	68,935	26,893	102,468	4,490	15,586	18,814	65,518
Tolly's Nala	22,843	83,196	11,950	39,875	7,357	27,074	17,613	73,986	250	3,123	6,027	25,182
Madaripur Bhil Route ...	28,694	40,063	864	2,654	12,538	18,561	23,246	31,698	356	5,515	8,244	12,716
Total ...	76,303	232,703	15,065	58,264	34,832	114,570	67,752	20[illegible],152	5,096	24,224	33,085	103,416
Orissa Coast Canal ...	4,461	20,435	370	11,400	1,788	7,487	4,049	17,471	100	8,820	1,451	5,992
Nadia Rivers ...	16,879	29,802	55,366	84,931	2,317	6,891	24,011	39,185	74,266	83,848	2,793	7,319
Grand Total ...	97,643	282,940	70,801	154,595	38,937	128,948	95,812	264,808	79,462	116,892	37,329	116,727

Calcutta,
The 4th September 1911.

T. Butler,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 19th August 1911 on 787 miles open for all descriptions of traffic and an additional 3 miles for goods traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	61,500	37,500 0 0	286,500 0	54,000 0 0	6,500 0 0	98,000 0 0	16,163	16,504	32,667
Or per mile of railway ...	78·14	47·65	362·66	68·35	8·23	124·23	20·54	20·89	41·43
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	411,000	2,51,500 0 0	1,815,000 0	3,22,500 0 0	36,000 0 0	6,10,000 0 0	103,803	107,720	211,523
Total for 7 weeks ..	472,500	2,89,000 0 0	2,101,500 0	3,76,500 0 0	42,500 0 0	7,08,000 0 0	119,966	124,224	244,190
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	54,457	32,030 0 0	246,183 0	51,673 0 0	5,107 0 0	88,810 0 0	16,158	19,782	35,940
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	69·20	40·70	311·62	65·41	6·46	112·57	20·53	25·04	45·57
Total to corresponding date of previous year	409,352	2,47,906 0 0	1,788,061 0	3,31,527 0 0	32,605 0 0	6,12,128 0 0	109,785	135,905	245,690

Financial Year.—*Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.*

Receipts for week ending 19th August 1911.			Receipts for week ending 19th August 1910			Total receipts from 1st April 1911 to 19th August 1911.			Total receipts from 1st April 1910 to 19th August 1910.			Total increase in 1911.	Total decrease in 1911.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
790	98,000	124·23	790	88,810	112·57	790	20,03,072	.	790	18,20,299	...	1,82,773	...

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 19th August 1911 on 1,953 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	No. of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 1,953 miles open	348,400	1,23,380	846,310	(a) 90,220	23,170	2,36,770	55,254	(b) 39,000	94,254
Or per mile of railway ..	178·39	63·17	433·34	46·20	11·86	121·23	......	....	......
For previous 6½ weeks of half-year	2,531,520	9,26,390	6,135,000	7,24,590	1,46,060	17,97,040	340,922	273,327	614,249
Total for 7½ weeks ..	2,879,920	10,49,770	6,981,310	8,14,810	1,69,230	20,33,810	396,176	312,327	708,503
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 1,895 miles open	332,336	1,15,584	912,392	82,473	17,418	2,15,475	55,628	(c) 43,410	99,038
Per mile of corresponding period of previous year	175·38	61·00	481·47	43·52	9·19	113·71	.	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,607,104	9,32,573	6,747,199	6,88,700	1,35,514	17,56,787	408,278	332,394	740,672
Earnings per Coaching, Goods and Total train-mile, respectively, during the period ...		2·23		2·31	·25	2·51			
Ditto for corresponding period of previous year		2·07		1·90	·18	2·15			

(a) Decreased weight with increased freight due to longer lead local traffic. ; (b) Includes 6,672 miles of ballast trains.
(c) Includes 15,373 miles of ballast trains.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY SYSTEM

(Including Dacca Section).

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 19th August 1911 on 1,507 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Mds. s.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Total traffic for the week ...	490,200	1,09,550 0 0	2,307,000 0	3,84,190 0 0	34,510 0 0	(e)6,18,250 0 0	88,435	(d) 50,528	138,963
Or per mile of railway per week	(a) 326	(a) 133 0 0	1,531 0	255 0 0	(c) 8 0 0	(c) 396 0 0	......	.....	......
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	3,523,780	13,44,970 0 0	11,253,920 0	15,84,330 0 0	2,44,740 0 0	30,74,040 0 0	540,749	313,371	854,120
Total for 7 weeks .	4,014,070	14,44,520 0 0	13,560,920 0	19,68,520 0 0	2,79,250 0 0	36,92,290 0 0	629,184	363,899	993,083
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	463,638	1,78,185 0 0	1,871,163 0	3,00,097 0 0	29,099 0	5,07,381 0 0	79,807	53,564	133,371
Per mile of railway per week for corresponding week of previous year (1,501 miles)	(b) 319	(b) 119 0 0	1,247 0	200 0 0	7 0 0	326 0 0	... .	..	.....
Total to corresponding period of previous year .. .	3,869,909	13,23,707 0 0	11,548,330 0	16,30,503 0 0	2,62,520 0 0	32,16,730 0 0	577,194	331,373	908,567

(a) Excluding 5 miles open only for goods traffic.
(b) Excluding 4 miles open only for goods traffic.
(c) Excluding Steamer earnings, Rs. 22,000.
(d) Includes ballast train-miles, 11,764.
(e) Increase is due to development of traffic in passenger and jute.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ending 19th August 1911 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total
		Rs. a. p.	Mds. s.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Total traffic for the week ...	45,040	11,810 0 0	68,480 0	3,890 0 0	120 0 0	15,820 0 0	5,957	(a) 1,573	7,530
Or per mile of railway per week	524	138 0 0	796 0	45 0 0	1 0 0	184 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	292,200	77,990 0 0	406,650 0	21,920 0 0	840 0 0	1,00,750 0 0	36,498	10,615	47,113
Total for 7 weeks .	337,240	89,800 0 0	475,130 0	25,810 0 0	960 0 0	1,16,570 0 0	42,455	12,188	54,643
Comparison									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	50,533	14,189 0 0	101,661 0	5,390 0 0	133 0 0	19,712 0 0	5,992	1,253	7,245
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	588	165 0 0	1,182 0	63 0 0	1 0 0	229 0 0	.	...	..
Total to corresponding period of previous year ...	347,398	94,305 0 0	503,130 0	26,299 0 0	801 0 0	1,21,405 0 0	42,720	6,420	49,149

(a) Includes ballast train-miles, 500.

COOCH BEHAR RAILWAY—NATIVE SECTION.

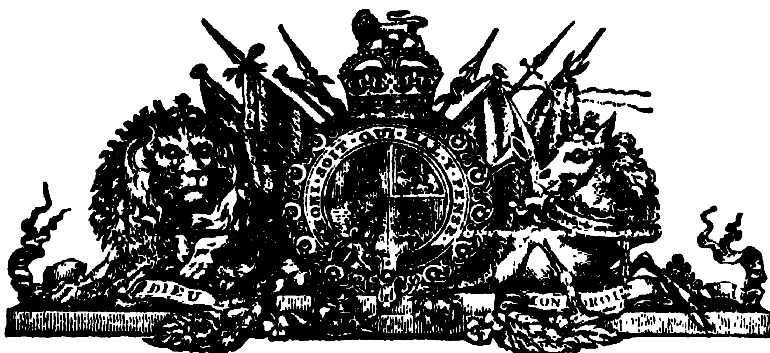
Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ending 19th August 1911 on 33·09 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Mds. s.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Total traffic for the week ...	5,030	1,890 0 0	16,830 0	1,790 0 0	10 0 0	3,690 0 0	782	(a)340	1,122
Or per mile of railway per week	152	57 0 0	509 0	54 0 0	.... .	111 0 0	....	......	.....
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	32,600	11,430 0 0	113,420 0	10,100 0 0	100 0 0	21,720 0 0	4,828	1,935	6,763
Total for 7 weeks	37,630	13,320 0 0	130,250 0	11,980 0 0	110 0 0	25,410 0 0	5,610	2,275	7,885
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	1,193	1,358 0 0	17,724 0	1,855 0 0	14 0 0	3,227 0 0	616	1,274	1,890
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	126	41 0 0	533 0	56 0 0	......	97 0 0	.....	......	....
Total to corresponding period of previous year	23,776	9,375 0 0	111,680 0	10,597 0 0	123 0 0	20,095 0 0	3,612	8,198	1 ,810

(a) Includes ballast train-miles *nil*.

REGISTERED No. C 207.]

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The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1911.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL IN COUNCIL.

No. 4454A.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

GENERAL.—*No. 4218A.—The 31st August 1911.*—Babu Krishnakali Mukharji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Murshidabad, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. C. Hamilton, or until further orders.

Murshidabad.

No. 4378A.—The 1st September 1911.—Mr. B. A. Collins, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Muzaffarpur, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Additional Sessions Judge of Darbhanga and Saran, during the ensuing Civil Court vacation. He is authorised, under section 193 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to receive and dispose of all criminal applications and cases, except applications for revision, under section 435 of the Code, during the absence, on vacation leave, of Messrs A. Mellor and H. F. E. B. Foster.

Muzaffarpur. Darbhanga. Saran.

Mr. Collins is also authorised, under section 9 (4) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to sit at Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga or at Chapra for the disposal of cases arising in any of these districts.

No. 1976A.D.—The 8th September 1911.—Maulvi Muhammad Wahid, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Darbhanga district.

Darbhanga.

No. 2028A.D.—The 8th September 1911.—Mr. B. Foley, Magistrate and Collector, Saran, is appointed to act as Commissioner of the Patna Division, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. Maude, or until further orders.

Saran. Patna Division.

No. 2031A.D.—The 8th September 1911.—Mr. H. D. G. Law, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gopalganj, Saran, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of that district, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. B. Foley, or until further orders.

Saran.

No. 2056A.D.—The 9th September 1911.—Babu Hira Lal Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Darjeeling, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Nadia district.

Darjeeling. Nadia.

No. 2058A.D.—The 9th September 1911.—Babu Dasharathi Datta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nadia, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Darjeeling district.

Nadia. Darjeeling.

No. 2081A.D.—The 9th September 1911.—Mr. H. E. Beal, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted temporarily to the head-quarters station of the Darjeeling district on being relieved of his appointment as Officiating Deputy Commissioner of that district.

Darjeeling. Manbhum.

This cancels so much of the orders of the 14th August 1911 as relates to his appointment to have charge of the Dhanbaid subdivision of the Manbhum district.

No. 2155A.D.—The 11th September 1911.—Mr. F. J. G. Geary, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted temporarily to the head-quarters station of the Darjeeling district.

Darjeeling.

No. 2159A.D.—The 11th September 1911.—Mr. H. E. Beal, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Darjeeling, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Barrackpore subdivision of the 24-Parganas district.

Darjeeling. 24-Parganas.

POLICE.—*No. 2097A.D.—The 9th September 1911.*—Mr. J. E. Lloyd-Williams, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Midnapore, is appointed to act as Superintendent of Police, Sonthal Parganas, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. D. Boylan, or until further orders.

Midnapore. Sonthal Pargs.

No. 2104A.D.—The 9th September 1911.—Mr. P. S. Quarry, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Shahabad, is appointed to hold charge of the office of Superintendent of Police, Jessore, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. R. S. F. Macrae, or until further orders.

Shahabad. Jessore.

No. 2106A.D.—The 9th September 1911.—Mr. T. J. Kelly, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Purnea, is transferred to Shahabad.

Purnea. Shahabad.

No. 2110A.D.—The 9th September 1911.—Mr. C. W. Hodson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, on leave, is posted to the Giridih subdivision of the Hazaribagh district.

Hazaribagh.

No. 2118A.D.—The 11th September 1911.—Mr. T. J. Kelly, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Shahabad, is appointed to act as Superintendent of Police of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. E. Ezechiel, or until further orders.

Shahabad.

No. 2124A.D.—The 11th September 1911.—Mr. J. A. M. J. Goldie, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Howrah, is appointed to act as Superintendent of the Government Railway Police in that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. L. Peters, or until further orders.

Howrah.

EDUCATION.—*No. 1965A.D.—The 7th September 1911.*—Babu Chinta Haran Chakrabatti, Temporary Professor, David Hare Training College, Calcutta, is appointed to be a Professor or Master of Method in that College, and substantively *pro tempore* to class VIII of the Provincial Educational Service, with effect from the 8th April 1911.

Calcutta.

No. 2114A.D.—The 11th September 1911.—Babu Hem Chandra Sen Gupta, M.A., is appointed temporarily to be a Professor of Mathematics in the Presidency College and substantively *pro tempore* to class VIII of the Provincial Educational Service, with effect from the 7th July 1911.

Calcutta.

LEAVE.

GENERAL.—*No. 4089A.—The 21st August 1911.*—Babu Narendra Kumar Ghosh, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is allowed leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 15th September 1911, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, up to the 26th September 1911.

Burdwan.

No. 4210A.—The 31st August 1911.—Mr. R. C. Hamilton, Magistrate and Collector, Murshidabad, is allowed leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th September 1911, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, up to the 26th September 1911.

Murshidabad.

No. 4306A.—The 31st August 1911.—Lala Premnath Kapur, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr, is allowed leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th September 1911, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, up to 26th September 1911.

Monghyr.

No. 2025A.D.—The 8th September 1911.—Mr. W. Maude, Commissioner of the Patna Division, is allowed leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 18th to the 26th September 1911, inclusive.

Patna Division.

No. 2014A.D.—The 9th September 1911.—The officers, named below, have been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India extension of furlough for the periods mentioned opposite their names:—

Mr. A G. Hallifax, I.C.S.	Five months.
„ W. R. Gourlay, I.C.S.	Four weeks.

No. 2079A.D.—The 9th September 1911.—Mr. H. T. S. Forrest, Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling, was on leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for seventeen days, with effect from the 11th August 1911.

Darjeeling.

No. 2084A.D.—The 9th September 1911.—Maulvi Saiyid Tajammul 'Ali, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sambalpur, is allowed leave for twenty-four days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 3rd September 1911.

Sambalpur.

No. 2129A.D.—The 11th September 1911.—Babu Manomohan Chakrabatti, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, is allowed leave for twenty-nine days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 10th June 1911.

Howrah.

POLICE.—*No. 1955A.D.—The 6th September 1911.*—Mr. G. W. S. Cox, Superintendent of Police, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for six months.

No. 2095A.D.—The 9th September 1911.—Mr. J. D. Boylan, Superintendent of Police, Sonthal Parganas, is allowed leave for one month, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 12th September 1911, or any subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Sonthal Parganas.

No. 2119A.D.—The 11th September 1911.—Mr. C. E. Ezechiel, Superintendent of Police, Shahabad, is allowed leave for fourteen days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 13th September 1911.

Shahabad.

No. 2123A.D.—The 11th September 1911.—Mr. F. L. Peters, Superintendent of the Government Railway Police, Howrah, is allowed leave for seventeen days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th September 1911.

Howrah.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—*No. 4035A.—The 16th August 1911.*—The Rev. C. G. Stokoe, Chaplain, St. Thomas' Church, Calcutta, is allowed leave for five weeks, under article 592 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 20th September 1911, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Calcutta.

POWERS.

No. 1995A.D.—The 8th September 1911.—Babu Nagendra Nath Mitra, Deputy Collector, Hazaribagh, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act I of 1894 in that district.

Hazaribagh.

No. 2126A.D.—The 11th September 1911.—Babu Arun Nath Chakrabatti, Deputy Collector, Manbhum, is vested with the powers of a Collector, under Act I of 1894, in that district.

Manbhum.

C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2623L.A.—The 9th September 1911.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 48 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Act I of 1894), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to withdraw from the acquisition of the land required for raising the bank at mile 58 of the Hooghly-Katwa Railway, in the district of Burdwan, in respect of which a Declaration No. 1484L.A., dated the 28th March 1911, was published at pages 458-459, Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 29th idem.

Burdwan

No. 1339T.R.—The 11th September 1911.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 101 (2) (*c*) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to order that a survey shall be made and a record-of-rights prepared in respect of all lands comprised within the external boundaries of the Government Estate Kalna Island char, bearing No. 6433 on the revenue roll of the district of Jessore.

Jessore.

The particulars to be recorded in the survey and record-of-rights shall be the following :—

(*a*) the name of each tenant or occupant ;
(*b*) the class to which each tenant belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, raiyat holding at fixed rates, settled raiyat, occupancy raiyat, non-occupancy raiyat or under-raiyat, and, if he is a tenure-holder, whether he is a permanent tenure-holder or not, and whether his rent is liable to enhancement during the continuance of his tenure ;
(*c*) the situation and quantity, and one or more of the boundaries of the land held by each tenant or occupier;
(*d*) the name of each tenant's landlord;
(*e*) the rent payable at the time the record-of-rights is being prepared ;
(*f*) the mode in which that rent has been fixed, whether by contract, by order of a Court or otherwise ;
(*g*) if the rent is a gradually increasing rent, the time at which, and the steps by which, it increases;
(*h*) the rights and obligations of each tenant and landlord in respect of—
  (*i*) the use by tenants of water for agricultural purposes, whether obtained from a river, *jhil*, tank or well or any other source of supply, and
  (*ii*) the repair and maintenance of appliances for securing a supply of water for the cultivation of the land held by each tenant, whether or not such appliances be situated within the boundaries of such land;
(*i*) the special conditions and incidents, if any, of the tenancy ;
(*j*) any right of way or other easement attaching to the land for which a record-of-rights is being prepared;
(*k*) if the land is claimed to be held rent-free, whether or not rent is actually paid, and, if not paid, whether or not the occupant is entitled to hold the land without payment of rent, and, if so entitled, under what authority.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2812L.A.—The 6th September 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for proposed road between Beehoo Lal's and Kamardanga road on Kankurgachi Chord line, in the village of Kamardanga, pargana Dihi Panchannagram, zilla 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose two pieces of land together measuring, more or less, 7 cottahs, 13 chitaks and 15 square feet of standard measurement, bounded on the—

24-Parganas.

PLOT No. 1.

North and West—By the remaining land of Rajendra Lal and Raju Lal,
South—By the Eastern Bengal State Railway land and Beehu Lal Road.
East—By the Eastern Bengal State Railway land,

PLOT No. 2.

North—By the remaining land of Rajendra Lal and Raju Lal,
East—By Kamardanga road,
South and West—By the Eastern Bengal State Railway land,

are required within the aforesaid village of Kamardanga.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it many concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Executive Engineer, Calcutta district.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2813L.A.—The 6th September 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for proposed rest shed at Chota Bhabsa on the Triheni Canal, in the village of Kerai, pargana Majhowa, zilla Champaran, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 2 bighas, 17 cottahs and 8 chitaks of standard measurement, equivalent to 0·95 of an acre, bounded on the—

Champaran.

North—By the canal,
East—By the waste land of Bettiah Raj and old Chota Bhabsa Nadi,
South—By the waste lands of Bettiah Raj and Ramphal Kazi, of Berai,
West—By the cultivated land of Ramphal Kazi, of Berai,

is required within the aforesaid village of Kerai,

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Executive Engineer, Champaran Division, at Ramnagar.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 1332T.R.—The 9th September 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that a building is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for Sub-Registry Office of Rajmahal, in the village of Malkosba, pargana Kankjole, zilla Sonthal Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a building together with a cook-shed, a latrine, a godown and compound walls, 212 feet in length, situated on a piece of Government land measuring, more or less, 1 bigha, 4 cottahs and 14 chitaks of standard measurement, bounded on the—

Sonthal Parganas.

North—By plot No. 486 of Ker Company,
East—By plot No. 432, anabadi land of Mr. Hensy,
South—By plot No. 490, Railway anabadi land,
West—By road,

is required within the aforesaid village of Malkosba.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the building may be inspected in the office of the Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2816L.A.—The 9th September 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the East Indian Railway Company, for a Tram line at Gajhandi, in the villlage of Gajhandi, pargana Gumoh, zilla Hazaribagh, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 4 bighas, 18 cottahs and 9 chitaks of standard measurement, equivalent to 1·63 acres, bounded on the—

Hazaribagh.

North and South—By the land of East Indian Railway Company,

East and West—By the village land of Gajhandi.

is required within the aforesaid village of Gajhandi.

Mines of coal, iron-stone, slate or other minerals lying under the land, or any particular portion of the land, exept only such parts of the mines and minerals as it may be necessary to dig or carry away, or use in the construction of the work for the purpose of which the land is being acquired, are not needed.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and section 8, clause (1), Act XVIII of 1885, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the District Engineer, East Indian Railway, Gaya.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2817L.A.—The 9th September 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a ganghut of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, in the village of Alipur, pargana Badore, zilla Purnea, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 6 cottahs and 11 chitaks of standard measurement, bounded on the—

Purnea.

North, West and South—By revenue-free land of Maulvi Manir-uddin Saheb,

East—By Eastern Bengal State Railway A class land,

is required within the aforesaid village of Alipur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Purnea.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2818L.A.—The 9th September 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz, for the construction of a retired line of embankment in miles 17th and 18th in the Chetua Circuit Embankment No. 22, in the village of Mahisghata, pargana Khariji Mandal Ghat, zilla Midnapore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 19 bighas and 8 cottahs of standard measurement, equivalent to 6·33 acres, bounded on the—

Midnapore.

North—By Chetua Circuit embankment,

East—By Gossain Ghorui's lands taken up for embankment,

South—By khal and old embankment,

West—By jotes of Mahesh Bera, Denoo Maity, Haru Maity, Nilu Ghorui, Poran Adhikary and Fakir Mir,

is required within the aforesaid village of Mahisghata.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Subdivisional Officer, Ghatal.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2819L.A.—The 9th September 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the District Board of Hooghly for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of a feeder road from Prosadpore Railway Station to Autpore-Sitapore Road, in the village of Prosadpore, pargana Baligori, zilla Hooghly, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 3 bighas, 8 cottahs and 4 chitaks of standard measurement, equivalent to 1·045 acres nearly, bounded on the—

Hooghly.

North—By the lands of Akkori Duley, Kali Kristo Karmakar, Radhika Churn Shit, Sitaram Karmakar, Preo Nath Nandy, Beni Madhab Nandy, khas drain, Ismail Sheik, Ibrahim Sheik, Abdul Mallik, Bene Madhab Nandy and Sashi Shaw,

East—By the Autpore-Sitapore Road,

South—By the lands of Ramanath and Kartik Pal, Bejoy Chandra Sen, Radhika Churn Shit, Beni Madhab Nandy, khas drain, Ibrahim Sheik, Sashi Shaw, Beni Madhab Nandy and lands of the Howrah-Amta Light Railway Company,

West—By the lands of said Railway,

is required within the aforesaid village of Prosadpore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Hooghly.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2820L.A.—The 9th September 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Howrah Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for a Night Soil Depôt in the village of Bajeh Shibpur, pargana Boro, zilla Howrah, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 10 cottahs of standard measurement, bounded on the—

Howrah.

North and West—By Apcar bustee road,

South—By Seal's open land and the existing latrine of Messrs. Apcar & Co.,

East—By Seal's open land,

is required within the aforesaid village of Bajeh Shibpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Officer, Howrah.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2821L.A.—The 9th September 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the East Indian Railway Company for a public purpose, viz., for collecting morum in the village of Kutmu, tahsil Palamau, zilla Palamau, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 4 bighas, 3 cottahs and 7·84 chitaks of standard measurement, equivalent to 1·38 acres, bounded on the—

Palamau.

North, East and South—By the village land of Kutmu,

West—By the land of East Indian Railway Company,

is required within the aforesaid village of Kutmu.

Mines of coal, iron-stone, slate or other minerals lying under the land or any particular portion of the land, except only such parts of the mines and minerals as it may be necessary to dig or carry away, or use in the construction of the work for the purpose of which the land is being acquired, are not needed.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and section 3, clause (1), Act XVIII of 1885, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the East Indian Railway District Engineer at Gaya.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2822L.A.—The 9th September 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a retired line from 56th to 58¼th mile, Saran Embankment, Gandak Division, in the villages of Narwar, Khoombharipur, Parsouni, Korar Ghamari, Mathia Ghamari, Ghamari, Baikunthpur and Banawra, pargana Marhal, zilla Saran, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 157 bighas of standard measurement, equivalent to 51·91 acres,—

Saran.

General direction.

Bandh will pass east to west,

is required within the aforesaid villages of Narwar, Khoombharipur, Parsouni, Korar Ghamari, Mathia Ghamari, Ghamari, Baikunthpur and Banawra.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Deputy Collector, Saran.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2824L.A.—The 11th September 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for Usti Nainan Channel in connection with the Magrahat Drainage scheme, in the village of Hizalhat, pargana Mooragacha, zilla 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 7 bighas and 4 cottahs of standard measurement, bounded on the—

24-Parganas.

North—By the remaining land occupied by Pyad Molla, Abdur Rahaman Khan, Chowdhury Molla, Bihari Khatta and Hakimaddi Naskar and others and the village land of Hizalhat,

East—By the land temporarily occupied by the Public Works Department,

South and West—By the Government land acquired for the Usti Nainan Main Outfall Channel,

is required within the aforesaid village of Hizalhat.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 825L.A.—The 11th September 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a gang hut of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, in the village of Lukhpura, pargana Tappaluckpura, zilla Purnea, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 bigha, 2 cottahs and 13·88 chitaks of standard measurement, bounded on the—

Purnea.

North and South—By lakhiraj land of Mr. A. J. Shillingford,

East—By Eastern Bengal State Railway "A" class land,

West—By *mal* land of Mr. A. J. Shillingford,

is required within the aforesaid village of Lukhpura.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Purnea.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2826L.A.—The 11th September 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the East Indian Railway Company for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of a siding and wharf for distillery at Mankatha, in the village of Mankatha, pargana Salemabad, zilla Monghyr, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 3 bighas, 14 cottahs and 8 dhoors of standard measurement, or equivalent to 1·23 acres, bounded on the—

Monghyr.

North—By Chamru Sahu's jote land,
East—By Bhoju Gope's jote land,
South—By public road to Lakhiserai,
West—By Railway road,

is required within the aforesaid village of Mankatha.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Monghyr.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2827L.A.—The 11th September 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the Masan Spur M. N. on the Tribeni Canal, in the village of Kundia, pargana Majhowa, zilla Champaran, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 bigha 15 cottahs and 11 chitaks of standard measurement, equivalent to 0·59 of an acre, bounded on the—

Champaran.

North—By the Masan River,
East—By Lal Mohan Ray's cultivated land and Kundia nala,
South—By the Government permanent canal land,
West—By the *parti* land of Lal Mohan Ray,

is required within the aforesaid village of Kundia.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Executive Engineer, Champaran Division, at Ramnagar.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2828L.A.—The 11th September 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the East Indian Railway Company, for a public purpose, viz., for additions and alterations to the station-yard and proposed level-crossing drain at Barabuni, in the village of Barabuni, pargana Kantha Nagar, zilla Burdwan, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 2 bighas, 11 cottahs and 15·71 chitaks of standard measurement, bounded on the—

Burdwan.

North—By cultivated land of Hingoo Mandal,
East—By a cart road to Domohani Ghati,
South—By the East Indian Railway Company's land,
West—By dry cultivation of Rakhal Ghosh and Abdul Saik h,

is required within the aforesaid village of Barabuni.

Mines of coal, iron-stone, slate or other minerals lying under the land, or any particular portion of the land, except only such parts of the mines and minerals as it may be necessary to dig, or carry away, or use, in the construction of the work for the purpose of which the land is being acquired are not needed.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and section 3, clause (*1*), Act XVIII of 1885, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the special Land Acquisition Deputy Collector, Burdwan, and also in that of the District Engineer, East Indian Railway, Asansol.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2829L.A.—The 11th September 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the Khunti Nala diversion and Khunti Nala crossing on Tribeni Canal, in the villages of Phulwaria and Bansgawan, pargana Majhowa, zilla Champaran, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 5·73 acres, bounded on the—

Champaran.

North—By the Public Works Department demarcation trenches,
East—By the ditto (old bed of the Massan),
South—By the Government canal land,
West—By the cultivated land of Ramnandan Chanau and Nanhak Bind,

is required within the aforesaid villages of Phulwaria and Bansgawan.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Executive Engineer, Champaran Division, at Ramnagar.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2830L.A.—The 11th September 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a gang hut in mile 2 of the Bhagalpur ghât extension of the Tirhut State Railway, in the village of Basdeopur *urf* Jhandapur, pargana Chhai, zilla Bhagalpur, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 13 cottahs and 5 chitaks of standard measurement, equivalent to 0·22 of an acre, bounded on the—

Bhagalpur.

North—By the *jote* lands of Karu Chowdhury and Asarfi Jha,
East—By the *jote* lands of Karu Sanghai and Murat Sanghai,
South—By the *jote* lands of Murat Sanghai and Chamru Gope,
West—By the *jote* lands of Rit Lal Sanghai and land already acquired by the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company,

is required within the aforesaid village of Basdeopur *urf* Jhandapur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Resident Engineer, Mansi Division.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2831L.A.—The 11th September 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Gaya District Board for a public purpose, viz., for stone and surkhi quarries at Manjhway Hill, in the village of Manjhway, pargana Narhat, zilla Gaya, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose pieces of land altogether measuring, more or less, 20 bighas 12 cottahs and 0·8 chitak of standard measurement, bounded on the—

Gaya.

PLOT NOS. 1, 2, AND 3.

North—By the hill of village Manjhway,
East—By the waste land of ditto,
South—By the Gaya-Nawada Road,
West—By the hill and waste land of village Manjhway.

PLOT NO. 4.

North—By the hill of village Manjhway,
East, South and West—By waste land of village Manjhway,

are required within the aforesaid village of Manjhway.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the District Engineer, Gaya.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2832L.A.—The 11th September 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the Calcutta Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for a Railway siding in the town of Calcutta, district 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose pieces of land appertaining to Nos. 199-4, Upper Chitpore Road, and 76-1, Bagbazar Street, measuring, more or less, 13 cottahs, 15 chitaks and 25 square feet, bounded on the—

24-Parganas. Calcutta.

PLOT A.

North—Partly by the remaining portion of premises No. 199-4, Upper Chitpore Road, and partly by a common passage,
East—By the remaining portion of premises No. 199-4, Upper Chitpore Road,
South and West—By Corporation land,

PLOT B.

North and East—By the remaining portion of premises No. 76-1, Bagbazar Street,
South—By Bagbazar Street,
West—By a common passage,

are required within the aforesaid town of Calcutta.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected at the office of the Corporation.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ERRATA.

No. 2811L.A.—The 6th September 1911.—In the Declaration No. 721L.A., dated the 11th February 1911, under section 6, Act I of 1894, published at page 164, Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 15th February 1911, for the words "in the villages of Sarfarajganj and Bahadurpur, pargana Kankjole, zilla Sonthal Parganas," in the fourth and in the fifth lines of the said declaration *read* "in the villages of Sarfarajganj and Kanthalbari in parganas Kankjole and Bahadurpur, respectively, zilla Sonthal Parganas."

Sonthal Parganas.

No. 2833L.A.—The 12th September 1911.—In the first line of Declaration No. 2771L.A., dated the 28th July 1911, published at page 1218, part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 30th August 1911, regarding the acquisition of land for a ganghut of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, in the village of Surjapur, pargana Surjapur, zilla Purnea, *for* "28th July 1911" *read* "28th August 1911."

Purnea.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

REGISTRATIONS.

No. 3786.—The 11th September 1911.—Maulvi Nurul Husain, Sub-Registrar of Kaliaganj, in the district of Purnea, is granted leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for one month, with effect from the 9th October 1911. He is also permitted to prefix the Durga Puja holidays to his leave.

Purnea.

No. 3788.—The 11th September 1911.—Babu Amulya Kumar Gupta, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Paikgacha, in the district of Khulna, is granted leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for sixty days, with effect from the 9th October 1911. He is also permitted to prefix the Durga Puja holidays to his leave.

Khulna.

No. 3790.—The 11th September 1911.—The late Babu Banwari Lal Bose, Sub-Registrar of Gadkhali, in the district of Jessore, was granted leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for fifteen days, with effect from the 24th July 1911.

Jessore.

No. 3792.—The 11th September 1911.—Babu Panchanan Adhikari, Clerk of the Joint Sub-Registrar at Jessore, is appointed temporarily to act as Sub-Registrar of Gadkhali, in the district of Jessore, with effect from the 1st August 1911, until further orders.

Jessore.

No. 3794.—The 11th September 1911.—Maulvi Saiyid Zaki Reza, Sub-Registrar of Lalbagh, in the district of Murshidabad, is granted leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for one month, with effect from the 9th October 1911. He is also permitted to prefix the Durga Puja holidays to his leave.

Murshidabad.

No. 3796.—The 11th September 1911.—Maulvi Mihir Ali Malik, Sub-Registrar of Harinakundu, in the district of Jessore, is granted leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for two months, with effect from the 16th October 1911, or from any subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Jessore.

No. 3798.—The 12th September 1911.—Babu Nripendra Nath Mustafi, B.A., is appointed to be a Probationer in the Registration Department, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the Hooghly district.

Hooghly.

No. 3800.—The 12th September 1911—Maulvi Saiyid Abdun Nayeem, Sub-Registrar, grade IV, Monghyr, is appointed temporarily to be Sub-Registrar of Jamalpur Gogri, in the same district, with effect from the 9th August 1911, until further orders.

Monghyr.

No. 3803—The 12th September 1911.—Babu Bimala Prasanna Gupta, Joint Sub-Registrar of Khulna, is appointed temporarily to act as District Sub-Registrar of Khulna, with effect from the 7th August 1911, during the absence, on leave, of the permanent incumbent, or until further orders.

Khulna.

No. 3805.—The 12th September 1911.—Babu Bhababhuti Mukharji, fifth grade Sub-Registrar, Alipore, in the district of the 24-Parganas, is appointed temporarily to act as Joint Sub-Registrar of Khulna, with effect from the 21st August 1911, during the absence, on deputation, of the permanent incumbent, or until further orders.

24-Parganas. Khulna.

No. 3807.—The 12th September 1911.—Babu Ananda Gopal Mukharji, District Sub-Registrar of Nadia, is granted leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for one month, with effect from the 8th August 1911.

Nadia.

No. 3809.—The 12th September 1911.—Maulvi Masud-ul-Haq, Sub-Registrar of Kushtia, in the district of Nadia, is appointed temporarily to act as District Sub-Registrar of Nadia, with effect from the 8th August 1911, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Ananda Gopal Mukharji

Nadia.

No. 3811.—The 12th September 1911.—Babu Bibhuti Bhushan Chakravarti, Sub-Registrar, grade IV, Nadia, is appointed temporarily to act as Sub-Registrar of Kushtia, in the same district, with effect from the afternoon of the 7th August 1911, during the absence, on deputation, of Maulvi Masud-ul-Haq.

Nadia.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 215T.-S.R.—The 11th September 1911.—Babu Ramesh Chandra Sen, Deputy Collector, now employed as Examiner of Marwari Accounts in the office of the Collector of Income-tax, Calcutta, is appointed temporarily to be Deputy Collector of Income-tax in the district of Calcutta, in so much of the district of the 24-Parganas as is under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and in so much of the district of Hooghly as is comprised within the limits of the Municipality of Howrah, *vice* Babu Atul Chandra Kar, and is vested with the powers of a Collector under section 40 of the Income-tax Act, II of 1886.

Calcutta.

No. 216T.-S.R.—The 11th September 1911.—Babu Satish Chandra Ray, Special Excise Deputy Collector, Manbhum, is appointed temporarily to be Examiner of Marwari Accounts in the office of the Collector of Income-tax, Calcutta, *vice* Babu Ramesh Chandra Sen.

Manbhum. Calcutta.

H. WHEELER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1866Medl.—The 31st August 1911.—Captain H. B. Steen, I.M.S., Officiating First Resident Surgeon, Presidency General Hospital, is appointed to act in addition to his own duties as Surgeon Superintendent of that Hospital, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Pilgrim, I.M.S.

Calcutta.

No. 787T.—Med.—The 7th September 1911—Second class Military Assistant Surgeon H. L. O. Fleming, Apothecary, Presidency General Hospital, is allowed privilege leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 5th September to the 15th October 1911 (both days inclusive).

Calcutta.

No. 789T.—Med.—The 7th September 1911.—Third class Military Assistant Surgeon B. H. Simmons, on general duty at the Presidency General Hospital, is appointed to act as Apothecary at that hospital, during the absence, on privilege leave, of second class Military Assistant Surgeon H. L. O. Fleming, or until further orders.

Calcutta.

No. 800T.—Med.—The 9th September 1911.—Major A. F. Stevens, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Hazaribagh, is appointed, with effect from the 11th August 1911, to officiate as a Civil Surgeon of the first class during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Clarkson, I.M.S., or until further orders.

Hazaribagh.

H. WHEELER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 797T.—Medl.—The 9th September 1911.—On being relieved of his duties as Officiating Civil Surgeon of the 24-Parganas and Medical Inspector of Emigrants (Colonial Emigration), Captain H. Emslie-Smith, I.M.S., Officiating Resident Surgeon, Eden Hospital, Calcutta, is allowed privilege leave combined with furlough for two years, viz., privilege leave for three months under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, and furlough for the remaining period under article 308 (*b*) of the Regulations.

24-Parganas.

H. WHEELER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 4455A.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

No. 2002 A.D.—The 8th September 1911.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to confer upon Babu Kedar Nath the powers of a Magistrate of the third class in the district of Patna for a period of three years from the date of this notification,

Patna.

(*b*) to direct him to sit as a member of the Khagoul Bench in the said district, and
(*c*) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

No. 2008A.D.—The 8th September 1911.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to confer upon each of the gentlemen, named below, the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, in the district of the 24-Parganas, for a period of three years from the date of this notification, in respect to such cases as may be made over to him within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Sealdah Police Court;

24-Parganas.

(*b*) to direct that he shall, in addition to sitting singly, sit as a member of the Sealdah Bench in the said district, and
(*c*) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language:—

Maulvi Badr-ud-din Haidar Khan Bahadur.
Babu Rasik Lal Ray.

Maulvi Badr-ud-din Haidar Khan Bahadur is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

No. 2010A.D.—The 8th September 1911.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased—

24-Parganas.

(a) to confer upon each of the gentlemen, named below, the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of the 24 Parganas, for a period of three years from the date of this notification,

(b) to direct him to sit as a member of the Sealdah Bench in the said district, and

(c) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language:—

Babu Upendra Chandra Banarji.

Pandit Nakuleswar Bidyabhushan Bhattacharji.

No. 1998 A.D.—The 9th September 1911.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased—

24-Parganas.

(a) to confer upon Babu Karunamay Chatarji the powers of a Magistrate of the third class in the district of the 24-Parganas, for a period of three years from the date of this notification,

(b) to direct him to sit as a member of the Titagarh Bench in the said district, and

(c) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

No. 2006A.D.—The 9th September 1911.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased—

Nadia.

(a) to confer upon Babu Gunendra Nath Pal Chaudhuri the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Nadia, for a period of three years from the date of this notification, and

(b) to direct him to sit as a member of the Ranaghat Bench in the said district.

POWERS.

Sonthal Parganas.

No. 1991A.D.—The 8th September 1911.—Mr. E. A. Guest, Deputy Magistrate, Deoghur, Sonthal Parganas, is vested with powers under section 435 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Hazaribagh.

No. 1993A.D.—The 9th September 1911.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub section (1) of section 565 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to empower Babu Charu Chandra Chatarji, a Magistrate of the first class, in the district of Hazaribagh, to order at the time of passing sentence of imprisonment on any person referred to in that sub-section, that the residence or change of residence of such person after release shall be notified as provided by the rules made under sub-section (3) of the section.

He is also vested with powers under section 133 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Nadia.

No. 2004A.D.—The 9th September 1911.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon Babu Purna Chandra De Chaudhuri, an Honorary Magistrate of the Ranaghat Bench, the powers of a Magistrate of the second class, in the district of Nadia, for a period of three years from the date of this notification, in respect to such cases as may be made over to him within the limits of the Ranaghat subdivision of the said district.

Sonthal Parganas.

No. 2012A.D.—The 9th September 1911.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon Babu Pratapendra Chandra Pande, an Honorary Magistrate at Pakaur, the powers of a Magistrate of the second class, in the district of the Sonthal Parganas, for the period during which he has been directed to sit as an Honorary Magistrate, in respect to such cases as may be made over to him, within the limits of the Pakaur subdivision of the said district.

24-Parganas.

No. 2086A.D.—The 9th September 1911.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to invest the Panihati Bench, in the district of the 24-Parganas, with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

The Panihati Bench is also vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in sub-sections (a), (c) and (d) of section 261 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 2811J.—The 9th September 1911.—Babu Jogendra Nath Chakrabarti, Small Cause Court Judge, Howrah, Hooghly and Serampore, in the district of Hooghly, is appointed to be a Subordinate Judge of the district of the 24-Parganas.

Hooghly.
24-Parganas.

No. 2814J.—The 9th September 1911.—Babu Durga Das Basu, Subordinate Judge, 24-Parganas, is appointed to be Small Cause Court Judge, Howrah, Hooghly and Serampore, in the district of Hooghly, and is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Judge.

24-Parganas.
Hooghly.

No. 2817J.—The 9th September 1911.—Babu Banwari Lal Gosain, Munsif of Katwa, in the district of Burdwan, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Murshidabad, to be ordinarily stationed at Berhampore, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100 within the local limits of the Berhampore Munsifi.

Burdwan.
Murshidabad.

No. 2820J.—The 9th September 1911.—Babu Rajendra Nath Ray, Munsif of Berhampore, in the district of Murshidabad, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Burdwan, to be ordinarily stationed at Kalna, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, and with the functions of a District Court under section 26, sub-section (1), of Act VII of 1889, within the local limits of the Kalna Munsifi.

Murshidabad.
Burdwan.

No. 2823J.—The 9th September 1911.—Babu Purna Chandra Basu, Munsif of Kalna, in the district of Burdwan, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of the 24-Parganas, to be ordinarily stationed at Alipore, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of that portion of the Alipore Munsifi, which lies outside the limits of the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court at Sealdah.

Burdwan.
24-Parganas.

No. 2828J.—The 9th September 1911.—Babu Khagendra Nath Basu, Munsif of Alipore, in the district of the 24-Parganas, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Hooghly, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar station, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of that portion of the Hooghly Munsifi, which lies outside the limits of the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court proper at Hooghly. He is also vested with the functions of a District Court under section 26, sub-section (1), of Act VII of 1889, within the local limits of the Hooghly Munsifi, and with powers under section 19, sub-section (2), of the Bengal North-Western Provinces and Assam Civil Courts Act, 1887 (XII of 1887), to try, under the ordinary procedure, original suits up to the value of Rs. 2,000, arising within the local limits of the executive district of Hooghly, comprising the Hooghly, Serampore and Arambagh Munsifis.

24-Parganas.
Hooghly.

No. 2831J.—The 9th September 1911.—Babu Sita Nath Ghosh, Munsif of Kotalpur, in the district of Bankura, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Burdwan, to be ordinarily stationed at Katwa, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs 100, and with the functions of a District Court, under section 26, sub-section (1), of Act VII of 1889, within, the local limits of the Katwa Munsifi.

Bankura.
Burdwan.

No. 2834J.—The 9th September 1911.—Babu Tej Chandra Mitra, Munsif of Bolpur in the district of Birbhum, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Bankura, to be ordinarily stationed at Kotalpur, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, and with the functions of a District Court, under section 26, sub-section (1), of Act VII of 1889, within the local limits of the Kotalpur Munsifi.

Birbhum.
Bankura.

No. 2837J.—The 9th September 1911.—Babu Surendra Nath Mukharji, Munsif of Contai, in the district of Midnapore, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Birbhum, to be ordinarily stationed at Bolpur, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, and with the functions of a District Court under section 26, sub-section (1) of Act VII of 1889, within the local limits of the Bolpur Munsifi.

Midnapore.
Birbhum.

No. 2840J.—The 9th September 1911.—Babu Tulsi Das Mukharji, Munsif of Motihari, in the district of Muzaffarpur, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Midnapore, to be ordinarily stationed at Contai, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the Contai Munsifi.

Muzaffarpur.
Midnapore.

No. 2843J.—The 9th September 1911.—Babu Baidya Nath Ghatak, Munsif of Balasore, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Muzaffarpur, to be ordinarily stationed at Motihari, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, and with the functions of a District Court under section 26, sub-section (1) of Act VII of 1889, within the local limits of the Motihari Munsifi. He is also vested with powers under section 19, sub-section (2) of the Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Assam Civil Courts Act, 1887 (XII of 1887) to try, under the ordinary procedure, original suits up to the value of Rs. 2,000 arising within the local limits of the Motihari Munsifi.

Cuttack.
Muzaffarpur.

No. 2846J.—The 9th September 1911.—Babu Sukumar Bhattacharji, Munsif of Diamond Harbour, in the district of the 24-Parganas, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Cuttack, to be ordinarily stationed at Balasore, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, and with the functions of a District Court under section 26, sub-section (1) of Act VII of 1889, and also with the powers of a Court under section 3, clause (d) of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (I of 1894), within the local limits of the Balasore Munsifi. He is also vested with powers under section 19, sub-section (2) of the Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Assam Civil Courts Act, 1887 (XII of 1887), to try, under the ordinary procedure, original suits up to the value of Rs. 2,000 arising within the local limits of the Balasore Munsifi.

24-Parganas.
Cuttack.

No. 2849J.—The 9th September 1911.—Babu Sharat Chandra Ghosh, Munsif of Jessore, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of the 24-Parganas, to be ordinarily stationed at Diamond Harbour, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, and with the functions of a District Court under section 26, sub-section (1), of Act VII of 1889, within the local limits of the Diamond Harbour Munsifi.

Jessore.
24-Parganas.

No. 2852J.—The 9th September 1911.—Babu Akshay Kumar Basu, Munsif of Khulna, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Midnapore, to be ordinarily stationed at Tamluk, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the Tamluk Munsifi.

Khulna.
Midnapore.

No. 2855J.—The 9th September 1911.—Babu Banwari Lal Banarji, Munsif of Tamluk, in the district of Midnapore, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Manbhum-Sambalpur, to be ordinarily stationed at Sambalpur, and is vested with the functions of a District Court under section 26, sub-section (1), of Act VII of 1889, within the local limits of the Sambalpur Munsifi.

Midnapore.
Manbhum-Sambalpur.

No. 2858J.—The 9th September 1911.—Babu Gagan Bihari Chaudhuri, Munsif of Sambalpur, in the district of Manbhum-Sambalpur, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Jessore, to be ordinarily stationed at Narail, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, and with the functions of a District Court under section 26, sub-section (1) of Act VII of 1889, within the local limits of the Narail Munsifi.

Manbhum-Sambalpur.
Jessore.

No. 2861J.—The 9th September 1911.—Babu Ashutosh Mukharji, Munsif of Narail, in the district of Jessore, is appointed to be a Munsif in the same district, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar station, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the Sadar Munsifi of Jessore.

Jessore.

No. 2863J.—The 9th September 1911.—Babu Srish Chandra Banarji, Munsif of Jessore, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Khulna, to be ordinarily stationed at Satkhira, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, and with the functions of a District Court under section 26, sub-section (1) of Act VII of 1889, within the local limits of the Satkhira Munsifi

Jessore.
Khulna.

No. 2866J.—The 9th September 1911.—Babu Narendra Kumar Mukharji, Munsif of Satkhira, in the district of Khulna, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Murshidabad, to be ordinarily stationed at Kandi, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50 within the local limits of the Kandi Munsifi.

Khulna.
Murshidabad.

No. 2871J.—The 9th September 1911.—Babu Jitendra Prasad Chattarji, Munsif of Kandi, in the district of Murshidabad, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Jessore, to be ordinarily stationed at Jhenida, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, and with the functions of a District Court under section 26, sub-section (1) of Act VII of 1889, within the local limits of the Jhenida Munsifi.

Murshidabad.
Jessore.

No. 2874J.—The 9th September 1911.—Babu Satya Prasanna Mazumdar, Munsif of Jhenida, in the district of Jessore, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Khulna, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar station, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50, within the local limits of the Sadar Munsifi of Khulna.

Jessore.
Khulna.

No. 2877J.—The 9th September 1911.—Babu Raj Kishor, Munsif of Kishanganj, in the district of Purnea, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Manbhum-Sambalpur, to be ordinarily stationed at Purulia and Chaibassa, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the Purulia and Chaibassa Munsifis.

Purnea.
Manbhum-Sambalpur.

No. 2880J.—The 9th September 1911.—Babu Gopal Das Ghosh, Munsif of Purulia and Chaibassa, in the district of Manbhum-Sambalpur, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Jessore, to be ordinarily stationed at Magura, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs 10 , and with the functions of a District Court under section 26, sub-section (1) of Act VII of 1889, within the local limits of the Magura Munsifi.

Manbhum-Sambalpur.
Jessore.

No. 2883J.—The 9th September 1911.—Babu Satya Charan Mukharji, Munsif of Magura, in the district of Jessore, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Cuttack, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar station, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50, within the local limits of the Sadar Munsifi of Cuttack.

Jessore.
Cuttack.

No. 2886J.—The 9th September 1911.—Babu Satchidananda Mukharji, substantive *pro tempore* Munsif of Cuttack, is appointed to be a substantive *pro tempore* Munsif in the district of Hooghly, to be ordinarily stationed at Arambagh.

Cuttack.
Hooghly.

No. 2889J.—The 9th September 1911.—Maulvi 'Usman ' Ali, Munsif of Siwan, in the district of Saran, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Cuttack, to be ordinarily stationed at Kendrapara, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100 and with the functions of a District Court, under section 26, sub-section (1) of Act VII of 1889 within the local limits of the Kendrapara Munsifi.

Saran.
Cuttack.

No. 2892J.—The 9th September 1911.—Mr. Shaikh Ahmad Husain Khan, Munsif of Madhubani, in the district of Darbhanga, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Saran, to be ordinarily stationed at Siwan, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, and with the functions of a District Court under section 26, sub-section (1) of Act VII of 1889, within the local limits of the Siwan Munsifi.

Darbhanga.
Saran.

No. 2895J.—The 9th September 1911.—Babu Rajiba Nayan Sahay, Munsif of Chapra, in the district of Saran, now acting as an Additional Munsif at Sasaram, in the district of Shahabad, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Purnea to be ordinarily stationed at Kishanganj, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50 within the local limits of the Kishanganj Munsifi.

Saran.
Purnea.

No. 2898J.—The 9th September 1911.—Mr. Saiyid Nasim-ul Haq, Munsif of Patna, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Gaya, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar station, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the Sadar Munsifi of Gaya.

Patna.
Gaya.

No. 2901J.—The 9th September 1911.—Mr. Muhammad Wahid-ud-din Ahmad, Munsif of Gaya, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Darbhanga, to be ordinarily stationed at Madhubani, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, and with the functions of a District Court under section 26, sub-section (1), of Act VII of 1889, within the local limits of the Madhubani Munsifi.

Gaya.
Darbhanga.

No. 2904J.—The 9th September 1911.—Mr. Ihtisham 'Ali Khan, Additional Munsif of Madhipura and Begusarai, now on deputation to Begusarai, in the district of Bhagalpur, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Gaya, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar station, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50, within the local limits of the Sadar Munsifi of Gaya.

Bhagalpur.
Gaya.

No. 2907J.—The 9th September 1911.—Maulvi 'Abdush Shakur, Officiating Munsif of Gaya, is appointed to act, until further orders, as an Additional Munsif in the district of Bhagalpur, to be ordinarily stationed at Madhipura and Begusarai, but for the present to be on deputation to Begusarai.

Gaya.
Bhagalpur.

POWERS.

No. 2826J.—The 9th September 1911.—Babu Tarapada Chatarji, Munsif of Alipore, in the district of the 24-Parganas, is vested with powers under section 19, sub-section (2) of the Bengal North-Western Provinces and Assam Civil Courts Act, 1887 (XII of 1887), to try, under the ordinary procedure, original suits up to the value of Rs. 2,000, arising within the local limits of the Sadar Munsifi of Alipore.

24-Parganas.

No. 2869J.—The 9th September 1911.—Babu Praphulla Chandra Datta, Munsif of Kandi, in the district of Murshidabad, is vested with the functions of a District Court under section 26, sub-section (1) of Act VII of 1889, within the local limits of the Kandi Munsifi.

Murshidabad.

E. P. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

POLICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1967P.D.—The 7th September 1911—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*) of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to confer upon each of the undermentioned gentlemen (who has been appointed to be President of the panchayat of the Union noted against his name in the district of Muzaffarpur) the powers of a Magistrate under sections 64, 127 and 128 of the said Code, within the limits of the said Union, and

Muzaffarpur.

(*b*) to declare that he may exercise the said powers during the period for which he continues to hold the office of President of the said panchayat.

Sakra Independent outpost.

Name of President.	No. of Union.
(1) Mr. C. W. Spencer, *vice* Mr. E. C. Danby	1
(2) " L. G. Kemp, *vice* Maulvi Noorul Hussain, resigned ...	8
Sahibganj Independent outpost.	
(3) Mr. R. E. Hickey, *vice* Mr. W. A. Robertson ...	1
(4) " R. H. Baldwin, *vice* Mr. R. Macgregor ...	2, 3, 4 & 5
Thana Katra.	
(5) Mr. E. H. E. Short, *vice* Mr. H. F. Holloway ...	14
Thana Lalganj.	
(6) Babu Gauri Sankar Prasad Singh, *vice* Babu Birj Bihari Prasad Singh, deceased	15
(7) M. Md. Ibrahim, *vice* Babu Hardeo Narayan Singh ...	4

2. So much of notification No. 1069P.D., dated the 15th June 1909 (published at page 881 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd June 1909), as conferred upon each of the undermentioned gentlemen, as President of the panchayat of the Union noted against his name in the district of Muzaffarpur, the powers of a Magistrate under sections 64, 127 and 128 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, is hereby cancelled:—

Name of President.	No. of Union.
Sakra Independent outpost.	
(1) Mr. E. C. Danby	1
Sahibganj Independent outpost.	
(2) Mr. W. A. Robertson	1
Thana Katra.	
(3) Mr. H. F. Holloway	14
Thana Lalganj.	
(4) Babu Hardeo Narayan Singh	4

3. So much of notification No 4072P., dated the 30th November 1908 (published at page 1980 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 2nd December 1908), as conferred upon Maulvi Noorul Hussain, as President of the panchayat of Union No. 8 in Sakra Independent outpost, in the district of Muzaffarpur, the powers of a Magistrate under sections 64, 127 and 128 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, is hereby cancelled.

4. So much of notification No. 1263P.D., dated the 31st May 1910 (published at page 738 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 8th June 1910, as conferred upon Mr. R. MacGregor, as President of the panchayat of Union Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 in Sahibganj Independent outpost, in the district of Muzaffarpur, the powers of a Magistrate under sections 64, 127 and 128 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, is hereby cancelled.

No 1969P.D.—The 7th September 1911.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*) of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased—

Muzaffarpur.

(*a*) to confer upon each of the undermentioned gentlemen (who has been appointed to be President of the panchayat of the union noted against his name in the district of Muzaffarpur) the powers of a Magistrate under sections 64, 127 and 128 of the said Code within the limits of the said Union, and

(*b*) to declare that he may exercise the said powers during the period, not exceeding three years from the date of this notification, for which he continues to hold the office of President of the said panchayat.

Name of President.	No. of Union.
Minapur outpost.	
(1) Mr. F. A. C. Mumes	3
Pateypur Independent outpost.	
(2) Mr. G. C. Blake	5

C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JAILS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2005P.D.—The 7th September 1911.—The gentlemen named below are reappointed to be non-official visitors of the Khulna Jail:—

Khulna.

Rai Amrita Lal Raha Bahadur | Rai Bipin Behari Sen Bahadur.

Babu Kunja Behari Chakrabatti is appointed to be a non-official visitor of the Khulna Jail.

No. 2092P.D.—The 9th September 1911.—The gentlemen named below are appointed to be non-official visitors of the Midnapore Central Jail:—

Midnapore.

Babu Hemanga Chandra Bose. | Babu Sital Prosad Ghosh.
Revd. Herbert Elmer Wyman. | Maulvi Abdul Rezzak, B.A.

C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 7th September 1911.

No. 160.—Mr. Bishan Swarup, Executive Engineer, Cossye Division, is granted, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for two months and fourteen days, with effect from the 9th October 1911, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

T. BUTLER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The 11th September 1911.

No. 94Marine.—His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has been pleased to grant to Mr. H. D. Lindquist, Senior Master Pilot, Bengal Pilot Service, leave on medical certificate for one month in extension of that granted to him under this Government Notification No. 21Marine, dated the 3rd March 1911.

C. A. WHITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 11th September 1911.

No. 161.—Babu Jogesh Chandra Sen, Supervisor, second grade, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Sambalpur Division to the office of the Superintending Engineer, Orissa Circle.

No. 162.—Babu Jogesh Chandra Datta Gupta, Overseer, Circular and Eastern Canals Division, is granted, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for fifteen days, with effect from the 1st September 1911, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 163.—Babu Phani Lal Mallik, Supervisor, first grade, Eastern Sone Division, is granted, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for two months, with effect from the afternoon of the 17th August 1911.

C. A. WHITE,
Offg. Chief Engineer.

SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

No. 4456A.

No. 2023A.D.—The 8th September 1911.—Mr. W. D. D. Christian is posted to the Patna Division as a probationary Sub-Deputy Collector.
Patna Divn.

No. 2000A.D.—The 9th September 1911.—Babu Bhupati Bhushan Ghosh, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, Jessore, is transferred to the Barasat subdivision of the 24-Parganas district.
Jessore.
24-Parganas.

No. 2040A.D.—The 9th September 1911.—Babu Nripendra Nath Maitra, Sub-Deputy Collector, Bhagalpur Division, is posted temporarily to the Jamtara subdivision of the Sonthal Parganas district.
Sonthal Parganas.

No. 2042A.D.—The 9th September 1911.—Rai Brajanandan Prasad Singh, Sub-Deputy Collector, Jamtara, Sonthal Parganas, is allowed leave for two months, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 12th August 1911.
Sonthal Parganas.

No. 2091A.D.—The 9th September 1911.—Babu Haripada Chatarji, Sub-Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the Presidency Division.

Presidency Division.

No. 2125A.D.—The 11th September 1911.—Babu Hara Krishna Naik, Sub-Deputy Collector, is allowed leave for one month and ten days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 30th June 1911.

C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIVIL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

Examination of Compounders at the Temple Medical School, Patna.

IN accordance with the Government of Bengal Notification No. 1114 T.—Medl., dated 19th September 1907, notice is hereby given that the next half-yearly examination of Compounders will be held at 10 A.M. on Friday, the 13th October 1911, at the Temple Medical School, Bankipore.

2. Every candidate must produce certificates of training, age and previous education, as required by Rules 9 and 11 of Government of Bengal Notification No. 1114 T.—Medl., dated 19th September 1907, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 25th September 1907, except in those cases provided for in Rule 10.

3. These certificates must comply with the conditions laid down in Rule 10 of the above resolution.

4. Male candidates must register their names and submit their certificates, together with a fee of Rs. 5, at least one week before the 13th October 1911, at the office of the undersigned.

Female candidates will be examined free of charge.

(*Exception.*—The students belonging to the Compounder class of a Vernacular Medical School will be exempted from paying this fee on producing a certificate from the Superintendent that they have already paid the school entrance fee.)

5. Should any candidate fail to pass the required examination, he will forfeit his fee.

6. No candidate for the Compounders' examination shall be permitted to appear for examination more than three times.

C. E. SUNDER, M.D., B.S., LT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Temple Medical School, Patna.

The 30th August 1911.

TREASURY NOTICE.

THE Uncovenanted Deputy Collector Babu Tribikram Pujari has been placed in charge of this Treasury and is authorized to draw bills on other Treasuries.

W. M. CRAWFORD, *Deputy Commissioner.*

SAMBALPUR, *the 7th September 1911.*

CUSTOM HOUSE NOTICE.

Durga and Lakshmi Puja Holidays.

ON the 27th and 28th September and 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th October 1911, the Custom House (including the Treasury) will be open for work as usual.

On the 29th and 30th September and the 2nd and 7th October 1911, the Treasury will be closed, but the office will be open for the despatch of urgent business from 11-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M.

H. F. HOWARD, *Collector of Customs.*

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE, *the 1st September 1911.*

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Subordinate Educational Service.

The 31st August 1911.—Babu Harbans Lal, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Sadar Circle, Hazaribagh (class VIII), was absent on leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for one month, from 9th June 1911.

Babu Nanku Ram, Inspecting Pandit of the Sadar Circle, Hazaribagh, was appointed, subject to the consent of the District Board, Hazaribagh, to act as Sub-Inspector of Schools, Hazaribagh, and in the Subordinate Educational Service on an allowance of Rs. 30 a month, *vice* Babu Harbans Lal, on leave.

The 1st September 1911.—Babu Krishna Mohan Mukherji, Assistant Sub-Inspector of Schools, Cuttack (class I of the Lower Subordinate Educational Service), is appointed to act as Sub-Inspector of Schools, Cuttack, in the Subordinate Educational Service, with effect from the date on which he joins the appointment, *vice* Babu Brindaban Chandra De under suspension.

In modification of the orders of 16th May 1911, Babu Divya Sinha Misra, B.A., Deputy Inspector of Schools, Eastern Garjat States (class IV), is appointed to be Deputy Inspector of Schools, Cuttack, with effect from the date on which he joined the appointment, *vice* Babu Narayan Prasad Mahanti, appointed Head Master, Ravenshaw Collegiate School.

Babu Radha Charan Das, B.A., Sub-Inspector of Schools, Orissa Tributary Mahals (class VIII), is appointed, on probation for one year, to be Deputy Inspector of Schools, Eastern Garjat States, with effect from the date on which he joined the appointment, *vice* Babu Divya Sinha Misra, transferred.

He is also appointed substantive *pro tempore* to class VI of the Subordinate Educational Service in the vacancy arising from the retirement of Babu Sarveswar Mukherjee, Assistant Master, Muzaffarpur Zilla School.

Maulvi Saiyid Tafaruk Ali is appointed, on probation for one year, to be Sub-Inspector of Schools, Orissa Tributary Mahals, and substantive *pro tempore* in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, with effect from the date on which he joined the appointment, *vice* Babu Radha Charan Das, promoted.

The 2nd September 1911.—In partial modification of this office order dated 28th June 1911, Babu Harakrishna Mahanty, B.A., is appointed to act as temporary Assistant in the office of the Uriya Translator to Government, *vice* Babu Lokenath Patnaik, on deputation.

He is also appointed to act in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service in the resulting vacancy consequent on the leave of Babu Ananda Chandra Pati, Assistant to the Uriya Translator to Government.

The 5th September 1911.—Maulvi Mazhrul Huq is confirmed in his appointment as Sub-Inspector of Schools, Bankura, and in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service with effect from 18th April 1910:—

The following transfers are sanctioned.—

(1) Babu Jadunath Mahanty, Officiating Sub-Inspector of Schools, Upper Keonjhar, Orissa Garjats (class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service), to be a Sub-Inspector of Schools, Angul, *vice* Babu Ananta Misra, transferred.

(2) Babu Ananta Misra, a Sub-Inspector of Schools, Angul (class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service), to be a Sub-inspector of Schools, Narsinghpur and Daspalla States, Orissa Garjats, *vice* Babu Mani Charan Mahapatra, transferred.

(3) Babu Mani Charan Mahapatra, a Sub-Inspector of Schools, Narsinghpur and Daspalla States, Orissa Garjats (class V of the Subordinate Educational Service), to be a Sub-Inspector of Schools, Athgar States, Orissa Garjats, *vice* Saiyed Tafaruk 'Ali, transferred.

(4) Saiyed Tafaruk 'Ali, a Sub-Inspector of Schools, Athgar State, Orissa Garjats (class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service), to be a Sub-Inspector of Schools, Cuttack, *vice* Babu Priya Nath Basu, transferred.

(5) Babu Priya Nath Basu, a Sub-Inspector of Schools, Cuttack (class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service), to be a Sub-Inspector of Schools, Balasore, *vice* Babu Ramprasad Nandi, transferred.

(6) Babu Ramprasad Nandi, a Sub-Inspector of Schools, Balasore (class V of the Subordinate Educational Service), to be a Sub-Inspector of Schools, Ranpur and Nayagarh States, Orissa Garjats, *vice* Babu Jogendra Nath Banerjee, transferred.

(7) Babu Jogendra Nath Banerjee, a Sub-Inspector of Schools, Ranpur and Nayagarh States (class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service), to be a Sub-Inspector of Schools, Upper Keonjhar, Orissa Garjats, *vice* Babu Jadunath Mahanty, transferred.

(8) Babu Hrisikes Misra, a Sub-Inspector of Schools, Cuttack (class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service), to be a Sub-Inspector of Schools, Puri, *vice* Munshi Asraf 'Ali Khan, transferred.

(9) Munshi Asraf 'Ali Khan, a Sub-Inspector of Schools, Puri (class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service), to be a Sub-Inspector of Schools, Cuttack, *vice* Babu Hrisikes Misra, transferred.

Miss Subala Sarkar, Assistant Mistress, Bethune Collegiate School (class VIII), was absent on leave, under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations, for twelve days, from 11th August 1911.

The 6th September 1911.—Babu Pramatha Nath Banerji, a Sub-Inspector of Schools, in the district of Midnapore (class VIII), was allowed leave of absence, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for fourteen days, from 30th July to 12th August, in extension of the leave already granted to him under the orders of 1st July 1911.

Babu Jadunath Mahanty, Officiating Sub-Inspector of Schools, Upper Keonjhar, Orissa Garjats (class VIII), was on leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for nine days, with effect from 3rd January 1911 and was permitted to prefix the Christmas vacation.

The 8th September 1911.—Maulvi A. M. Mahammad Wajih, Assistant Master (Maulvi), Hooghly Madrassa, substantive *pro tempore* in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, was on leave, under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, from 7th to 22nd July 1911.

The 9th September 1911.—Pending the arrival of Babu Umesh Chandra Lal, Babu Bama Nandan Prasad, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Bhagalpur (class VIII), acted as Deputy Inspector of Schools, Bhagalpur, in addition to his own duties, on the pay of his own grade, with effect from the afternoon of 1st August 1911, *vice* Babu Sarat Chandra Brahmachery, on deputation to the David Hare Training College.

The 10th September 1911.—The late Maulvi Abdul Karim, an Assistant Master (Persian Teacher), Hooghly Branch School (class V), received substantive *pro tempore* promotion to class IV of the Subordinate Educational Service, from 3rd November 1910, *vice* Babu Bhagbat Narain, promoted substantive *pro tempore* to class III of the Subordinate Educational Service.

Babu Asutosh Gupta, an Assistant Master, Ranchi Zilla School (class VI), is appointed to be Assistant Head Master of the same institution, *vice* Babu Anukul Chandra Banerjee, deceased.

The 11th September 1911.—Mr. J. Arulanantham, B.A., is appointed on probation for one year, to be an Assistant Master, Ranchi Zilla School, *vice* Babu Asutosh Gupta, appointed Assistant Head Master of the same institution.

He is also appointed substantive *pro tempore* to class VI of the Subordinate Educational Service, *vice* Babu Anukul Chandra Banerjee, deceased.

Mr. W. D'Silva, Clerk to the Additional Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, under orders of transfer as Head Clerk, Krishnagar College (class II), is granted combined leave for six months with effect from 9th August 1911, *viz.*, leave under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations for one month and three days and leave under article 337 for the remaining period.

Babu Hari Mohan Roy, Second Clerk, Krishnagar College (class I of the Lower Subordinate Educational Service), is appointed to act as Head Clerk of the same institution and in the Subordinate Educational Service, *vice* Mr. W. D'Silva, on leave.

G. W. KÜCHLER,
Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified for general information that the second Half-yearly Departmental Examination during 1911 of Assistant and Deputy Magistrates and Sub-Deputy Collectors in the Regulation and Non-Regulations districts, of Cantonment Magistrates and of officers of the Police, Medical, Forest, Public Works, Agricultural and Civil Veterinary Departments serving in the Orissa Division will be held at Cuttack in the office of the Commissioner of the Division on Monday, the 23rd October 1911, and the two following days.

The examination will begin at 11 A.M. on each day.

J. CLARK, *Commissioner, Orissa Division.*

ORISSA COMMR.'S OFFICE, CUTTACK, *the 8th September 1911.*

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

NOTIFICATION.

THE Superintendent, Calcutta Surveys, under section 20 of Bengal Act I of 1887, hereby notifies that the map comprising Ward No. 18, Calcutta, with documents, has been forwarded to the Chairman of the Municipal Office of the Corporation of Calcutta on the 9th August 1911, and will remain on view in the office of the Municipality for two months. Persons interested in the survey are invited to inspect the map and documents and to state their objections in writing to the Superintendent, Calcutta Survey.

This cancels Notification dated the 4th July 1911, published at page 1027, Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th idem.

R. T. CRICHTON, LIEUT.-COL., C.I.E., I.A., *Supdt., Calcutta Surveys.*

CALCUTTA, *the 9th September 1911.*

No. 4816B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Tenth Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1909-10, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-Room, No. 2, Charnock Place, on Tuesday, the 10th October 1911, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 2,530 chests, viz.—

		Chests.
Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory, consisting of	...	1,260
Ditto ditto at the Ghazipur Factory, consisting of	...	1,270
Total	...	2,530

2nd.—The general conditions of the Sale now advertised will be the same as usual except in regard to certificates for opium to be shipped to China, as to which a separate notice is published below. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 14th January 1911, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3rd.—The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 16th and 25th October 1911, respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale Room will be received after 3-30 P.M. of Monday, the 16th October 1911, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Wednesday, the 25th October 1911.

4th.—In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the Opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazipur Factories will be brought to sale between the sale now advertised and December next, on or about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

DATE.	Manufactured at the Patna Factory; about chests.	Manufactured at the Ghazipur Factory; about chests.	Total; about chests.
On or about Tuesday, 7th November 1911 ...	760	770	1,530*
" Tuesday, 5th December " ...	760	810	1,570*
Total ...	1,520	1,580	3,100

* *Vide* Notifications of the Government of India, No. 1515F.E., dated 10th March 1911, published at page 191, Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 11th March 1911, and No. 4562F.E., dated 21st July 1911, published at page 587, Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 22nd July 1911.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that out of the chests notified above for sale the following number will be sold separately for export to China at the commencement of the sale and a certificate will be given that they form part of the 15,440 chests allotted this year for shipment to China:—

		Patna.	Benares.	Total.
October	...	130	65	195

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

W. A. MARR,

Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., CALCUTTA, *the 12th September 1911.*

Statement showing the quantity of salt (private property) in bonded warehouses and afloat on the river Hooghly on the 31st day of August 1911, and transactions during the half-month from the 16th to the 31st August 1911.

Description of Salt.	In Bonded Warehouses in Calcutta.				Quantity afloat.	Grand Total.	Transactions during half-month from the 16th to the 31st August 1911, inclusive.			
	In private golas.	In Salkea Government golas.	In Kidderpore Dock Government golas.	Total.			Quantity on which duty has been paid.	Manifested quantity arrived in the port of Calcutta.	Deliveries from shipboard for consumption and for inland bonded warehouses.	Deliveries from bonded warehouses for consumption and for inland bonded warehouses.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
United Kingdom—										
Liverpool and other Panga salt.	......	484,756	41,240	525,996	80,499	606,495	190,522	345,804	134,930	93,682
Other European countries—										
Spanish salt	......	196,330	47,700	244,030	......	244,030	62,220	......	......	46,180
Hamburg and Bremen salt	......	440,911	......	440,911	19,370	460,281	34,982	92,137	16,668	15,488
Hamburg and Bremen rock salt.	......	4,279	......	4,279	......	4,279	820	......	......	720
Port Said salt	......	421,445	......	421,445	......	421,445	6,927	......	......	5,498
Aden and Red Sea—										
Aden salt	......	290,256	......	290,256	35,689	325,945	75,889	157,889	51,209	21,318
Salif salt	......	243,576	......	243,576	......	241,576	39,694	750	......	36,128
Do. rock salt	......	2,410	......	2,410	......	2,410	7,200	......	......	550
Rawayah salt	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Muscat and Persian Gulf—										
Muscat, Lingah and Hanjam salt.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Ditto, ditto rock salt	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
British India—										
Bombay salt	......	147,671	......	147,671	......	147,671	45,848*	......	......	44,728
Madras salt	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Cocanada salt	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Vizagapatam salt ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other places—										
Massowah salt	......	173,114	50,916	224,030	136,032	360,062	39,560	149,722	5,180	9,886
Total ...	......	2,404,748	139,856	2,544,604	271,590	2,816,194	503,349	746,302	207,948	274,215

Written off during the half-month—

	Mds.	Srs.
Wastage in private golas	Nil	
Ditto in Salkea golas	1,441	30
Ditto in Kidderpore Dock golas ...	1,094	0
Abandoned and destroyed ...	24	10

* Duty on 43,057 Mds. 10 seers Bombay Karkach was paid in Bombay.

In transit—	Mds.
Liverpool and other panga salt	14,300
Hamburg and Bremen Salt	10,380
Aden salt	11,040
Massowah salt	3,340

A. BURRUP,
Asst. Collector for Imports.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE, *the 8th September 1911.*

ELECTION OF MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified for general information that at the bye-election held on Monday, the 28th August 1911, Pandit Chander Kishore Missir was duly elected a Commissioner in Ward No. II of the Jagdispur Municipality, in the district of Shahabad, *vice* Pandit Bigoo Missra, deceased.

W. MAUDE, *Commissioner.*

PATNA COMMR.'S OFFICE, BANKIPORE, *the 5th September 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified for general information that Saturday, the 18th November 1911, is fixed as the date for holding a bye election in Ward No. II of the Halishahar Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, to elect a Commissioner for that ward in the place of Babu Janaki Nath Ganguli, deceased.

A. K. RAY, for *Commissioner on tour.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DVN., CALCUTTA, *the 6th September 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified for general information that at the bye-election held on the 26th August 1911 in Ward No. II of the Baranagar Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, Babu Panna Lal Chatterji, B.L., Pleader, was duly elected to be a Commissioner for that Ward in the place of Babu Nanda Lal Mazumdar, M.A., resigned.

A. K. RAY, for *Commissioner on tour.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 7th September 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified for general information that as the term of office of the members of the District and Local Boards of Nadia District will shortly expire, the following dates are fixed under Rule 32 of the Election Rules framed under the Local Self-Government Act and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* :—

Sadar Subdivision.

Kotwali thana	...	...	5th	February	1912,	Monday.
Hanskhali thana	...	...	6th	"	"	Tuesday.
Krishnaganj thana	...	...	7th	"	"	Wednesday.
Chapra thana	...	...	8th	"	"	Thursday.
Nakashipara thana	...	...	9th	"	"	Friday.
Kaliganja thana	...	...	10th	"	"	Saturday.

Ranaghat Subdivision.

Ranaghat thana	...	...	5th	February	1912,	Monday.
Chakdah thana	...	...	6th	"	"	Tuesday.
Santipur thana	...	...	7th	"	"	Wednesday.

Kushtia Subdivision.

Kushtia thana	...	...	5th	February	1912,	Monday.
Kumarkhali thana	...	...	6th	"	"	Tuesday.
Mirpur thana	...	...	7th	"	"	Wednesday.
Daulatpur thana	...	...	8th	"	"	Thursday.

Meherpur Subdivision.

Meherpur thana	...	...	5th	February	1912,	Monday.
Tehatta thana	...	...	6th	"	"	Tuesday.
Karimpur thana	...	...	7th	"	"	Wednesday.
Gangni thana	...	...	8th	"	"	Thursday.

Chuadanga Subdivision.

Chuadanga thana	...	...	5th	February	1912,	Monday.
Alamdanga thana	...	...	6th	"	"	Tuesday.
Damurhuda thana	...	...	7th	"	"	Wednesday.
Jibannagar thana	...	...	8th	"	"	Thursday.

M. C. MCALPIN, *Magistrate, Nadia.*

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE, NADIA, KRISHNAGAR, *the 6th September 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the power vested in him by section 139, clause 2 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III (B.C.) of 1885, as amended by Act V (B.C) of 1908, the Commissioner of the Tirhut Division has confirmed the following amendment in the by-laws framed by the Muzaffarpur District Board under sections 139 and 140 of the Act:—

Amendment.

For clause (2) of by-law 8, as amended by Bengal Government notification No. 1129T.- L.S.-G., dated the 2nd November 1909 (published at page 235 of Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 10th idem) substitute the following:—

"(2) Every person by whom, or by whose direction, any hole, pit, tank or well has been excavated within fifteen feet of a road, and every owner or occupier of the land on which such hole, pit, tank or well has been excavated, shall be bound to take such order therewith as will prevent damage to, or erosion of the road."

S. AHMAD ALI KHAN, *Persl. Asst.*, for *Commissioner.*

TIRHUT COMMR.'s OFFICE, MUZAFFARPUR, *the 4th September 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that under Rule 20 (*b*) of the Manual of Rules for the management of Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries in Bengal, the following gentleman is appointed to be a member of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Partabganj, in the district of Bhagalpur:—

Babu Moti Lal Banerji, *vice* Babu Askaran Singh, deceased.

S. N. MAZUMDAR, for *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'s OFFICE, BHAGALPUR, *the 4th September 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

It is notified for general information that under Rule 20 (*b*) of the Manual of Rules for the management of Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries in Bengal, Babu Mohesh Chandra Sarkar has been appointed a member of the Managing Committee of the Vishnupur Charitable Dispensary, in the district of Bankura, in the place of Babu Hari Narayan Sarkar, resigned.

J. H. E. GARRETT, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'s OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVN., CHINSURAH, *the 5th September 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that under Rule 20 (*b*) of the Manual of Rules for the management of Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries in Bengal, the following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Sahebganj, in the district of the Sonthal Parganas:—

1. The Subdivisional Officer, Rajmahal ... } *Ex-officio.*
2. The Civil Surgeon, Sonthal Parganas ... }
3. Babu Hem Chandra Mukerji.
4. " Ram Dayal De.
5. " Upendra Nath Ghosh.
6. " Braja Raj Marwari.
7. " Jugal Kesore Marwari.
8. " Dwarka Das Marwari.
9. " Khusi Lall.
10. " Suraj Narain Banerji.
11. " Ram Prosanna Bhattacharji.

S. N. MAZUMDAR, for *Commissioner on tour.*

COMMR.'s OFFICE, BHAGALPUR, *the 6th September 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified for general information that under Rule 20 (*b*) of the Manual of Rules for the management of Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries in Bengal, the following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Jharsogra, in the district of Sambalpur, for the three years ending 30th September 1914:—

1. Rai Lal Madhukar Sai Bahadur, Zamindar of Rajpur.
2. Babu Jadunath Singh.
3. Seth Janki Das.
4. " Bhajan Lal.
5. Seth Joharmall.
6. Maulvi Kashim Khoja.
7. " Haji Yusuf.
8. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

J. CLARK, *Commissioner.*

ORISSA COMMR.'S OFFICE, CUTTACK, *the 7th September 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified for general information that under Rule 20 (*b*) of the Dispensary Manual, the following gentlemen have been appointed members of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Budge-Budge, in the district of the 24-Parganas:—

1. C. O. Manuel, Esq.
2. R. Duncan, Esq.
3. D. Henderson, Esq.
4. R. D. Mehta, Esq.
5. A. E. Pyster, Esq.
6. Babu Debendra Nath Ghose.
7. " Roma Nath Dhor.
8. " Kissori Lal Halder.
9. Babu Jotindra Nath Banerjee.

A. K. RAY, for *Commissioner on tour.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 6th September 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified for general information that under Rule 20 (*b*) of the Manual of Rules for the management of Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries in Bengal, the following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Chaibassa, in the district of Singhbhum:—

1. The Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum ... } *Ex-officio.*
2. The Civil Surgeon of Singhbhum ... }
3. The Revd. Carl Beckmann.
4. Babu Sashi Bhusan Sarkar.
5. " Makhan Lal Seal.
6. " Dulu Manki.
7. " Hira Lal Marwari.

H. J. MCINTOSH, *Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, CAMP (RANCHI), *the 10th September 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified for general information that, in exercise of the powers delegated to me by Bengal Government Notification No. 3493L.S.-G., dated the 1st December 1904, I hereby direct, under section 6 of the Bengal Ferries Act, 1885, that the existing public ferries in the district of Purnea mentioned below are declared as public ferries:—

1. *Belouri public ferry.*—The ferry is situated in mauza Belouri, across river Soura, on the Local Board road leading to Nilganj at a distance of 2,797 feet from mile-post No. 1 and at a distance of 1,535 feet from village Belouri.

2. *Dingraha ferry.*—The ferry is situated on the Darjeeling road between the mile-posts Nos. 50 and 51 across Mahananda river at a distance of 1,576 feet from mile-post No. 51 and a distance of 7,625 feet from mile-post No. 49 in front of the Dingrahá Inspection Bunglow.

3. *Rajghat ferry.*—The ferry is situated across river Purwan on the road leading from Baisi to Amour at a distance of 2,956 feet from mile-post No. 10 and at a distance of 2,184 feet from mile-post No. 9 and also at a distance of 2,956 feet south-east from the Amour police-station

4. *Baraili ferry.*—The ferry lies across river Pannar on the Amour-Kasba road between mile-posts Nos. 5 and 6 and at a distance of 2,871 feet from mile-post No. 6 and at a distance of 2,359 feet from mile-post No. 5.

S. N. MAZUMDAR, for *Commissioner on tour.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BHAGALPUR, *the 9th September 1911.*



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1911.

PART IA.

[*Reprinted from the "Gazette of India" of the 9th September 1911.*]

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, are republished for general information.

C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 4th September 1911.

No. 1179.—In modification of entry (13) of Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemption from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), thereby made in favour of European or East Indian subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor shall cease to extend to P. Kennis, of Mazagon, Bombay.

PUBLIC.

The 6th September 1911.

No. 3580.—The Governor-General in Council directs that the following rules regarding the use of uniform by officers in civil employ shall be published for general information, in supersession of all previous orders on the subject.

Rules regarding the use of uniform by officers in civil employ.

[These rules do not apply to officers holding political appointments, whose uniform will continue to be regulated by the orders issued in the Foreign Department.]

I.—The uniform to be worn by officers in civil employ will be that shown in the schedule appended to these rules.

II.—Civil officers who do not hold purely political appointments, but merely have some political work to do in addition to the ordinary duties of their office, are not entitled to wear political uniform.

III.—An officer is not entitled to continue to wear the uniform of an office which he has ceased to hold.

IV.—(a) A military officer who is appointed substantively to any civil office for which uniform is prescribed shall wear the uniform of that office.

(b) On all State and other occasions when military officers wear uniform, military officers who are in permanent civil employ but who do not hold an appointment which carries the right to wear civil uniform (except officers of the Survey of India or Cantonment Magistrates who must continue to wear military uniform), may at their option wear either military uniform or plain clothes.

(c) Military officers who are temporarily in civil employ shall wear their military uniform, but may, if they desire, wear plain clothes instead of mess uniform, on occasions when the latter is worn by officers in military employ.

V.—An officer appointed temporarily to an office, for which a uniform is prescribed, need not wear that uniform.

VI.—Retired civil officers, who, when last on duty in India, were entitled to wear uniform, will be permitted to wear their uniform at the Court of His Majesty the King-Emperor; such officers will, when living in India, be permitted to wear their uniform at Government Houses and on any occasion on which, before their retirement, they would have worn it.

VII.—Civil officers whose retirement is due to misconduct will not enjoy the privilege conferred by rule VI.

VIII.—Members of the Indian Civil Service, when on leave in England or otherwise present there during their service, will be permitted to wear their uniform at the Court of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

SCHEDULE.

I.—The following officers wear, for full and levée dress, uniform of the first class, as described below :—

The Governors of Madras and Bombay.

II.—The following officers wear, for full and levée dress, uniform of the second class, as described below :—

1. Lieutenant-Governors.
2. Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General.

III.—The following officers wear, for full and levée dress, uniform of the third class, as described below :—

1. Ordinary Members of the Councils of the Governors of Madras and Bombay and Members of the Executive Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
2. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
3. The President, Members, Secretary and Chief Engineer of the Railway Board.
4. Secretaries, Joint Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries and Under-Secretaries to the Government of India other than those serving in the Foreign and Army Departments.
5. Heads of Departments subordinate to the Government of India, namely—

   Comptroller and Auditor-General.
   Director-General of the Post Office of India.
   Director-General of Telegraphs.
   Commissioner, Nothern India Salt Revenue.
   Inspector-General of Excise and Salt in India.
   Inspector-General of Forests.
   Director, Geological Survey of India.
   Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
   Director-General of Archæology.
   Inspector-General of Agriculture in India.
   Director-General of Observatories.
   Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps.
   Consulting Architect to the Government of India.
   The Director, Criminal Intelligence.

6. The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, when not an officer of the Army, or a Member of the Political Department of the Government of India or of the Bombay Political Department.
7. Accountants-General serving with the Government of India.
8. The Superintendent, Port Blair.
9. Secretaries to Local Governments.

10. Certain Heads of Departments under Local Governments, namely—
Members of Boards of Revenue.
Financial Commissioners.
Commissioners of Divisions.
The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari in Bombay.
Directors of Public Instruction.
Inspectors-General of Prisons (when not Military Medical Officers).
Accountants-General.
Postmasters-General.
Settlement Commissioners (including the Settlement Commissioner in the Central Provinces).
Chief Conservators of Forests in Burma and the Central Provinces.

11. Private Secretaries to Governors, when not officers of the Army, or Members of the Political Department of the Government of India or of the Bombay Political Department.

IV.—The following officers wear, for full and levée dress, uniform of the fifth class as described below:—

1. Private Secretaries to Lieutenant-Governors and the Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, when not officers of the Army, or members of the Political Department of the Government of India or of the Bombay Political Department.
2. Under-Secretaries to Local Governments in the Political Department.

Description of Civil Uniform.

FULL DRESS.

(*Extract from the publication entitled "Dress worn at Court," Edition 1908.*)

Coat for 1st and 2nd classes —Blue cloth, single-breasted, stand collar. The collar and gauntlet cuffs are of black velvet, and the pocket flaps of blue cloth. Nine buttons up the front showing between the two embroidered edges (which are made to hook), two at the waist behind, and two at the bottom of the back skirts. White silk linings. A white collar may be worn inside the collar of the coat.

Gold oak-leaf embroidery on the fronts as follows:—

1st class not more than 5 inches wide and the 2nd class not more than 4 inches wide at the base of each front, but to broaden across the chest according to figure.

The embroidery on the cuffs should not exceed the following widths:—1st class, 5 inches; 2nd class, 4 inches. The 1st class has a purl edging and the 2nd a saw edge.

The collar, pocket flaps, back, skirts, and back-skirts are also embroidered.

Buttons.—Gilt, mounted, the Royal Arms with supporters.

Coat for 3rd, 4th and 5th class. - The coat described below under Levée Dress.

Hat.—1st class. Black beaver cocked hat, black silk cockade. Treble gold bullion loop with tassels and hangers. White ostrich feather border.
2nd class, as above, with double gold bullion loop, plain gold tassels without hangers.
3rd, 4th and 5th classes, as above, with plaited gold bullion loop and *black* ostrich feather border. No tassels.

Breeches.—White kerseymere with three covered buttons and gilt buckles at the knees.

Hose.—White silk.

Shoes.—Black patent leather with gilt buckles.

Sword.—Of Regulation pattern with black scabbard and gilt mountings.

Sword Knot.—Gold lace strap with bullion tassel.

Sword Belt.—White web, with white cloth frog.

Gloves.—Kid, white.

LEVÉE DRESS.

(*Extract from the same publication.*)

Coat.—Blue cloth, single-breasted, stand collar. The collar and gauntlet cuffs are of black velvet, and pocket flaps of blue cloth. Nine buttons up the front (to button), and two at the waist behind, and two at the bottom of the back skirts. Black silk linings and a black silk stock at the front of the neck. A white collar may be worn inside the coat.

Buttons.—Gilt, mounted, the Royal Arms (without supporters) surmounted by the Imperial Crown.

The 1st and 2nd classes have gold embroidery on the collar, cuffs, pocket flaps, and between the buttons at the waist behind, as on the full dress coat.

The 3rd and 4th classes have embroidery with a saw edge on the collar, cuffs, back, and pocket flaps. The embroidery on the cuffs of the 3rd class is 3 inches wide, and on the cuffs of the 4th class 2 inches wide. The 5th class has an edging of purl embroidery on the collar, cuffs, and pocket flaps only.

Trousers.—Blue cloth, with gold oak-leaf lace on the side seams.

The width of lace as follows :—

1st and 2nd classes, 2½ inches.
3rd and 4th classes, 2 inches.
5th class, 1 inch.

Boots.—Plain, military, patent leather.
Hat.— } The same as for full dress.
Sword.— }
Sword Knot— }
Sword Belt.—White web, with blue cloth frog.
Gloves.—Kid, white.

For Mourning.—A black crepe band 3¼ inches wide, worn above the elbow on the left arm.

NOTE.—(i) On certain ceremonial occasions in England Full Dress is sometimes worn with trousers, viz., at Royal Weddings and when His Majesty opens Parliament. It may similarly be so worn in India when specially ordered, *e.g.*, at Durbars, etc.

The two classes of uniform should be worn on the following occasions respectively :—

Full Dress.—State Balls and Drawing Rooms, and all State ceremonies in the evening at which ladies are present.

Levée Dress.—State dinners, Levées, and Official arrivals and departures.

(ii) The hat described under Full Dress should not be worn in the day time; but the helmet described under Undress below.

UNDRESS—(*Morning*).

Coat.—Blue cloth (frock) with black silk lining; black velvet collar and cuffs, and gilt mounted buttons of Royal Arms (without supporters) surmounted by the Imperial Crown; 3 buttons on each side of coat, 4 on cuffs, 2 at waist behind, none at bottom of back skirts.

Waistcoat.—White marsala, single-breasted, with 5 or 6 small buttons as above.

Hat.—Helmet, white Wolseley regulation, with white top button, and white silk puggree with gold fringe; gilt chin-chain, lined with white leather, with rose-hook fixed on first seam of crown from centre of back on right side about 3 inches from centre of top button, according to sealed pattern.

Trousers.—Blue cloth, or white, according to circumstances, with gold oak-leaf lace one inch wide, straps and gilt swan-necked spurs.

Sword.—Mameluke pattern. Brass scabbard.

Sword Belt.—One and-a-half inches wide. Lining of red Morocco leather. Sling Russia leather one inch wide on red Morocco leather, covered with gold oak-leaf lace.

Forage Cap.—As for staff officers in the Army, blue cloth with gold embroidered peak on black patent leather, and band of gold oak-leaf lace 1¾ inches wide round the cap. The cap to be fitted with a removable white pique cover which should always be worn.

Great Coat and Cape.—Blue milled cloth; double-breasted, two rows of gilt buttons down front, six in each row; stand and fall collar of black velvet, four inches deep, with fly to cover band of cape. Loose round cuffs six inches deep, pockets at sides with flaps. Two openings at side-seams, with pointed flap 11 inches long, and three gilt buttons. Sword slit on left side. Opening behind about 25 inches long, and a gusset extending to bottom with a tab and button to close it when worn on foot. Cloth back strap with gilt buckle, 2 inches wide, to confine the coat at waist. Cape of same cloth as coat. Four small gilt buttons down front to fasten at neck with small strap and buckle; lined black.

Boots.—Plain Wellington.

Spurs.—Box, brass, swan-necked.

Gloves.—White dogskin.

NOTE.—The helmet described above should be worn with Full Dress and Levée Dress in the day time, and not the hat described under Full Dress.

Officers, who provide themselves with undress uniform, need not, unless they so desire, also provide themselves with the great coat and cape described in these Regulations.

MESS DRESS.

Coat.—Blue cloth evening coat, black lining; velvet collar and cuffs; facings plain black silk; buttons as in morning undress, 3 on each side of coat, 2 at waist behind, 4 on cuffs, none at bottom of back skirts.

Waistcoat.—White marsala, single-breasted, without collar, with 3 or 4 small buttons as above.

Trousers.—Plain black cloth.

HOT WEATHER UNIFORM.

Patrol coat.—White cotton drill, stand and fall collar fastened with one hook and eye; 5 gilt medium buttons down front, 2 patch breast pockets with box plait, one inch wide in centre and pointed flaps with small gilt button in each. Sleeves plain with pointed cuffs 5 inches high at point and 2½ inches behind.

Rank will be designated by shoulder cords and number of buttons on cuffs as follows:—

Shoulder cords.—Of gold wire Lancer shoulder strap cord, on each shoulder.

For Lieutenant-Governors and Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General:—4 cords twisted.

For officers entitled to wear 3rd class uniform:—2 cords twisted.

For officers entitled to wear 5th class uniform:—2 " straight.

Buttons on cuffs.—For Lieutenant-Governors and Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General —4 buttons.

For officers entitled to wear 3rd class uniform:—3 buttons.

" " " " " 5th " " —2 buttons.

Trousers.—White cotton drill over-alls with black leather foot straps.

Buttons.—Lieutenant-Governors and Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General will wear gilt mounted buttons with the Royal Arms, with supporters. The buttons to be worn with the other two classes of uniform should be gilt mounted bearing the Royal Arms without supporters, surmounted by the Imperial Crown.

Helmet, boots, spurs, forage cap, sword and sword belt.—As for undress. Belt to be worn under the coat.

NOTE.—This uniform will be worn in substitution either for the full dress or undress uniform during such periods of the year as the local Government may prescribe. Local Governments are authorised to declare that officers need not provide themselves with it unless an occasion arises when they will require it. When the uniform is worn as full dress, medals and decorations will be worn. When it is worn as undress, ribbons only will be worn. No separate mess dress is prescribed for the hot weather.

A. EARLE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Education, is republished for general information.

C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 6th September 1911.

No. 377.—The services of the Revd. W. E. Careless of the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical establishment are transferred to the Madras Ecclesiastical establishment.

L. PORTER,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, are republished for general information.

C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 8th September 1911.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Behar Light Horse.

No. 769.—Lieutenant Leonard O'Reilly resigns his commission and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated 30th May 1911.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

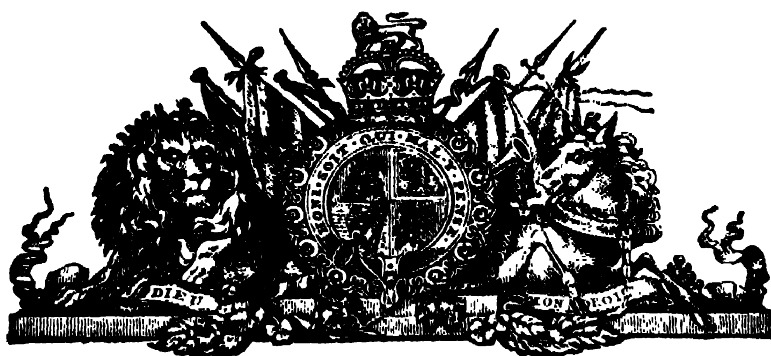
No 772.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer:—

Calcutta Port Defence Volunteer Corps.

(Naval Divisions.)

Commander William Ravenswood Cowpar Jewell.

M. H. S. GROVER, *Major-General,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1911.

PART IB.

Municipal and Local.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 703T.-M.—The 7th September 1911.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Tikari Municipality, in the district of Gaya, namely:—

Gaya.

Mr. A. W. Keith.	Babu Bhagwan Bajpai.
Babu Vishnu Prakash Sen Singh.	The Sub-Assistant Surgeon, *ex-officio.*

Maulvi Saiyid Amir Husain.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint, under section 23 of the Act, Mr. A. W. Keith to be Chairman of the Municipality.

No. 705T.-M.—The 7th September 1911.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Babu Kamaleswar Dayal Singh to be a Commissioner of the Lohardaga Municipality, in the district of Ranchi, *vice* Maulvi Muhammad Yusuf, resigned.

Ranchi.

No. 707T.-M.—The 7th September 1911.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (2) of section 241 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Ben. Act III of 1884), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the following rules which have been framed by the Commissioners of the Ranchi Municipality, under clause (1) of that section and clause (2) of section 237 of the Act.

Ranchi.

Rules made under sections 237 (2) and 241 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), for the Ranchi Municipality.

1. The following rules apply to houses not being huts. Huts, as such, are governed by sections 243 and 244 of the Act.

2. Any powers of the Chairman under these rules can be delegated by him to the Vice-Chairman.

3. (1) No house to abut on a street shall be erected on any site, unless the site is of such a shape that the line of frontage of the house can be made parallel to the line of frontage of neighbouring houses, or as nearly parallel to that line as the Chairman may consider practicable. Condition of house site

(2) No piece of land shall be used as a site for the erection of a public building or a dwelling house, unless the site is certified by the overseer to be dry and well drained, or to be capable of being dried and well drained, in which latter case instruction should be furnished to the applicant as to what improvements are necessary before a certificate can be granted. It rests with the Chairman to decide in each case whether any certificate is necessary at all.

Height. 4. If a house is situated at the side of a road, no portion of the house shall be higher than the distance from its base to the opposite side of the street.

(1) *Explanation.*—If a house be placed at the edge of a road, its height must not exceed the width of the street; but if the house or one or more of its stories be set back, the height of the house may be increased as much as the basement of the portion set back is distant from the adjoining edge of the road.

(2) In the case of any house which is re-erected in a road in existence at the time when these rules come in force which is less than 25 feet wide but more than 20 feet, the proportion of height to width may be as five to four up to a limit of 25 feet.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (1) or sub-rule (2), the Chairman may give permission for building houses in the cases of roads or lanes of less than 20 feet wide after personal inspection in each case.

(4) If a house is situated on a corner plot, the height of the house shall be regulated by the wider of the intersecting streets.

Level of floor. 5. The level of the ground or lowest floor of every house erected or re-erected from ground level shall be not less than two feet above the nearest road.

6. No part of any house shall project over or under any road or drain.

Projections. 7. On the side of any existing road no house shall be allowed to be built or rebuilt beyond the existing alignment of the houses in that road, and where there is no alignment beyond such a line as may be fixed by the Commissioners in a meeting.

Distance between building line and street alignment. 8. In any road laid out after these rules come into force in which continuous building is allowed, the distance between the building line and the street alignment shall not be less than six feet.

"Building line" means a line (in the rear of the street alignment) up to which any portion of a building abutting on a street may extend.

Water-spouts. 9. Water-spouts should be so arranged as to discharge water into a municipal drain or on to land belonging to the proprietor of the house to which the water-spouts are attached; provided that no spout shall be so constructed as to discharge its contents into a municipal drain from a height more than one foot from the edge of the drain.

Application for the erection or re-erection of a house. 10. Every notice under section 237 of the Bengal Municipal Act for the erection or re-erection of a house must be made in writing on a printed form (to be supplied free of charge by the Chairman), and must contain the following information:—

(a) The position of the site.
(b) The circle and number of the site assigned to it in the assessment book.
(c) A plan of the site drawn to a scale of not less than 50 feet to an inch, showing its boundaries, position in relation to neighbouring roads, and the position on the site of the proposed building.
(d) Drawings on a scale of not less than eight feet to an inch, showing a ground plan, two sections, and an elevation of the proposed building. On this drawing must also be shown all proposed drains, privies and cess-pools.
(e) Purpose for which the building is intended.
(f) The notice and all drawings and plans must be signed by the applicants.

No. 736T.-M.—The 9th September 1911.—In pursuance of the proviso to section 8 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Ben. Act III of 1884), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council hereby gives notice that he intends to declare the town of Forbesganj and the following villages adjoining thereto in the Araria subdivision of the district of Purnea, to be a municipality unless good reasons are shown to the contrary within six weeks from the date of publication of this notification within the area affected:—

Purnea.

NAMES OF VILLAGES.

(1) Western part of the village Gonibare which is included in the *mauza* Bagpokur; and
(2) Pokur basti situated partly in Bagpokur and partly in Kirkichia.

2. The boundaries of the proposed municipality will be as follows:—

North.—Matiari, Bhatabari, Jagia Shabazpur and Dhanpura.

South.—Village road in Kirkichia from the railway gate-keeper's house on the south of the thana at Forbesganj to the south of Istimarar brickfield.

East.—Village road in Kirkichia from the east of the above brickfield leading to the cutchery of the six annas landlord of the Perwaha estate in Kirkichia, eastern boundary ditch of the cutchery Birbund and Bhagkohila.

West.—Cart track in Kirkichia commencing from the south of the railway gate-keeper's house on the south of the aforesaid thana, and continuing along the west of the railway line, to the south of the plots Nos. 950, 953, 956 and 961 in Kirkichia, up to the silted up bed of the old Situdhar in Kirkichia, the bed of the Sitadhar running on to the south of the plots Nos. 2729, 2725 in Kirkichia and up to the trijunction point of the mauzas Kirkichia Bhagpokhar and Rampur, Rampur and Matiari.

3. Any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned before the expiry of the said period of six weeks will be duly considered.

No. 738T.-M.—The 9th September 1911.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. W. M. Stewart to be a Commissioner of the Kishanganj Municipality, in the district of Purnea, *vice* Babu Rai Lalita Prashad, resigned.

Purnea.

No. 740T.M.—The 9th September 1911—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Ben. Act III of 1884), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Panihati Municipality, in the district of 24-Parganas, under section 27 of that Act, electing Babu Ambika Charan Banarji to be Chairman of that Municipality, *vice* Babu Jagannath Chatarji, resigned.

24-Parganas.

No. 748T.-M.—The 9th September 1911.—It is hereby notified that the Commissioners of the Deoghar Municipality, in the district of Sonthal Parganas, having at a meeting requested the Local Government, under section 23 (2) of the Bengal Municipal Act, III of 1884, to appoint a Chairman, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. A. Guest to be their Chairman, *vice* Mr. D. Sunder, resigned.

Sonthal Parganas.

No. 734T.-L.S.-G.—The 9th September 1911.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 37 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Chapter II of Part I of that Act, relating to Union Committees to the district of Ranchi, with effect from the 1st October 1911.

Ranchi.

H. WHEELER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

THE General Committee, having previously given public notice of their intention to define the general line of buildings of Raja Brojendra Narayan Roy Street and having duly considered the objection received within one month from the date of the publication of the said notice, have, on the 1st September 1911, under section 350 (4) of Act III (B.C.) of 1899, made an order defining the general line of buildings on each side of Raja Brojendra Narayan Roy Street in Ward No. 5 in accordance with the plan approved by them on the 7th July 1911.

S. L. MADDOX, *Chairman of the Corporation.*

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, CALCUTTA, *the 11th September 1911.*



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1911.

PART IC.

Educational Notices

THE CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

THE following courses of instruction are provided at this College:—

I.—ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

[Affiliated to the Calcutta University.]

A four-year course leading to the Bachelor of Engineering Degree in Civil Engineering.

Admission qualification—The Intermediate Examination of Science and Arts of the Calcutta University, or its equivalent.

Application for admission by regular students, on or before February 1st.
" " by special students, on or before July 1st.
Session to commence on 1st Monday in November.

II.—APPRENTICE DEPARTMENT.

Section I.—The Sub-Overseer Classes.

A course of two Academic years leading to the Sub-Overseer Examination of the Joint Technical Examination Board.

Admission qualification—

To the 1st-year class—Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University Middle School Examination or equivalent.
To the 2nd-year class—The Final Examination of B Course of Zilla Schools.

Admissions— { To 1st year on 1st Monday in June.
To 2nd year on 1st Monday in May.

Section II.—The Overseer Classes.

A course of two Academic years leading to the Overseer Examination of the Joint Technical Examination Board.

Offered in two branches—
(a) General Engineering, leading to Overseer Certificate.
(b) Mining, leading to the Government of India Diploma in the Principles of Mining.

Admissions—On 1st Monday in May.
Qualification—The passing of the Sub-Overseer Examination.

Section III.—Practical Workshop Training.

[Lasting about 18 months.]

For General Branch only leading to the certificate of Foreman Mechanic or Upper Subordinate.

III.—WORKSHOPS.

Industrial Classes in the following shops:—

Carpenters';	Fitters';	Pattern-making;
Blacksmiths';	Turners';	Founding in Iron and Brass.

Also a class for the teaching of Industrial Chemistry.

For further information apply to the Office Superintendent and Bursar, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, Botanic Garden P. O.

SIBPUR,

The 11th January 1906.

B. HEATON,
Principal, Civil Engineering College.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

TECHNOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Classes in Dyeing and Tinctorial Chemistry.

NEW session commences in November. There will be a maximum of 20 admissions in each year. Applications for admission will be received till the end of July.

Regular students will for the present be required to pass one of the following examinations or an equivalent:—

Intermediate, Science or Arts of the Calcutta University with Chemistry.

Final Examination of Government Weaving Institute.

Preference will, however, be given to applicants who have passed the B.Sc. (Chemistry), B.A. (Chemistry) or Intermediate in Engineering.

Occasional students having a practical knowledge of dyeing may be admitted, provided that there is room for them in the classes, to study the theory underlying the industry. Their educational qualifications must be such as will enable them to benefit by the instruction given. Each case will be decided on its merit.

Seventeen stipends tenable by regular students for one year only in the first instance and renewable for a second year, on recommendation of the Principal, will be awarded at he following rates:—

	Europeans.	Indians.
	Rs.	Rs.
Resident at Civil Engineering College	25	14
Non-residents	18	10

No tuition fees will be charged.

A diploma will be awarded to regular students who complete the course in a satisfactory manner.

Each course will extend over two years; but students may, with advantage, extend their studies for a longer period.

P. BRÜHL, *Offg. Principal.*

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR, *the 23rd June 1911.*

DR. CHANDRA'S SCHOLARSHIP IN MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

THE above scholarship of the value of Rs. 361-8 will be awarded to the best successful candidate who will be selected at an examination to be held this year in November 1911.

The examination is open to—

(1) All senior students of the Medical College, Calcutta.

(2) Any ex-senior student of the Medical College who may at the time of the examination be studying at any Medical College in India or Europe.

(3) Any graduate or licentiate in medicine of whatever standing and however employed who may have obtained either in Europe or in India a medical diploma or degree entitling him to practise medicine, provided that such graduate or licentiate at some time received a portion of his professional education in the Medical College, Calcutta.

Certificates to the effect that the candidate fulfils the above requirements, together with one of good moral character signed by a person of respectability, should be submitted to the Principal, Medical College, Calcutta, on or before the 10th October 1911.

Candidates are required to write a thesis on Pharmacology and Therapeutics of "Picrochiza" (Kutki) and submit the same to the Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Medical College, Calcutta, by the 30th November 1911.

Personal attendance at the examination is not necessary.

Preference will be given to the candidate whose thesis bears evidence of original investigation of any worth in connection with the above plant.

The scholarship will be tenable for one year; but it may be tenable for two years in case of exceptional merit on the recommendation of the examiner.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th August 1911.

J. T. CALVERT, M.B., M.R.C.P., LT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Offg. Principal, Medical College.

NOTICE.

AN examination in English Idiom and Pronunciation of the Teachers of High and Middle English schools who have to teach English or other subjects through the medium of English will be held at the office of the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Midnapore, on Monday, the 30th October 1911. Only those candidates who have passed the Entrance or one of the higher examinations of an Indian University are eligible to appear at it.

2. Intending candidates should apply to this office on or before the 16th October 1911, and state in their applications the following particulars:—

(a) Name.
(b) Father's name.
(c) Residence (village, thana and district).
(d) Academical qualifications.
(e) Name of school in which he at present serves.

3. Candidates should bring with them their original certificates of having passed the University Examintions specified in their applications.

H. LAMBERT, *Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division.*

CHINSURA, *the 21st August 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

AN examination in the knowledge of English idiom and in pronunciation for Teachers of Secondary Schools who have to teach English or other subjects through the medium of English will be held at the office of the Inspector of European Schools, Bengal, 285, Bow Bazar Street, on Monday, the 9th of October 1911, at noon.

Teachers who intend to present themselves for examination should send, at least a week before the examination, a statement containing the following information, and should also bring with them their University certificates on the day of the examination:—

Name in full.	Last University examination passed.
,, of father in full.	Year of passing.
,, of native village and district.	Signature of the applicant.

Designation and full address.

Candidates should also state whether they have sat for this examination before, and, if so, how often, giving dates.

No candidate shall be allowed to appear at the examination more than once in a calendar year, or more than three times in all.

M. PROTHERO, *Inspector of European Schools, Bengal.*

CALCUTTA, *the 2nd September 1911.*

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.

UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1912.

Test Examination of Private Students.

1. A student who has not attended a High school for at least one year previous to the Examination, or who will have been transferred after the 1st September next to the school from which he appears without the consent of the Inspector of Schools, will be treated as a private student. The term "private student" includes school-masters.

2. All private students are required to appear at the test examination of a zilla school. No private student will be admitted to the test examination unless accompanied, for the purpose of identification, by some person known to the head-master of the institution at which he appears.

3. The test examination in all zilla schools in the Chota Nagpur Division will be held on the 14th December 1911 and following days.

4. Each private student will have to pay a fee of Rs. 2 for permission to appear at the test examination to the head of the institution at which he appears. The balance of fees after payment of expenses (stationery, &c.) will go as remuneration to the examiners.

5. The application of candidates for the test examination should reach this office not later than the 1st November 1911. They should forward the certificates granted to them under the transfer rules by the head-master of the school in which they last read. In the case of a candidate who had failed at a previous Entrance or Matriculation Examination and did not join a school afterwards, the Registrar's receipt, in original will be accepted in lieu of the transfer certificate.

6. A student who had failed to pass the annual examination for promotion to the first class at the end of session 1910-11 and then left the school cannot, under any circumstances, be allowed to appear at the Matriculation Examination that will be held on the 4th March 1912 and following days.

7. Each candidate should submit with his application a statement showing—

(1) Age. No candidate who has not completed or will not complete the age of 16 years on the first day of the Matriculation Examination will be allowed to appear at it.

(2) Residence.

(3) Father's name.

(4) Second language, besides English.

(5) Language in which translation is to be made.

(6) Additional subjects.

(7) Whether he appeared at any previous Entrance or Matriculation Examination.

(8) A certificate signed by a respectable gentleman to the effect that the candidate has prosecuted a regular course of study and has been subject to proper discipline.

8. *Bonâ fide* teachers employed in any of the recognised schools in Chota Nagpur Division may be admitted to the test examination on payment of the prescribed fee, provided they can produce certificates of service and good character from their employers or from the Deputy Inspectors of the districts concerned.

9. The forms of application for permission to appear at the Matriculation Examination will be signed by the head-master of the zilla school at which the candidates have undergone the test and will be forwarded by him to the Inspector of Schools for countersignature.

10. The applications and fees, amounting to Rs. 12 in each case, for admission to the Matriculation Examination must be forwarded to the Registrar of Calcutta University by the private candidates themselves so as to reach his office on or before the 20th January 1912.

11. The Matriculation Examination in 1912 will be held on the 4th March 1912 and following days.

INTERMEDIATE IN ARTS AND SCIENCE, B.A. AND B.Sc. EXAMINATIONS, 1912.

1. Deputy Inspectors of Schools, Sub-Inspectors of Schools, and *bonâ fide* teachers of recognised High English schools in the Chota Nagpur Division of three years' standing, *i.e.*, those who have served as such for full three academical sessions, or for six months in the case of those who were admitted to a former examination of the same class will be admitted to the above examinations. These latter must have served for six months prior to the submission of their applications to the Inspector for countersignature. School-masters should produce certificates of character and length of service (with dates) and of diligent and regular studies from the managers of the schools in which they are employed. The applications must reach this office not later than the 10th January 1911.

2. Candidates for the B.A. or B.Sc. Examination must forward with the applications their F.A. or I.A. or I.Sc. certificates, and those for the I.A. or I.Sc. Examination their Entrance or Matriculation certificates, together with a letter, in original, from the Senate of the Calcutta University, permitting them to appear at the examination.

3. Candidates should read carefully the certificate which this office will have to sign and must be careful to supply all information and documents required, without which the Inspector must decline to sign it.

4. The I.A. and I.Sc. and the B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations in 1912 will be held on the 18th March 1912 and following days.

5. Applications and fees for admissions to the above examinations (Rs. 25 for I.A. or I.Sc. and Rs. 35 for B.A. or B.Sc.) must be forwarded to the Registrar, Calcutta University, by the candidates themselves so as to reach his office on or before the 28th January 1912.

RANCHI, E. LEFEUVRE,
The 24th August 1911. *Offg. Inspector of Schools, Chota Nagpur Division.*

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

THE Senate will proceed in the month of August, 1912, to the election of a Tagore Professor of Law for the term of one year, to commence on the 1st of August, 1913.

The salary of the Professorship is Rs. 9,000 per annum, and the Professor will be expected to deliver a course of not less than twelve lectures on one of the following subjects:—

(*i*) Principles of the Law of Corporations, with special reference to its application in British India.
(*ii*) The Law of Compulsory Sales in British India.
(*iii*) The growth and development of Hindu Law from the earliest times to the end of the 18th century.

The salary of the Professor shall be paid in twelve equal monthly instalments, the first instalment to be paid on the first day of the month following that in which the first lecture is delivered.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st May, 1912, stating on which of the abovenamed three subjects they are prepared to lecture. Each candidate will forward with his application one hundred copies of a brief Synopsis of his proposed lectures; and, if he so pleases, the same number of copies of his Introductory Lecture.

The Professor will not, later than the month of August following his election, forward to the Registrar a complete copy (manuscript or typewritten) of the Lectures which he proposes to deliver The copy will be referred to a Committee of the Faculty of Law consisting of not more than three members to be chosen by the Faculty, who will examine the same and before the 1st November report to the Faculty whether the work is complete and ready for the press. If upon such report the Faculty are satisfied that the work is complete, the Professor will commence to deliver his lectures in the month of December, and complete the delivery thereof in the following February. The copy of the Lectures delivered will remain in the custody of the Registrar, and will be sent to press as soon as practicable after delivery thereof.

If the Professor fails to submit the copy of the Lectures, or if the copy submitted be found, on examination, to be incomplete and not ready for the press, the matter will be referred to the Faculty of Law, upon whose recommendation the Senate may either extend the time or cancel the appointment.

G. THIBAUT,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 8th September, 1911.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

THE undermentioned candidates have passed the following Engineering Examinations, 1911:—

F. E. EXAMINATION.

SECOND DIVISION.

Chattopadhyay, Satischandra ... *Ex*-student.

I. E. EXAMINATION.

(*In order of merit.*)

1.	Ray, Kumudbhushan	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
2.	De, Patitpaban	Ditto.
3.	Sen, Amalchandra	Ditto.
4.	Mitra, Satyabhushan	Ditto.
5.	Guhathakurta, Jogeschandra ...	Ditto.
6.	Abdul Goffar	Ditto.
7.	Sarkar, Jaykumar	Ditto.
8.	Bhattacharyya, Dayananda ...	Ditto.
9.	Joardar, Harendranath	Ditto.
10.	Das, Pulinbihari	Ditto.
11.	Ray, Surendranath	Ditto.

B. E. EXAMINATION.

SECOND DIVISION.

(*In order of merit.*)

1.	Chaudhuri, Surendramohan	...	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
2.	Ray, Prabhatchandra	...	Ditto.
3.	Basu, Nanigopal	...	Ditto.
4.	Chakrabarti, Saratchandra	...	Ditto.
5.	Mitra, Praphullakrishna	...	Ditto.
6.	Sengupta, Jatindranath	...	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Jadugopal	...	Ditto.
8.	Mitra, Srischandra	...	Ditto.
9.	Set, Aswinikumar	...	*Ex*-student.
10.	Laha, Lalitmohan	...	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
	Bandyopadhyay, Pramathanath	...	Ditto.
12.	Basak, Abinaschandra	...	Ditto.
13.	Majumdar, Bhabendranath	...	*Ex*-student.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 11th September, 1911.

G. THIBAUT,
Registrar.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

ERRATUM.

IN the list of successful B.L. candidates published in the *Calcutta* and *India Gazettes* dated the 16th and 19th August, 1911, respectively, under :—

FIRST DIVISION.

for

Kurar, Kshetramohan ... ... University Law College

read

Kunar, Kshetramohan ... ... University Law College.

SECOND DIVISION.

for

Chandra, Upendrachandra ... ... University Law College
Ghosh, Surendranath ... ... Ripon College

read

Chanda, Upendrachandra ... ... University Law College.
Ghosh, Surendramohan ... ... Ripon College.

In the list of successful Preliminary Law candidates published in the *Calcutta* and *India Gazettes*, dated the 23rd and 26th August, 1911, respectively, under—

SECOND DIVISION.

for

Mukhopadhyay, Janakdas ... ... Ripon College

read

Mukhopadhyay, Tarakdas ... ... Ripon College.

G. THIBAUT,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE, *the 11th September, 1911.*

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

1. The ensuing L. T. and B. T. Examinations will be held on Monday, the 1st April, 1912, and following days.

Applications and fees for admission to the above Examinations must reach the undersigned on or before the 19th February, 1912.

2. The ensuing Preliminary Scientific, First and Second M.B. Examinations will be held on Monday, the 18th March, 1912, and following days.

Applications and fees for admission to the aforesaid Examinations must reach the undersigned on or before the 4th March, 1912.

G. THIBAUT,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE, *the 11th September, 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

THE FIRST DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 1911.

(In connection with the first grade Vernacular Training Schools.)

1. The First Departmental Examination of first grade Training Schools in Bengal will be held on the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th days of November, and the 4th and 5th days of December 1911.

2. The Examination will be held at the first grade Training Schools at Calcutta and Hooghly and at the Church Missionary Society's Training School, Krishnagar.

3. The following classes of candidates will be eligible for this examination :—

(a) Students of the second-year class of first grade Training Schools.

(b) Candidates other than students included in (a), who failed to satisfy the examiners at the first grade or second grade Vernacular Mastership Examinations of 1910.

(c) Students who passed the second grade Vernacular Mastership Examination held in 1910.

Private candidates other than those included in (b) and (c) will not be admitted to this examination. This restriction is for this year only. It has been ruled that no candidate will be admitted in 1912 to the Second or Final Departmental Examination, *i.e.*, to the third-year Examination of the New Scheme who has not passed the First Departmental Examination.

4. Candidates who are not students of a Government first grade Training School are required by the 20th September 1911 to remit to the Head Master of the School at which they elect to be examined, a written application for admission to the examination together with a fee of one rupee. These candidates will be examined in all the subjects prescribed for students of first grade Training Schools. Full information will be furnished by the Head Masters of those schools on application.

5. Teachers holding first grade or second grade Vernacular Mastership Certificates under the old system may be examined in any or all of the following groups of subjects of the First Departmental Examination under the new system :—

(a) Elementary Science.

(b) Drawing and Practical Geometry.

(c) The Art of Teaching.

(d) Manual Work and Drill.

6. Complete lists of candidates for examination, accompanied with the applications of external candidates, must be transmitted by Head Masters of Training Schools to the undersigned, by the 10th October 1911. The fees received from candidates must be deposited in the local Treasury, and the chalans sent to this office along with the Lists of Candidates.

7. The current session of Training Schools will end on the 31st December 1911, and the new session will begin on the 1st January 1912.

OFFICE OF THE D. P. I., BENGAL,
CALCUTTA,
The 8th August 1911.

G. W. KÜCHLER,
Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

ENGLISH TEACHERSHIP EXAMINATION, 1911.

THE Examination will be partly written and partly oral and practical.

2. The written examination will be held at the Training School at Calcutta on the 27th November 1911 and the two following days. Three papers will be set, as shown below :—

			Marks.
I.—Art of teaching,	27th November,	10 A.M. to 2 P.M.	... 100
II.—Discipline,	28th ,,	10 ,, 2 ,, ...	... 100
III.—Organisation,	29th ,,	10 ,, 2 ,, ...	... 100

3. The oral and practical examination will be in actual class teaching and in notes of lessons. The necessary arrangements for holding this examination will be made by Inspectors of Schools. One hundred marks will be assigned to this examination.

4. In the case of a candidate who is a teacher, the Inspector may, at his discretion, conduct the practical examination at the candidate's own school. This examination may be conducted any time in the month of December 1911.

5. Candidates obtaining 50 per cent. of the marks or upwards in each of the subjects, both written and practical, will be declared to have passed, and will be granted English Teachership Certificates, under the signature of the Director of Public Instruction.

6. Candidates for first-grade certificates must have passed the B. A. Examination. Candidates for second-grade certificates must have passed the F. A. Examination, and served as teachers for at least three years. Candidates for third-grade certificates must have passed the Entrance Examination, and served as teachers for at least three years.

A teacher who has held a certificate of a certain grade with credit for five years, will also be permitted to compete for the next higher grade of certificate, if his capacity as a teacher and his knowledge of the subjects of examination are certified as satisfactory by the Inspector of Schools.

7. Candidates for the Examination should apply, on or before the 30th October 1911, to the Head Master of the Training School at Calcutta, and should send a fee of Rs. 5 at the same time.

8. Candidates who have failed at a previous examination will be admitted to the examination, if they have worked as teachers for at least six months since their failure.

9. Further particulars regarding the examination will be supplied on application by Head Masters of Training Schools.

CALCUTTA, *The 16th August 1911.*

G. W. KÜCHLER,
Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

The 3rd September 1911.—In continuation of this office notification dated 31st July 1911, authors and publishers are invited to submit Drawing books in accordance with the revised syllabus for use in Upper Primary and Middle Schools. The books should be submitted not later than the 15th November 1911. In order to allow of a speedy examination of the books eight copies of each should be submitted.

G. W. KÜCHLER,
Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

NOTICE.

IN continuation of this office notification dated 26th June 1911, the names of the successful candidates in the current year's competition for the Government Orissa Law Scholarships are arranged below in order of merit :—

1. Madhu Sudan Biswal.
2. Arta Hari Misra.
3. Hare Krisha Das.
4. Hare Krishna Samanta.
5. Rajani Kanta Pattanayak.
6. Parasuram Misra.

JOHN RICHARD CUNNINGHAM,
Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 5th September 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

Junior Scholarship for 1912.

IT is hereby notified for general information that Government having decided that the number and values of junior scholarships should be the same as those which obtained prior to Government Order No. 1901, six junior scholarships of the second grade and twelve of the third grade have been allotted to the Presidency Division to be awarded for the University Matriculation Examination in 1912.

2. The second grade scholarships will be awarded to those candidates who take the highest places in the Divisional list irrespective of district.

3. The third grade scholarships will be distributed among the different districts of the Presidency Division as follows:—

24-Parganas	4
Nadia	2
Murshidabad	2
Jessore	2
Khulna	2
Total ...	12

A. K. RAY, for *Commissioner on tour.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 6th September 1911.*



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1911.

PART II.

Advertisements.

[N.B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this Part of the "Gazette" cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

LAND SALE NOTICES.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Patna will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 21st September 1911 at 12 noon for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by law are realizable are arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share.

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2008Z / 11.	Badhna Lashkaripur Buzurg ulsf. In Regr. D Badhna Lashkaripur Buzurg, ph. Bhimpur.	1,038 0 0	......	12a.	Bishun Prashad	778 8 0	......	64 14 0
8084 / 3/2	Diara Maranchi, ph. Ghyaspur.	4,462 0 0	Entire ...	......	Sheo Dayal Singh *alias* Tilakdhari Singh Vagairah.	......	2,281 0 0	......
9912 / 14	Anandpur Siaman o Mustafapur Siaman. In Regr. D Anandpur Siaman o Mustafapur, ph. Beswak.	853 13 11	Do. ...	......	Adt Narain and Ajodhaya Prashad, minors under the guardianship of Most. Gulab Kuar, mother.	......	479 15 0	......
10014 / 116 / 3	Ghasanda, ph. Beswak.	2,987 11 9	......	3a. 9d. 6k. 13b. 6ph. 13r. 10t. S.A.	Most. Rajindarani Kuar *alias* Deozi Kuar Vagairah.	647 5 4	......	112 0 7
10118 / 220	Salempur Ajaipur, ph. Beswak.	641 1 1	Entire ...	......	Ram Parshad Sahu and Bansi Sahu under the guardianship of Meghan Sahu and self Meghan Sahu.	......	160 4 4	......
10872 / 374	Islampur Hissa Jagir, ph. Beswak.	960 4 10	Do. ...	......	Most. Sohago Kuar ...	......	240 1 0	......
12068 / 188	Akbarpur Ram Kishun. In Regr. D. Akbarpur Kishan Kumar, ph. Pillich.	1,250 1 0	Do. ...	......	Ram Kishun Lal Sahu, Lal Babu Murli Dhar, Ram Baboo, majors, and Bhuneshre, Parsad, minor, under the guardianship of Mahesh Lal Chaudhuri.	......	198 14 3	......
12760 / 183	Gangapur, Pakri, ph. Telhara.	800 0 0	Do. ...	......	Babu Chandar Bhan Prasad Singh Vagairah.	......	150 6 5	...

Patna, the 19th August 1911.

M. D. MUKHERJI, Collector in charge.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Hooghly will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 20th September 1911 at 12 noon for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share.

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
66	Rakhalgachi, pargana Pandua.	594 6 0	Entire ...	Nil	Srimati Sarat Moni Debi, Hrisikesh Mookerjee, Anna Purna Debi and Ram Doyal Roy as Trustees to the estate of Hrisikesh Mookerjee.	......	43 4 7	......

(ILLEGIBLE), *for* Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Saran will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on Monday, the 18th September 1911, at noon for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share.

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
1816	Chirand or Kasba Chirand, pargana Chirand.	8,447 2 11	.....	Separate account No. 17 ... ... 1. Balua— Pokhta, 4a. Kham, 8a. 2. Kazipur— Pokhta, 4a. Kham, 8a. 3. Sherpur Mala— Pokhta, 6a. Kham 8a. 4. Bishunpur Rajshahi or Bishunpur Rajshahi and Bishunpur Harsam— Pokhta, 1a. 9p. Kham, 2a. 8p. All other shares than that specified will be excluded from sale.	Babu Debi Persad, Pleader, Manager of Babu Raj Rajeshwari Kumar Singh.	719 6 3	......	86 6 0

S. N. GHOSH, *for* Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13 of Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of the 24-Parganas will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 23rd September 1911 at 12 o'clock noon for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 6, 8 and 10 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share or shares are excluded from sale.

Consecutive No.	Tauzi No.	Name of pargana and mahal.	Sadar jama of the whole estate.	Whether whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the specification of such share.	Names of the proprietors of the properties to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	1 Rs	Pargana Magura, kismat Chetla and others.	5,422 3 0	......	15a. 8g. 3k. 1kg. 16t. share in mauza Chetla, 15a. 8g. 2kg. 4t. 2k. 2kr. share in mauza Satgachia, 15a. 9g. 2k. 9t. share in mauza Tongtola, 15a. 9g. 2kg. 10t. share in mauza Barisa except certain specified portion of land and other shares in mauza Hatiaghar and others.	Girindra Nath Ray Chowdhry and others.	2,079 13 16	......	62 9 10½
2	56-5	Pargana Magura, kismat Sreerampur and others.	3,126 5 7½	......	2a. 13g. 1k. 1kr. share	Sarat Kumari Dassee ...	521 1 0	......	232 7 4
3	956	Pargana Agarpara, kismat Agarpara.	4,496 3 0	Whole ...	.. ...	Akshoy Kumar Bose and others.	......	10 7 6	......

Alipore, the 15th August 1911.

(ILLEGIBLE), *for* Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Muzaffarpur will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 21st September 1911 at midday for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share.

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
7030	Gopinath Amir Kuli Khan, pargana Rath.	1,090 14 11	Entire ...	......	Mussamat Sohago Kuar and others.	......	274 15 8	......
0308/2	Paharpur Chandpura, pargana Hajipur.	834 14 8	......	13 annas	Baboo Mahamáyá Prasad and others.	678 12 7	......	141 6 [illegible]
11841/1	Parsotimpur Barari, pargana Bhimpur.	1,153 7 0	......	9 a. 2 g. 4 c. 5 b. 12 f. ...	Mussamat Bibi Fasihan, alias Bibi Gháso.	656 5 6	......	128 1 [illegible]
				Temporarily settled estates.				
11918	Jalal Chuck, pargana Hajipur.	857 0 0	Entire ...	......	Kuldeep Sahai	......	214 4 0	......
11920/R. S.	Sukwarpur, pargana Hajipur	2,068 0 0	......	13 a. 14 d. 1 c. 5 b. 12½ r.	Nand Keshwar Lall and others ...	1,754 1 0	......	4 7 [illegible]

Muzaffarpur Collectorate, the 12th August 1911. F. F. LYALL, Collector.

Sale Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Shahabad will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on 18th September 1911 at 11 A.M. for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share:—

Tauzi number.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. [illegible]
304	Karisath Himat and Paduman, pr. Arrah.	956 12 0	The whole	......	Bibi Umat Fatma and others ...	......	102 3 11	......
434	Mahuli Khurd, pr. Arrah.	550 0 0	Do. ...	......	Birij Kishore Prashad Singh and others.	......	64 4 3	......
1796	Konauli, pr. Chausa ...	952 0 0	Do. ...	......	Deoki Nandan Thakur and others.	......	5 7 9	......
1798	Kusurpa, pr. Chausa	1,325 0 0	Do. ...	......	Ram Surat Pandey	......	414 0 0	......
2082	Sarenja, pr. Chausa	774 0 0	Do. ...	......	Ram Autar Rai and others ...	......	57 11 10	......
2176	Belaon, pr. Chainpore.	509 13 10	Do. ...	......	Bansidhar Misir and others ...	......	210 9 6	......
3051/Jt.	Siri Rampore alias Sarai, pr. Chainpore.	1,441 1 1	......	The residuary share to be sold 9a. Other share is exempted from sale.	Jawahir Tiwari and others ...	810 10 1	......	128 12 [illegible]
3429/Jt.	Kusi, pr. Danwar ...	1,596 0 0	......	The residuary share to be sold 8a. Other share is exempted from sale.	Raghupat Pandey and others ...	796 6 0	......	464 8 [illegible]
3878	Situhari Ganesh, pr. Nonour.	1,003 0 4	The whole	......	Mosadi Rai and others ...	......	4 2 5	......
4707/3	Sahaj Deohri Pharaura, pr. Piaro.	1,025 0 0	......	Khata 3 is to be sold ... ... Pharaura 8 a. 9 p. Other share is exempted from sale.	Mossammat Sahodara Kuar and others.	508 9 6	......	174 15 [illegible]
9582	*Banarpore, pr. Chausa	661 0 0	The whole	......	Ram Autar Rai and others ...	......	62 0 0 (revenue.) 6 0 0 (process fee.)	......
10319/Jt.	Pandeypore, pr. Ballia.	1,003 0 0	......	The residuary share is to be sold. Pandeypore 8 a. Other share is exempted from sale.	Chakauri Chaubey and others ...	501 9 0	......	125 6 [illegible]

* This estate is to be sold under section 14 of Act XI of 1859 for the arrears of ijmali account of kist March 1911.

Shahabad Collectorate, Arrah, the 14th August 1911. J. JOHNSTON, Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Midnapore will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 26th September 1911 at 12 o'clock for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share.

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
818	Pargana Gagnapur, mahal Ghosepur.	1,208 1 8	Entire ...	......	Jiban Kristo Ghose ...	......	76 3 8	......
953	Pargana Kasijora, mahal Harenaranchuck.	2,397 10 3	Do. ...	......	Munshi Abdul Jalil ...	......	254 0 3	......
1062	Pargana Kasijora Kismat, mahal Naskardighi.	610 2 6	Do. ...	......	Damodar Das Barman Sebait Srisri Iswar Syamlal Jew.	......	7 14 6	......
1353	Pargana Kharagpur, mahal Gopinathpur— As. P. 10 8 / 5 4 } share.	510 3 0	Do. ...	......	Sremutya Champaklota Tatri Brahmone.	....	53 10 0	......
2409	Pargana Sahapur, mahal Dingal.	2,893 1 4	......	Residuary excluding separate account No. 1 8 annas share of he mahal will be sold. All other shares than that specified will be xoluded from the sale.	Jiban Kristo Ghose ...	1,446 8 8	......	151 1 6
2409	Pargana ditto, mahal ditto.	2,893 1 4	......	Separate account No. 1, 8 annas share of the mahal will be sold. All other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale.	Jiban Kristo Ghose...	1,446 8 8	......	150 10 9
23730	Pargana Kalyanpur, mauza Bandarbani, tenure No. 51.	903 12 0	Entire ...	......	Sitalmoni Dasi ...	......	1,886 1 10 January 1908 to March 1911.	Rent 1,886 1 10

Midnapore Collectorate, the 19th August 1911.

S. A. MALIK, *for* Collector.

Notification B.

OTICE is hereby given, under sections 5 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that, unless the arrears mentioned below are paid on or before the next latest date of payment, viz., the 28th September 1911, the undermentioned estates or shares of estate in the district of a will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district after the 28th September 1911 for the said arrear.

Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietor of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	Nature and amount of demand for which to be sold.
2	3	4	5		7	8	9	10
	Rs. A.		Separate account No. 34—		Rs. A		Rs.	Land revenue Rs.
Asamgarh taluqa, pargana Sherghaty.	5,281 12	......	As. Adalpur ... ... 16 Berri ... ... 16 Kesra Nasamat ... 16 Chainpur ... ... 16 Dabiar ... . 16 Dhanawan ... 16 Dhamna main Chak Dhamni. 16 Nimi ... ... 16 Rohi Parewa Dhewa 16 Sunder Kumhari .. 16 Sirawan Khas ... 16 Sondiha ... ... 16 Tetaria ... ... 16 Tula Chak ... .. 16 Teli Bandh Sarwar 16 Bhent Chak ... 16 Andhomajhaulia 16 Aruasbhualpur ... 16 Bahera Khurd ... 16 Chilore ... ... 16 Dharampur ... 16 Diba Chak Deona Kalayanpur. 16 Gangti ... ... 16 Jamuara Khurd ... 16 Kajh ... ... 16 Kaitahi ... ... 16 Sunarhat ... ... 16 Kesari ... ... 16 Nawada ... .. 16 Pirouli ... ... 16 Parupapur ... 16 Pendania Monia Charwar Dhudhua. 16 Sondaha ... ... } Charhdr Batansodh } 16 Sagdiha ... ... 16 Saifgang Belahi ... 16 Takra Khurd . 16 All other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale.	Zahur Khan	2,669 8	......	540	540

a Collectorate, the 4th September 1911.

J. T. WHITTY, Collector.

Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of land, no longer required by Government, situated in a length of 12·35 miles of the distributaries in No. 4 subdivision of the Public Works Cossye Division, in the district of Midnapore, will be put up to sale at 11 o'clock on Tuesday, the 26th September 1911, corresponding with the 10th of Aswin 1319 Amli, at the Midnapore Collectorate.

The purchasers of the several plots of land will be subject to the following conditions —

1st.—The purchasers will have no power to make any excavations on and nearer than 15 feet from the canal boundary or plough the lands nearer than 3 feet from the same.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount must be paid down at once.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceeds Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount must be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale shall be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the lot again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

4th.—The plots of land will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders.

5th.—The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt by the Collector of the orders of the Commissioner confirming the sale

Consecutive number. lot	Name of district.	Pargana and mauza.	B. K. C.	Number of mile on which land is situate.	Approximate area of lot in bighas. B. K. C.	Boundary of lot.
1	Midnapore ...	Pargana Khargpur, mauza Radhakishore	2 7 8	Mile No. 1, Gowalara Sub-Branch, Distributary No. I.		
		„ Dhekiabazar, mauza Jotegerya	0 15 4			
		„ Khargpur, mauza Maisa ...	0 4 2			
		„ „ „ Chak Sawrah ...	1 12 1			
		„ Dhekiabazar, mauza Sankmandal	0 10 6			
			5 9 5	......	5 9 5	
2	Ditto ...	Pargana Khargpur, mauza Radhakishore	3 19 13	Mile No 2, Gowalara Sub-Branch, Distributary No. I.		
		„ „ „ Gowalara ...	3 11 15			
			7 11 12	......	7 11 12	
3	Ditto ...	Pargana Sabang, mauza Kalikakundu ...	11 8 14	Mile No. 4. Branch I, Distributary No. 4.		
		„ „ „ Dewarah ...	0 18 10			
		„ „ „ Baragerya Batitaki.	4 2 15			
		„ Khandar, mauza Chak Bahadur	4 14 7			
			21 4 14	......	21 4 14	
4	Ditto ...	Pargana Sabang, mauza Kalikakunda ...	1 4 1	Mil No. 5, Branch I, Distributary No. 4.		
		„ „ „ Dewarah	11 18 12			
		„ „ „ Baragerya Batitaki.	2 8 12			
		„ „ „ Khanbichak ...	0 19 15			
		„ „ „ Bar-Khelna ...	2 17 2			
			19 8 10	......	19 8 10	
5	Ditto ...	Pargana Sabang, mauza Khanbichak ...	3 7 13	Mile No. 6, Branch I, Distributary No. 4.		
		„ „ „ Chota-Khelna ...	10 1 8			
		„ „ „ Gutichak ...	2 6 15			
		„ „ „ Sitarampur ...	1 19 15			
		„ „ „ Tulsichak ...	1 18 5			
			19 14 8	......	19 14 8	
6	Ditto ...	Pargana Sabang, mauza Tulsichak Batitaki.	3 13 12			
		„ „ „ Handol Batitaki	2 2 10			
		„ „ „ Handol	4 18 12			
			10 15 2	......	10 15 2	
7	Ditto ...	Pargana Khargpur, mauza Kukradaha ...	0 17 1	Mile No. 133, Branch Kanchdiha, Distributary No. 2.		
		„ Dhekiabazar, „ Samudrapur	7 13 2			
		„ „ „ Bar-Sankar	4 15 6			
		„ „ „ Chanswarpur.	11 11 4			
			24 16 13	......	24 16 13	
8	Ditto ...	Pargana Khandar, mauza Beldiha ...	6 12 0	Mile No. 4, Branch G 1, Distributary No. 1.		
		„ „ „ Tutranga ...	2 8 2			
			9 0 2	......	9 0 2	
9	Ditto ...	Pargana Julkapur, mauza Gumai ...	1 8 6	Mile No. 6, Branch I, Distributary No. 4.		
		„ „ „ Julkapur ...	1 18 6			
		„ „ „ Bar-Jiban ...	4 4 7			
			7 11 3	......	7 1 8	
10	Ditto ...	Pargana Khandar, mauza Moglanichak ...	7 5 12	Mile No. 3, Branch I, Distributary No. 4.	7 5 12	
11	Ditto	Pargana Khandar, mauza Moglanichak	2 10 11	Mile No. 9, Branch I, Distributary No. 4.		
		„ „ „ „	0 15 1			
		„ „ „ Dhaneswarpur Batitaki.	1 1 11			
		„ „ „ Dhaneswarpur	0 13 9			
		„ Julkapur, „ Natuna ...	8 2 10			
		„ „ „ Benyadighi ...	0 5 11			
			13 9 5	......	12 9 5	

Consecutive lot number.	Name of district.	Pargana and mauza.	B. K. C.	Number of mile on which land is situate.	Approximate area of lot in bighas. B. K. C.	Boundary of lot.
12	Midnapore ..	Pargana Julkapur, mauza Benyadighi ..	4 11 0			
		" " " Andulia ...	6 9 0			
		" " " Paikan ..	0 18 15			
		" " " Gumai ...	1 3 6			
		" " " Andulia Baritaki.	1 1 0			
			14 3 5	......	14 3 5	
13	Ditto	Pargana Dhekiabazar, mauza Rambhadrapur.	2 3 5	Distributary No. 2A.		
		" " " Keshpur ...	8 4 15			
		" " " Radhakrishnapur.	3 13 2			
		" " " Maharajpur	3 12 6			
		" " " Mirzapur ...	4 18 11			
		" " " Chaksar ...	0 11 11			
			23 4 2	... ..	23 4 2	
14	Ditto .	Pargana Shahapur, mauza Chak Asraf ...	2 10 5			
		" " " Chak Mann ...	0 12 1			
			3 2 6	......	3 2 6	
		Total land to be relinquished	... ...		186 17 3	

Midnapore Collectorate, the 28th July 1911. K. RAHA, *for* Collector.

Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of land, no longer required by Government, situated along the last 2¼ miles of the Branch Canal distributary No. I, in the district of Midnapore, will be put up to sale at 11 o'clock on Tuesday, the 26th September 1911, corresponding with the 10th of Aswin 1319 Amli, at Midnapore Collectorate.

The purchasers of the several plots of land will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—The purchasers will have no power to make any excavations on and nearer than fifteen feet from the canal boundary or plough the lands nearer than three feet from the same.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount must be paid down at once.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceeds Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount must be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale shall be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the lot again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

4th.—The plots of land will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders.

5th.—The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt by the Collector of the orders of the Commissioner confirming the sale.

Consecutive lot number.	Name of district.	Pargana and mauza.	Number of mile on which land is situate.	Approximate area of lot in bighas. B. K. C.	Boundary of lot.
1	Midnapore ...	Pargana Narsingarh, mauza Bagabhera.	17th and part of 18th mile.	8 9 8	*North and South*—Paddy land of Bhagabhera. *East*—Orissa Trunk Road. *West*—Bengal-Nagpur Railway land in Bagabhera.
2	Ditto .	Pargana ditto, mauza ditto.	Part of 18th mile ...	1 11 3	*North and South*—Paddy land of Bagabhera. *East*—Bengal-Nagpur Railway land in Bagabhera. *West*—Channel land in Bahurupa.
3	Ditto .	Pargana ditto, mauza Bahurupa.	Ditto ...	1 11 0	*North and South*—Paddy land of Bahurupa. *East*—Channel land of Padimpur Chak. *West*—Channel land of Bagabhera.
4	Ditto ...	Pargana ditto, mauza Chak Padima.	Ditto ..	5 17 7	*North and South*—Paddy land of Chak Padima. *East*—Channel land of Bahurupa. *West*—Channel land of Chak Tamakula.
5	Ditto ...	Pargana ditto, mauza Tamakula.	Ditto ...	7 0 12	*North and South*—Paddy land of Chak Tamakula. *East and West*—Channel land of Padima Chak.
6	Ditto ...	Pargana ditto, mauza Jalipadima Chak.	Part of 19th mile ...	12 1 3	*North and South*—Paddy land of Chak Padima. *East*—Channel land in Chak Tamakula. *West*—Channel land in Fulgerya.
7	Ditto ..	Pargana ditto, mauza Fulgerya.	Ditto ..	8 18 10	*North*—Channel land of mauza Tala. *South*—Channel land of Jalipadima Chak. *East and West*—Paddy land in Fulgerya.
8	Ditto ..	Pargana ditto, mauza Tala.	Part of 19th and 20th mile.	3 14 2	*North*—Paddy land of mauza Tala. *South*—Channel land of Fulgerya. *East and West*—Paddy land of Tala.
		Total area to be relinquished ...		49 3 8	

Midnapore Collectorate, the 28th July 1911. K. RAHA, *for* Collector.

Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below, to the undermentioned estates, situated in the district of Midnapore, will be put up to sale at the Midnapore Collectorate on Tuesday, the 26th of September 1911, corresponding with the 9th of Ashwin 1318 B.S. The purchasers will be subject to the following conditions of sale:—

Conditions of Sale.

1st.—The estates to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price which will be fixed by the Collector at the time of sale. The purchasers of these estates will be considered as the proprietors of the estates, and the entire proprietary right of Government in such estates will be transferred to them, subject to the revenue fixed in perpetuity.

2nd. The sale to be subject to the existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and by the laws in force; and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the schedule of assessment prepared by the Revenue authorities.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4th.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale is to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

No on the district roll.	Name of estate and pargana.	Approximate area in acres.	Government revenue assessed.	REMARKS.
		A. R. P.	Rs. A. P.	
2982	Pargana Barada, estate Iswarpur Bar.	9 0 33	34 15 6	The revenue of this mahal has been fixed at Rs. 34-15-6 from Rs 46-10 after deducting collection charges at the rate of Rs. 25 per cent.
2986	Pargana ditto, estate Srirampur...	7 2 25·5	29 2 8	The revenue of this mahal has been fixed at Rs 29-2-8 from Rs. 38-14-3 after deducting collection charges at the rate of Rs. 25 per cent.
2990	Pargana Chetua, estate Harirampur	6 2 33·1	33 13 11	The revenue of this mahal has been fixed at Rs. 33-13-11 from Rs 45-2-6 after deducting Rs. 25 per cent.
2996	Pargana Chandrakona, estate Syampur.	13 3 24·4	81 8 3	The revenue of this mahal has been fixed at Rs. 81-8-3 from Rs. 108-11 after deducting Rs. 25 per cent. as collection charges.
2997	Pargana ditto, estate Masakpur ..	4 2 25·7	22 12 6	The revenue of this mahal has been fixed at Rs. 22-12-6 from Rs. 30-3 after deducting Rs. 25 per cent. as collection charges.
3004	Pargana Baroda, estate Bhagdaha	6 0 30	23 10 9	The revenue of this mahal has been fixed at Rs. 23-10-9 from Rs. 31-9 after deducting Rs. 25 per cent. as collection charges.
3013	Pargana Chandrakona, estate Bhagirathpur.	20 2 21	100 8 11	The revenue of this mahal has been fixed at Rs. 100-8-11 from Rs. 134-1-3 after deducting Rs 25 per cent. as collection charges.
3032	Pargana Chetua, estate Harirampur	6·27 0 0	37 1 6	The revenue of this mahal has been fixed at Rs. 37-1-6 from Rs. 49-7-3 after deducting Rs. 25 per cent. as collection charges.
3033	Pargana ditto, estate Pakurdona ...	4·37 0 0	26 8 6	The revenue of this mahal has been fixed at Rs. 26-8-6 from Rs. 35-5-9 after deducting Rs. 25 per cent. as collection charges.
3051	Pargana Dhekia Bazar, estate Munibgarh.	0 1 6·612	To be sold revenue-free.	To be sold revenue-free.

Midnapore Collectorate, the 3rd August 1911.

G. RAINY, Collector.

Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of land, no longer required by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, situated along the Puri line of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway in the district of Puri, will be put up to sale at 2 o'clock on the 15th September 1911, corresponding with the 30th Singha, 1319 Amli, at the Delang Railway Station.

The purchasers of the several plots of land will be subject to the following conditions :—

1st.—The purchaser will have no power to make any excavations on the land nearer than 15 feet from the Railway fencing, or plough the land closer than 3 feet from its foundation.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount must be paid down at once.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount must be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale shall be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government and the lot again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

4th.—The plots of land will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders.

5th.—The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt by the Collector of the orders of the Commissioner confirming the sales.

Consecutive number. lot	Name of district.	Pargana and mauza.	Number of mile on which the land is situate.	Situated on which side of the railway.	Approximate area of lot in acres.	LAND EXCLUDED FROM SALE FROM EACH LOT.		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundary of lot.
						Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.		
					Acres.				
1	Puri ..	Pargana Lembai mauza Delang.	8	North ...	3·14	......	......	From plot Nos. 1521 to 1257.	*North*—By portion of plot No. 1231 and Nos. 1471, 1252, 1260 and 1256. *South*—By portions of plots Nos. 1265, 1261, 1259 and 1257 (Railway land). *East*—By plots Nos. 924, 864 and a portion of No. 865 of mauza Ramchandrapur (Railway land to be sold). *West*—By portion of plot No. 1231 and Nos. 1230 and 1265.
2	Do. ...	Ditto ...	8	South ...	2·82	......	......	From plot Nos. 1524 to 1262.	*North*—By portions of plots Nos. 1524, 1262 and 1525 (Railway lands). *South*—By portions of plots Nos. 1295, 1333, 1334, 1335 and 1336. *East*—By plot No. 923 and portions of plot No. 872 of mauza Ramchandrapur (Railway land to be sold). *West*—By plot No. 1263 and portion of No. 1295.
3	Do. ...	Pargana Lembai, mauza Ramchandrapur.	8 & 9	North ...	4·90	......	......	From plot Nos. 924 to 897.	*North*—By plots Nos. 855, 856, 863, 861, 860, 859, 903, 902, 906 and 911. *South*—By portions of plots Nos. 865, 866, 869, 888, 889, 900, 899, 898, and 897 (Railway land). *East*—By portion of plot No. 2781 of mauza Birboi (Railway land to be sold). *West*—By portion of plot No. 1257 and No. 1521 of mauza Delang (Railway land to be sold).
4	Do. ...	Ditto ...	8 & 9	South ..	2·64	......	......	From plot Nos. 923 to 896.	*North*—By portions of plot Nos. 872, 885, 886, 890, 892, 896 and 897 (Railway land). *South*—By plot Nos. 873, 884, 883, 891, 893 and 895. *East*—By portion of plot Nos. 2781, 1901 and 2777 of mauza Birboi (Railway land to be sold). *West*—By portion of plot No. 1525 of mauza Delang (Railway land to be sold).
5	Do. ...	Birboi ...	9	North ...	6·41	......	......	From plot Nos. 2781 to 390.	*North*—By plot Nos. 1881, 1879, 1878, 385, 386, 388, 389, 403, 402, 407 and portion of No. 412. *South*—By portion of plot Nos. 2781, 1877, 1876, 1875, 392, 400, 399, 398, 410 and 15. *East*—By portion of plot Nos. 412, 418, and 411. *West*—By plot Nos. 925, 910 and portion of No. 897 of mauza Ramchandrapur (Railway land to be sold).
6	Do. ...	Pargana Lembai, mauza Birboi.	9	South ...	4·19	......	......	From 1901 to 2780.	*North*—By portions of plot Nos. 2781, 1882, 1883, 1857, 1890, 1899, 1870, 2519, 1869 and 10 (Railway lands). *South*—By plots Nos. 1902, 1903, 1896, 1894, 1895, 1944, 1945, 1946, 2778 and 2779. *East*—By plot Nos. 1867 and 1865. *West*—By portion of plot Nos. 897 and 922 of mauza Ramchandrapur (Railway land to be sold).

N. GHOSH, Land Acquisition Officer.

Puri Collectorate, the 21st July 1911.

Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of land, no longer required by Government, situated at Parmanandapur, pargana Khargpur, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, in the district of Midnapore, will be put up to sale at 11 o'clock on Tuesday, the 26th September 1911, corresponding with the 10th Aswin 1319 Amli, at the Midnapore Collectorate—

The purchasers of the several plots of land will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—The purchasers will have no power to make any excavations on the land nearer than fifteen feet from the railway boundary, or to plough the lands nearer than three feet from the same.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount must be paid down at once.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount must be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the 15th day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale shall be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the lot again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

4th.—The plots of land will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders.

5th.—The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt by the Collectors of the orders of the Commissioner confirming the sales.

Consecutive lot number.	Name of district.	Pargana and mauza.	Number of mile on which land is situate.	Approximate area of lot in bighas and in acres.	Boundary of lot.
1	Midnapore ...	Pargana Khargpur, village Oyalipur changed to village Parmanandapur.	......	B. K. C. 69 18 5¾	*North*—Lands of Rajani Samit and Chintamani Jana of Keshpal. *South*—Lands of Durga Das Chakravarti, Guru Prasad Ghosh and Kenaram Paris of Oyalipur. *East*—Bund (embankment). *West*—The Cossye river.
		Total area to be relinquished ...		69 18 5¾	

Midnapore Collectorate, the 28th July 1911. K. RAHA, *for* Collector.

APPENDIX XXX.

Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of land, no longer required by Government, situated along the Nepalganj extension of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, in the district of Purnea, will be put up to sale at 11 o'clock on Wednesday, the 25th October 1911, corresponding with the 17th Kartik 1319 Fusli, at the Kathnah Railway Station in the district of Purnea.

The purchasers of the several plots of land will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—The purchasers will have no power to make any excavations on the land nearer than 15 feet from the railway fencing or plough the lands closer than 3 feet from its foundation.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount must be paid down at once.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount must be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the 15th day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale shall be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the lot again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

4th.—The plots of land will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders.

5th.—The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt by the District Collector of the orders of the Board confirming the sale.

Consecutive lot number.	Name of district.	Pargana and mauza.	Number of mile on which land is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area of lot in bighas and in acres.		Land excluded from sale from each lot.		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundary of lot.
					B. K. C.	Acres and decimals.	Reasons for exclusion.	A.		
1	Purnea ...	Pargana Sultanpur, mauza Bhadesar.	Between miles 2 and 3.	West ...	5 2 11·94	1·698	......	......	Length north to south 485 feet. Breadth 145·076 feet on the south, 160 feet on north.	*North*—Parti land of Bhutai. *South*—Land of Traffic Registration Office. *East*—Road to Jogbani. *West*—Parti land of Bhutai.
2	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	0 17 10·72	·292	......	......	Length north to south 90 feet. Breadth 140 feet on the south, 142·769 feet on the north.	*North*—Land of Traffic Registration Office and road to Jogbani. *South*—Parti land of Badri Misser. *East*—Road to Jogbani. *West*—Road to Sonapur.
		Total land to be relinquished ...			6 0 6·66	1·99				

Purnea Collectorate, the 6th September 1911. A. W. WARDE-JONES, *for* Collector.

District Charitable Society.

Cash Accounts for the month of July 1911.

Budget f r 1911.	RECEIPTS.	July 1911.	Total.	Total from 1st January to 31st July 1911.
Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	GRANT-IN-AID—			
4,400	Government of India	1,200 0 0		8,400 0 0
,000	" " Bengal	250 0 0		1,750 0 0
			1,450 0 0	10,150 0 0
	PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTIONS—			
6,000	Recurring	*392 0 0		*5,354 0 0
,000	New	......		50 0 0
	Donation	†244 0 0		†2,010 12 0
500	X'mas Dinner ...	..		....
200	Donations to Indian Committee.	.... ..		631 0 0
			636 0 0	8,046 12 0
	BANK INTEREST—			
280	General Reserve Fund	......		280 0 0
31,000	Trust Fund "A"	379 12 0		18,781 4 11
8,000	" " "B"	12 8 0		9,145 11 9
			392 4 0	28,207 0 8
	ALMS HOUSE—			
7,000	Bakery	601 13 3		4,159 2 10
9,500	Workshed	1,032 5 9		5,628 15 6
			1,634 3 0	9,788 2 4
	RELIEF FUND—			
2,400	Special Relief ...	118 11 9	118 11 9	1,010 8 6
			4,231 2 9	57,201 7 6
	DEPOSIT	......	......	77 6 0
......	DESOUZA HOME ...	472 10 9		4,272 4 9
......	A. G. Apcar's Charity	200 0 0		1,000 0 0
	Stock account on account Upendra Nath Mitra Fund.	......		4,000 0 0
			672 10 9	
1,00,060	Total ...	......	4,903 13 6	66,551 2 3

Budget for 1911.	EXPENDITURE.	July 1911.	Total.	Total from 1st January to 31st July 1911.
Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	POOR RELIEF—			
12,366	Through District Committee.	1,014 0 0		7,212 0 0
27,600	Through Indian Committee.	2,156 2 0		16,390 14 0
10,410	Through Central Office (Pension).	808 8 0		5,567 8 0
900	Through Central Office (School fees).	56 0 0		463 0 0
2,400	Through Central Office (Private orders).	114 2 6		985 8 6
1,800	Through Commissioner of Police.	27 11 0		591 4 0
500	X'mas Dinner ...	....		447 6 0
			4,176 7 6	31,657 8 6
	ALMS HOUSE—			
3,804	Establishment and Enquiry Officer.	317 0 0		2,219 0 0
15,000	Dieting	1,331 15 6		8,662 2 0
1,800	Contingencies ..	170 7 0		1,253 1 3
1,000	Clothing and Bedding.	......		......
6,300	Bakery	69 2 0		3,223 12 2
7,500	Workshed	180 6 0		6,144 15 3
			2,068 14 6	18,502 14 9
	CENTRAL OFFICE—			
7,000	Establishment ...	573 8 0		3,813 8 6
... ..	Commission on Collection.	......		38 7 6
500	Auditing	......		250 0 0
540	Rent	45 0 0		315 0 0
550	Contingencies ...	18 5 9		256 9 3
600	Printing and Advertising.	20 8 0		581 13 6
			657 5 9	5,255 6 9
	SUNDRY CHARGES—			
90	Bank charges ...	1 7 4		48 15 11
	Interest on overdraft	2 8 9		40 12 6
			4 0 1	89 12 5
			6,906 11 10	58,505 10 5
	DEPOSIT	25 9 0		77 6 0
	Safe custody deposit on account Upendra Nath Mitra Fund.	......		4,000 0 0
	DESOUZA HOME ...	523 0 9		4,173 3 9
	A. G. Apcar's Charity	231 5 0	779 14 9	799 15 0
1,00,060	Total ...	......	7,686 10 7	67,555 3 2

* Rs. 16 or Rs. 239 from Indian public. Rs. 400 for Raja Rajendra Mullick Charity. | † Rs. 231 or Rs. 477 from Indian public.

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Opening balance on 1st January 1911	......	1,547 1 9	Total payments from 1st January to 31st July 1911	......	67,555 3 2
Total receipts from 1st January to 31st July 1911	......	66,551 2 3	Balance credit in Bank	......	49 11 4
			Cash in hand	......	797 1 6
One Cheque Outstanding	......	303 12 0			
Total ...	......	68,402 0 0	Total ...	......	68,402 0 0

CALCUTTA,
The 11th July 1911.

MOHAN LAL,
Cashier, D. C. S.

PERCY W. WOOLLEY,
Secretary, D. C. S.

STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES ENFACED FOR PAYMENT OF INTEREST IN LONDON,

Under deduction of amount retransferred to India, and outstanding in the books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st August 1911.

Particulars.	3 per cent. of 1896-97.	3½ per cent. Loans— Of 1842-43	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865	Of 187-.	Of 1900-01.	Total.	4 per cent. Loans— Of 1832-33	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. loan of 1879.	Total.	4½ per cent. Loans— Of 1870.	Transfer loan of 1876, 4½ per cent. portion.	Total.	Grand Total.
Balance of 15th August 1911 ...	40,92,900	1,24,81,100	7,63,37,400	1,85,97,500	96,94,200	22,30,600	11,93,40,800	6,933	5,000	......	500	38,800	2,500	53,733	...	29,500	29,500	12,35,16,933
Add— Amount of transferred to in London.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	......
Amount enfaced at Madras up to	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	......
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	......
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st August 1911.	......	34,500	5,000	5,000	3,000	4,000	51,500	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	51,500
	40,92,900	1,25,15,600	7,63,42,400	1,86,02,500	96,97,200	22,34,600	11,93,92,300	6,933	5,000	......	500	38,800	2,500	53,733	...	29,500	29,500	12,35,68,433
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers.	......	30,200	4,23,400	46,500	1,000	82,300	5,83,400	......	......	......	......	......	.	......	.	......	......	5,83,400
Balance on 31st August 1911 ...	40,92,900	1,24,85,400	7,59,19,000	1,85,56,000	96,96,200	21,52,300	11,88,08,900	6,933	5,000	..	500	38,800	2,500	53,733	...	29,500	29,500	12,29,85,033

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 30th June 1911—Enfaced from India, 12,164 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 12,257 lakhs.
" 1st July 1911 to 15th July " " " ... " " " 16 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " " 2 lakhs. " " " 9 "
" 1st August " to 15th August " " " 2 " " " " 1 lakh.
" 16th " " to 31st " " " " 1 lakh. " " " 6 lakhs.
12,169 lakhs. 12,289 "

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 4th September 1911.

D. MORRISON,
Offg. Superintendent.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF BENGAL

for the week ending 5th September 1911.

LIABILITIES.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up		2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		1,79,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	Rs 78,02,563 8 5			
Ditto ditto at Branches	,, 1,33,53,758 6 8	2,11,56,321	15	1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ..		16,39,51,831	15	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.		12,49,514	3	3
Sundries		12,4[illegible],859	8	9
Rupees ...		22,55,01,027	10	4

ASSETS

		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities		2,49,60,775	0	0
Other authorized Investments		76,11,682	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities		3,75,15,510	0	3
Accounts of Credit on ditto ditto ...		3,87,40,159	1	5
Bills discounted and purchased		3,05,15,172	11	4
Balances with other Banks		34,38,700	2	11
Bullion		...		
Dead Stock		22,06,192	6	6
Stamps		12,987	7	4
Sundries		2,84,781	10	6
		14,52,85,960	8	3
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office*	Rs. 2,76,51,815 13 8			
Cash & Currency Notes at Branches†	,, 5,25,63,251 4 5	8,02,15,067	2	1
Rupees ...		22,55,01,027	10	4

	Rs.	A.	P.
* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs., value Rs.	19,51,485	0	0
† Do. do. do. ,,	4,95,232	8	0
	24,46,717	8	0

Rate for Demand Loans, 4 per cent.

Percentage 42·75.

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 7th September 1911.

C. H. M. CRITCHLEY, Offg. Chief Accountant.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
(1291—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

No. 38 OF 1910.

Re Bejoy Krishta De, *ex parte* the debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend is intended to be declared in this matter, and that the same will be paid at this office on or after the 16th day of November 1911, except Saturday and Sunday.

C. E. GREEY, Official Assignee of Calcutta.
(1297—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 211 OF 1911

Re Khitish Chandra Deb Roy, residing at No. 19, Boloram Dey's Street, in the town of Calcutta, and lately carrying on business as a General Order Supplier at No. 159, Maniktolla Street, in Calcutta, aforesaid, under the name, style and firm of Co-operative Food Store, at present a prisoner in the Civil side of the Presidency Jail, *ex parte* the debtor.

ON the 1st day of September 1911 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 6th day of September 1911.

C. E. GREEY, Official Assignee of Calcutta.
(1294—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 212 OF 1911.

Re Carapiet Balthaser, formerly residing at No. 168, Dharamtolla Street, in the town of Calcutta, and now residing at No. 37, Creek Row, in Calcutta, aforesaid, and lately carrying on business under the name and style of C. Balthaser and Sons as commission agents at No. 168, Dharamtolla Street, aforesaid, and now out of employ, *ex parte* the debtor.

ON the 1st day of September 1911, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 8th day of September 1911.

C. E. GREEY, Official Assignee of Calcutta.
(130[illegible]—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No 213 OF 1911.

Re Basanta Kumar Das, residing at No. 36-2, Okhil Mistry's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, by occupation organ builder and lately carrying on business as such at No. 162, Bowbazar Street, in Calcutta, aforesaid, under the name, style and firm of Hurry Brothers, *ex parte* the debtor.

ON the 1st day of September 1911, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 8th day of September 1911.

C. E. GREEY, Official Assignee of Calcutta.
(1301—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 215 OF 1911.

Re Norman Thompson, residing at No. 6, Hartford Lane, in the town of Calcutta, employed as an assistant to Messrs. Burn & Co., *ex parte* the debtor.

ON the 4th day of September 1911, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 6th day of September 1911.

C. E. GREEY, Official Assignee of Calcutta.
(1295—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 216 OF 1911.

Re Gobinda Chandra Rana, residing at No. 62-2, Mullunga Lane, in the town of Calcutta, and formerly residing at No. 142, Corporation Street, in Calcutta, aforesaid, and carrying on business as metalmongers at No. 142, Corporation Street, aforesaid, under the name and style of G. C. Rana & Co., *ex parte* the debtor.

ON the 5th day of September 1911, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 8th day of September 1911.

C. E. GREY, Official Assignee of Calcutta.

(1302—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 219 OF 1911.

Re Alfred Rodenc Crawford Miller, formerly of No. 13 Lindsay Street, in the town of Calcutta, at present residing at No. 6, Chowringhee Lane, in Calcutta, aforesaid, a Freight Broker and Turf Accountant, *ex-parte* the debtor.

ON the 7th day of September 1911, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 8th day of September 1911.

C. E. GREY, Official Assignee of Calcutta.

(1299—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

DISTRICT 24-PARGANAS.

In the Court of the District Judge at Alipur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 28 OF 1910.

In the matter of Sahebzada Muhammad Fraidoon Shekho, son of late Sahebzada Muhammad Sufdar Shekho, member of the Mysore family of Tollygunge, (24-Parganas), applicant, debtor.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated the 12th April 1910, and on reading the said petition and hearing the pleader for the said applicant, it was ordered on 23rd January 1911 that the debtor be and the said debtor was hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this the 11th day of August 1911.

T. W. RICHARDSON, District Judge.

(1122—1—1234)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

DISTRICT 24-PARGANAS.

In the Court of the District Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 24 OF 1911.

In the matter of Mrs. Constance L Hill nee Walthers, of 11, Ekbalpur Road, district 24-Parganas, applicant, debtor.

PURSUANT to a petition dated 10th February 1911, and on reading the said petition and hearing Babu Jibanbari Mukherji, B.L., Pleader for the applicant, it was ordered on 2 th May 1911 that the debtor be and the said debtor was hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this the 11th day of August 1911.

T. W. RICHARDSON, District Judge.

(1125—1—1302)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

DISTRICT 24-PARGANAS.

In the Court of the District Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 66 OF 1911.

In the matter of Mohendra Lal Ballar, son of late Khetra Mohan Ballar, of 25, Baniapukur Lane, district 24-Parganas.

PURSUANT to a petition dated the 22nd May 1911, and on reading the said petition and hearing the pleader for the said applicant, it was ordered on 17th July 1911 that the debtor be and the sad debtor was hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this the 22nd day of August 1911.

T. W. RICHARDSON, District Judge.

(1182—1—1305)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

DISTRICT 24-PARGANAS.

In the Court of the District Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 72 OF 1911.

In the matter of Bihari Mandal, son of late Pitambar Mandal, of Sirhati, at present Shahapur, thana Amdanga, district 24-Parganas, applicant, debtor.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated the 7th June 1911 of the abovenamed applicant Bihari Mandal and on the application of the said applicant and on reading the said petition and hearing Babu Annada Charan Bhattacharjee, B.L., pleader for the said applicant, it was ordered on 7th August 1911 that the debtor be and the said debtor was hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this the 25th day of August 1911.

T. W. RICHARDSON, District Judge.

(1197—1—1237)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

DISTRICT 24-PARGANAS.

In the Court of the District Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 47 OF 1911.

In the matter of Dharanidhar Mandal, son of late Ram Kumar Mandal, of Dosatina, thana Bishnupur, district 24-Parganas, applicant, debtor.

PURSUANT to a petition dated the 6th April 1911, and on reading the said petition and hearing the pleader for the said applicant, it was ordered on 19th June 1911 that the debtor be and the said debtor was hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this the 25th day of August 1911.

T. W RICHARDSON, District Judge.

(1198—1—1236)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

DISTRICT 24-PARGANAS.

In the Court of the District Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 77 OF 1911.

In the matter of Charles Macdonald Shield, of No. 24, Belvedere Road, Alipore, district 24-Parganas, applicant, debtor.

PURSUANT to a petition dated the 10th June 1911, and on reading the said petition and hearing the pleader for the said applicant, it was ordered on 24th July 1911 that the debtor be and the said debtor was hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this the 31st day of August 1911.

T. W. RICHARDSON District Judge.

(1258—1—1310)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

In the Court of the District Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 65 OF 1911.

In the matter of Sheik Mujibar Rahaman, son of late Sheik achor, of 16, Mominpur Lane, district 24-Parganas, applicant, debtor.

PURSUANT to a petition dated the 1st May 1911, and on reading the said petition and hearing the pleader for the said applicant, it was ordered on 7th August 1911 that the debtor be and the said debtor was hereby adjudged insolvent. The 18th September 1911 is fixed for the creditors to prove their debts.

Dated this the 20th day of August 1911.

T. W. RICHARDSON, District Judge.
(1214—1—1308)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

DISTRICT 24-PARGANAS.

In the Court of the District Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 86 OF 1911.

In the matter of Edmund John Henry, of 33, Dehi Serampore Road, Entally, district 24-Parganas, applicant debtor.

PURSUANT to a petition dated the 3rd June 1911, and on reading the said petition and hearing the pleader for the said applicant, it was ordered on 7th August 1911 that the debtor be and the said debtor was hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this the 31st day of August 1911.

T. W. RICHARDSON, District Judge.
(1259—1—1309)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

(*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907*).

In the Court of the District Judge of Nadia.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 6 OF 1911.

In the matter of Annada Prasad Bag, son of late Jadu Nath Bag, by caste Brahmin, by profession contractor's agent of Sundarpur, police-station Karimpur, district Nadia.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 6th February 1911, and on reading the application for the said Annada Prasad Bag and hearing the pleader for him on 14th August 1911, it is ordered that the debtor be and the same debtor was hereby adjudged insolvent. The 18th September 1911 is fixed for the creditors to prove their debts.

Dated this the 8th day of September 1911.

NAGENDRA NATH DHAR, Sub-Judge,
for District Judge
(1313—1—1317)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

In the Court of the District Judge of Nadia.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 8 OF 1911.

In the matter of Ross Chisholm, son of Robert Followes Chisholm, Christian, by profession S. D. O., Lower Ganges Bridge project of Bhairamara, p.-s. Damukdia, district Nadia.

PURSUANT to a petition dated 23rd February 1911, and on reading the application for the said Ross Chisholm and hearing the pleader for him on 1st June 1911, it is ordered that the debtor be and the same debtor was hereby adjudged insolvent. The 26th October 1911 is fixed for the creditors to prove their debts.

N. N. DHAR, Sub-Judge, *for* District Judge.

Krishnagar, the 8th September 1911. (1314—1—1318)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

In the Court of the District Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 67 OF 1910.

In the matter of Isob Mistri, son of Ali Bux Mistri, of 2, Ekbalpur Lane, district 24-Parganas, applicant, debtor.

PURSUANT to a petition dated the 31st August 1910, and on reading the said petition and hearing the pleader for the said applicant, it was ordered on 6th February 1911 that the debtor be and the said debtor was hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this the 11th day of August 1911.

T. W. RICHARDSON, District Judge.
(11-8—1—1304)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF THE DATE OF HEARING OF AN INSOLVENCY PETITION.

[*Section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

DISTRICT MIDNAPORE.

In the Court of the District Judge of Midnapore.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 18 OF 1911.

WHEREAS Ram Saday Sarkar, of Bibiganj, town Midnapore, has applied to this Court, by a petition dated 26th August 1911, to be declared an insolvent under the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, and the following names appear in the list of creditors filed by the aforesaid debtor, this is to give notice that the Court has fixed the 28th day of October 1911 for the hearing of the foresaid petition and the examination of the debtor. If any one desire to be represented in the matter should attend in person or by duly instructed pleader. The particulars of the debt alleged in the petition to be due are as follows:—

		Rs.	A.
Upendra Nath Dutta	... ...	11	13
Natabar Dutta	... ...	40	10
Gobinda Chandra Bondopadhay	...	62	0
Ambika Charan Dey	... ...	30	0
Ashutosh Sen	... ...	133	0
Ramnarain Kutari	... ...	12[illegible]	0
Nafar Chandra Chowdhari	...	109	0
Ambika Charan Sikdar	... ...	8[illegible]0	0
Prianath Dey	... ...	166	0
Sarat Chandra Basu	... ...	1,500	0
Chandra Kumar Dutta	... ...	541	0
Baikunta Nath Kundu	...	69	0
Debiprosad Bhakat	... ...	100	0
Trailokhya Nath Pal	... ...	120	0
Anukul Chandra Bondapadhay	...	100	0
Bankimbehari Dutta	... ...	40	0
Ashutosh Sen	... ... }	40	0
Gostabehari Laha	... ... }		

J. CORNES, District Judge, Midnapore.

Midnapore, the 4th September 1911. (1286—1—1316)

In the Court of the District Judge of Birbhum.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 7 OF 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 12, clause 2 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to his creditors that the insolvency petition of Chandra Mohan De, son of late Bipra Charan De, of Pakari, at present of Singi, chowki Bolpur, district Birbhum, has been admitted by this Court, and that the 15th day of September 1911 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

B. C. MITRA, District Judge.

Birbhum, the 7th September 1911. (1303—1—1314)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of Darbhanga.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 9 OF 1911.

In the matter of the petition of insolvency of Bondhas Sahoo, son of Ram Lal Sahoo, of mahalla Hasan Chak, pargana Haweli, Darbhanga, district Darbhanga.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent, and that his case has been fixed for the 18th September 1911 for hearing.

A. MELLOR, District Judge.

District Judge's Office, Laheria Sarai, the 1st September 1911. (1277—1—1315)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 30 OF 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Jotindra Nath Mukherjee, of Sibpur, thana Sibpur, district Hooghly, was, on the 15th July 1911, adjudged an insolvent.

The 21st September has been fixed for framing a schedule of debts and creditors. Claimants should prove their claims on that date.

A. C. MUKHARJI, Sub-Judge in charge.

Chinsurah, the 7th September 1911. (1186—1—1178)

In the Court of the District Judge of Manbhum-Sambalpur.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to his creditors that the insolvency petition of Dol Govinda Khawas, of Daurka, pargana Khaspel, district Manbhum, has been admitted by this Court as No. 13 of 1911, and that the 26th October 1911 has been fixed for hearing thereof.

S. N. MITRA, Offg. District Judge.

Purulia, the 1st September 1911. (1276—1—1261)

In the Court of the District Judge of Murshidabad.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 11 OF 1911.

(ACT III OF 1907).

In the matter of Jogesh Chandra Bhattacharji, son of late Kailash Chandra Bhattacharji, of Saidabad Kathmapara, police-station Sujaganj, district Murshidabad.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this Court on the 25th ultimo.

S. K. GHOSE, Offg. District Judge.

Berhampore, the 7th September 1911.
(1303—1—1313)

In the Court of the District Judge of Muzaffarpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 25 OF 1911.

In the matter of Sheikh Muhammad Hussein, son of Sheik Karim Buksh, resident of mahalla Chandwara, town Muzaffarpur, petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned that the insolvency petition of the abovenamed petitioner has been admitted by this Court, and that the 16th September 1911 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

ILLEGIBLE, for District Judge.

Muzaffarpur, the 4th September 1911.
(1309—1—1312)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 101 OF 1911.

Ezra Reuben, of 67, South Road, Entally, district 24-Parganas, applicant.

To (1) M. C. David, (2) J. S. Duke, (3) J. M. Solomon, (4) Dasarathi Daw, (5) Mohini Ranjan Ghose, (6) Abdar Rahaman, all of Calcutta, creditors.

ON the 14th day of August 1911, it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 30th day of October 1911, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

T. W. RICHARDSON, District Judge.

Alipore, the 24th August 1911. (1192—1—1303)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 96 OF 1911.

Sheikh Keramat, son of Sheikh Neamat, of Kumadanbagan, Kidderpore, district 24 Parganas, applicant.

To (1) Jogannath Tewari, (2) Nasir Khan, (3) Syed Mohammed, (4) Abdul Aziz, (5) Martaje Ali, (6) Majakar Khan, (7) Ukhoy Khan, (8) Hamjal Khan, (9) Rajkrista Rudra, (10) Sm. Nandi, of district 24-Parganas, (11) Sm. Chaliman Bewa, of Calcutta, creditors.

ON the 21st day of August 1911, it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 6th day of November 1911, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

T. W. RICHARDSON, District Judge.

Alipore, the 26th August 1911. (1209—1—1286)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 97 OF 1911.

Kalikumar Das Dhupi, son of late Bhairab Das Dhupi, of Banjanberah, thana Budge-Budge, district 24-Parganas, applicant.

To (1) Chotan Tewari, (2) Radhanath Samanta, (3) Buktear Singh, (4) Ramkissen Singh, (5) Nilmani Mandal, (6) Krista Mohan Mandal, (7) Akhoy Kumar Biswas, of thana Budge-Budge, district 24-Parganas, creditors.

ON the 28th day of August 1911, it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 6th day of November 1911, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

T. W. RICHARDSON, District Judge.

Alipore, the 1st September 1911. (1254—1—1308)

NOTICE

In the Court of the District Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No 108 OF 1911.

Megh Nath Mandal, son of late Badan Chandra Mandal, of Joychandipur, thana Budge-Budge, district 24-Parganas, applicant.

To (1) Pulin Bihari Addy, (2) Umes Ch. Ghosh, of thana Uluberiah, district Hooghly, (3) Abiran Sheikh, (4) Moti Lal Dhar, (5) Alam Khan, (6) Annadaprosad Mandal, (7) Gopinath Samanta, (8) Hari Charan Sardar, (9) Fakir Ch. Pal, of thana Budge-Budge, district 24-Parganas, creditors.

ON the 28th day of August 1911 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 13th day of November 1911, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

T. W. RICHARDSON, District Judge

Alipore, the 1st September 1911. (1255—1—1306)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of 24 Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 98 OF 1911.

Madhusudan Chatterji, son of late Debendra Nath Chatterji, of No 137, Kalighat, Pathuriapati, district 24-Parganas, applicant.

To (1) Panchcowri Chatterji, (2) Akhoy Kumar Kundu, (3) Srimatti Annapurna Debi, (4) Dayal Chandra Ghosh, (5) Jadabendu Addy, (6) Kedar Nath Shah, (7) Kedar Nath Ghosh (8) Satish Chandra Banerji, (9) Srimatti Kironbala Dasi, (10) Srimatti Sarada Dasi, of Kalighat, (11) Bijoy Bihari Chaudhury, of Bhowanipur, (12) Prasanna Kumar Sen, of Calcutta, creditors.

ON the 26th day of August 1911, it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 18th day of September 1911, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

T. W. RICHARDSON, District Judge.

Alipore, the 31st August 1911. (1256—1—1307)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of 24 Parganas

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 107 OF 1911.

Surendra Nath Dey, son of late Dwarka Nath Dey, of 74-2, Linton Street, thana Baniapukur, district 24-Parganas, applicant.

To (1) and (4) Kartic Chandra Dutta and another, of Bhowanipur, (2) Krista Chandra Pandit, (3) Hem Chandra De, (11) Mati Maira, (12) Madhoram, of Calcutta, (5) Sher Khan, (6) Mato Khan, (7) Abdul Khan, (8) Chandra Mudi, (9) Bidhu Mudi, (10) Sasadhar Choudhury, of thana Baniapukur, district 24-Parganas, creditors.

ON the 28th day of August 1911 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 13th day of November 1911, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

T. W. RICHARDSON, District Judge.

Alipore, the 31st August 1911. (1257—1—1311)

ABINASH CHANDRA CHAKRABARTI, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court. (1230—4—1286)

AMULYA CHANDRA CHATTERJI, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court. (1237—4—1198)

BAIKUNTHA NATH DUTT, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta. (1279—4—1203)

BAIKUNTA NATH MITTER, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (1293—4—1238)

BHABATARAN LAHIRI, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta. (1229—4—1173)

BIMAL CHANDRA GHOSE intends to be enrolled as Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (1189—4—1161)

BISWANATH SINHA, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta. (1232—4—1177)

DURGA CHARAN BANERJEA, M.A., B.L., Attorney-at-Law, intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta. (1277—4—1199)

GIRIJA PRASANNA SANYAL, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta. (1230—4—1175)

JATINDRA MOHAN GHOSH, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta. (1231—4—1176)

JAMINIKANTA MOOKERJEE, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (1282—4—1228)

JITENDRALAL BANNERJEE, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court. (1283—4—1229)

JOGESH CHANDRA GUPTA, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (1268—4—1201)

JOGINDRA KUMAR DE, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (1284—4—1230)

JYOTISH CHANDRA PAL, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta. (1285—4—126)

JYOTI PRASAD CHATTERJI, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta. (1248—4—1213)

NALIN CHANDRA BOSE, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the Calcutta High Court. (1316—4—1300)

NRIPENDRA NATH ROY, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (1200—4 1167)

PRAFULLA CHANDRA BOSE, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (1278—4—1200)

RAJENDRA LAL ROY, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta. (1227—4—1174)

RAMESH CHANDRA MITRA, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta. (1228—4—1172)

SATISH CHANDRA BOSE, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (1298—4—1262)

SUDHANSUSEKHAR MUKHERJI, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court. (1242—4—1195)

SURESH CHANDRA DAS, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court. Calcutta. (1270—4—1202)

SURENDRANATH DAS GUPTA, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta. (1236—4—1193)

SUSIL KUMAR BOSE, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (1292—4—1232)

Wanted

ONE experienced Estimator and Draftsman for the District Engineer's office, Nadia, on a salary of Rs. 40—1—60 per mensem. Preference will be given to those who read up to the fourth-year class of Sibpur Apprentice Department.

2. Applications (which should be written by the applicants themselves) with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to the 18th instant.

S. C. CHATTERJEE, District Engineer, Nadia.

Krishnagar, the 5th September 1911.

Wanted

BY the District Board of Shahabad one Overseer on Rs. 80 per mensem rising on approved service to Rs. 100 by annual increments of Rs. 5, *plus* Rs. 80 per mensem for conveyance allowance and mileage according to section III, Chapter LII, of the Civil Service Regulations.

None need apply who is not qualified according to Bengal Government Notification No. 3334L.S.-G., dated 20th December 1901.

Applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, should be sent to the Chairman, District Board, Shahabad, Arrah, up to the 26th September 1911.

The successful candidate will be required to serve for one year on probation.

HEERA LALL CHATTERJI,
Offg. District Engineer, Shahabad.

Arrah, the 25th August 1911. (1208-4)

Wanted

AN Accountant and Head Clerk for the District Engineer's office at Bhagalpur. Salary Rs 60 rising by annual increments of Rs. 5 to Rs. 80. No one need apply who has not passed the Accountantship Examination and has not experience of work in a District Board's or District Engineer's office. Candidates should state their age.

Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to the 18th of September 1911.

The selected candidate will be required to join on the 1st of November 1911.

E. L. L. HAMMOND,
Chairman, District Board, Bhagalpur.

Bhagalpur, the 29th August 1911. (1249—2)

Lost.

THE Government Promissory Note No. 021338 of the 3½ per cent. of 1879 for Rs 500, originally standing in the name of Surendranath Dey, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favor of Sarat Chandra Basu certificate-holder, estate Surendranath Dey, empowered to draw interest only. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned security

Name of the Advertiser—Sarat Chandra Basu, certificate-holder, estate Surendranath Dey, empowered to draw interest only.

Residence—24, Russa Road (North), Bhowanipore.
(1215-3—1196)

Lost

THE Government Promissory Notes Nos 212229 and 212291 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs 5,000 and Rs. 1,000, respectively, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Giribala Dassi, the proprietress, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned securities

Name of the Advertiser—Giribala Dassi.

Residence—Care of Surendra Nath Chandra, Ahamadpur Post Office, district Birbhum. (1236—3—1194)

Stolen.

THE Government Promissory Note No. 316351 of the three and-a-half per cent loan of 1865 for Rs. 700 (seven hundred), originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Mano Mohan Lahiri, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of Advertiser—Mano Mohan Lahiri.

Residence—Bhatta, Purnea. (1233—3—1239)

Notice to Creditors.

In the Goods of James Henny, deceased.

PURSUANT to sections 320 of Act X of 1865 and 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866, all persons having claims against the estate of the abovenamed deceased who died on the 16th day of April 1911 at Chepstow House, Wimbledon Park Road, Surrey in England and to whose estate Letters of Administration have been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal to Frederick Henry Eggar are hereby required to send full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them to me, the undersigned, as Solicitor to the said Frederick Henry Eggar on or before the 9th day of October 1911, after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets of the estate will be distributed.

Dated this 6th day of September 1911.

A. VERE NICOLL,
Royal Insurance Buildings,
Dalhousie Square, Calcutta,
Solicitor to the said Frederick Henry Eggar.
(128 —3—1281)

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882.

AT an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the "Indian Perfume Company, Limited," held at No. 10, Hastings Street, Calcutta, on the 31st day of March 1911, a resolution was passed under section 173, clause (c) of the Indian Companies Act, to wind up the business of the said Company, and Mr. S K. Sahay, Barrister-at-Law, was appointed Liquidator therefor.

S K. SAHAY, Liquidator.

64 Shambhunath Pandit Street, dated this 11th day of September 1911. (1311—1—1301)

Messrs. Krieg and Company, Limited. (In Liquidation.)

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given, in pursuance of section 186 of the Indian Companies Act of 1882, that a General Meeting of the Members of the abovenamed Company will be held at Gillander House, Clive Street, Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 17th of October 1911, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators, and also of determining by extraordinary resolution the manner in which an indivisible cash balance in the hands of the Liquidators the books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the Liquidators thereof shall be disposed of.

H W. HALES, Liquidator.

Witness—MORREY T. BLOCK, Gillander House, Calcutta.

Calcutta, the 13th September 1911. (1312—1-1319)

POST OFFICE.

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* Australasian Colonies	19th "	5 45 "
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Burma	14th "	7-36 "
Burma and Straits	14th "	7-30 "
Port Blair	16th "	7-30 "
South Africa (Letters)	13th "	5-45 "
Do. (Parcels)	13th "	4 "
Mauritius, Réunion, Mayotte and Nossi Be ...	16th "	5-45 "

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C. H. STUART,
Presidency Postmaster.

Dated Calcutta, the 11th September 1911.

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AND

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The rates for both drugs from 1st April 1911 are as follows:—

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	Rs.	A.	
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	8	8	per lb.
For any less quantity than 6 lbs. in one delivery	11	8	per lb.

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	Rs.	
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	8	per lb.
For any less quantity than 6 lbs. in one delivery	11	per lb.

Quinine is sold in 1 oz., ¼ lb., ½ lb., 1 lb. and 4 lb. tins.

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8-,, ,, ...	2	8	3	0
4-,, ,, ...	1	4	1	8

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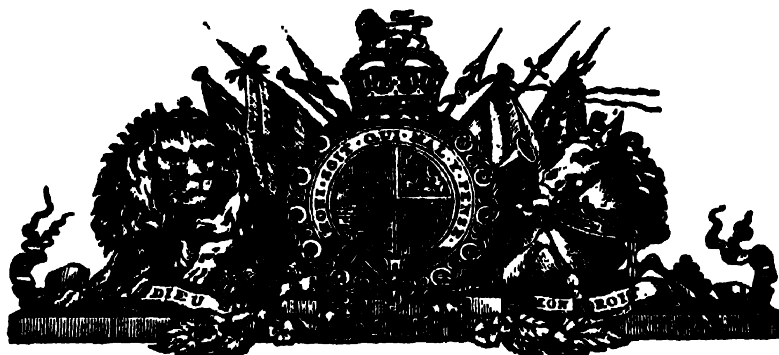
Monthly Weather Review for October to December 1910 and January and February 1911 (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

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List of New Books published by the Geological Survey of India during the weeks ending 22nd July and 5th August 1911.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India. Palæontologia Indica. New Series, Volume III, Memoir No. 4 Carl Diener, Ph. D. Re. 1-12.
Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica. New Series, Volume IV, Memoir No. 1. Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc. London, F. G. S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. Re. 1-4.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1911.

PART III.

Acts of the Bengal Legislative Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Acts, passed by the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, received the assent of His Honour on the 16th August, 1911, and, having been assented to by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General on the 1st September, 1911, are hereby published for general information:—

BENGAL ACT No. III OF 1911.

An Act to transfer functions of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

WHEREAS the Governor General in Council has, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, by Proclamation No. 5278, dated the 18th November, 1910, made under section 3 of the Indian Councils Act, 1909, created a Council for the purpose of assisting the Lieutenant-Governor in the executive government of the Province of Bengal; 9 Edw. 7, c. 4.

And whereas it is expedient to direct that the functions of the Lieutenant-Governor under enactments made by authorities in British India shall, with certain exceptions, be discharged by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council;

And whereas the sanction of the Governor General has been obtained, under section 5 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, to the passing of this Act; 55 & 56 Vict., c. 14.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Bengal Local Government Act, 1911.

Discharge of functions of Lieutenant-Governor by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

2. All functions of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal under any enactment made by any authority in British India, or under any notification, order, scheme, rule, by-law or form issued, made or prescribed under any such enactment, shall be discharged by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council:

Provided that the Lieutenant-Governor may, by written order, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, direct that any such function shall be discharged by the Lieutenant-Governor personally.

Signature of orders and proceedings.

3. (1) Save in cases where an officer is specially empowered by or under any enactment other than this Act to sign an order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council or the Lieutenant-Governor, every order and proceeding of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council or the Lieutenant-Governor shall be signed by a Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Under-Secretary or Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(2) Every order and proceeding so signed shall be presumed to have been issued in conformity with—

(a) section 2, or

(b) the orders made by the Lieutenant-Governor under the proviso to that section, or

(c) the rules and orders made by the Lieutenant-Governor, with the consent of the Governor General in Council, under section 3, sub-section (3), of the Indian Councils Act, 1909, for the more convenient transaction of business in his Executive Council, 9 Edw. 7, c. 4.

as the case may be.

Validation of past orders and proceedings.

4. All orders and proceedings under any enactment, notification, order, scheme, rule, by-law or form referred to in section 2, which were required by law to be issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and have, before the commencement of this Act, been issued in the name of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, shall be deemed to be as valid as if they had been issued in the name of the Lieutenant-Governor.

BENGAL ACT No. IV OF 1911.

An Act further to amend the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876. VI of 1876.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876;

And whereas the previous sanction of the Governor General has been obtained, under section 5 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, to the passing of this Act; 55 & 56 Vict., c. 14.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates (Amendment) Act, 1911.

Insertion of new section 2B in Act VI of 1876.

2. After section 2A of the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876, the following shall be inserted, namely:— VI of 1876.

Power of Commissioner to prohibit sale of immovable property.

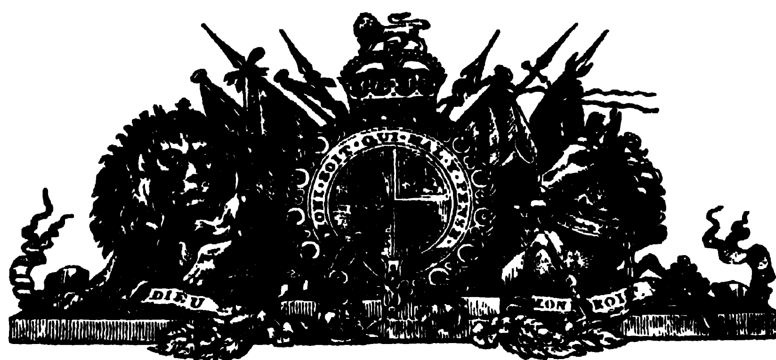
"2B. At any time after the receipt of an application under section 2 from or in the case of any holder, the Commissioner may, by order, prohibit the sale of the immovable property of such holder, or any portion thereof, in execution of any decree or order of any Civil or Revenue Court, until the passing of final orders on such application, either rejecting it or vesting the property in a manager."

Amendment of section 12.

3. In the concluding paragraph of section 12 of the said Act, after the words "the publication of the order mentioned in section 2" the words "or the making of the order (if any) mentioned in section 2B" shall be inserted.

CALCUTTA,
The 11th September, 1911.

F. G. WIGLEY,
Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Council.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1911.

PART IVA.

Proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council, assembled under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861, 1892 and 1909.

THE Council met in the Durbar Hall in Belvedere on Tuesday, the 19th August, 1911, at 11 A.M.

Present:

The Hon'ble MR. F. W. DUKE, C.S.I., Acting Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding*.
The Hon'ble MR. F. A. SLACKE, C.S.I., *Vice-President*.
The Hon'ble RAI KISORI LAL GOSWAMI BAHADUR.
The Hon'ble MR. R. T. GREER, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble MR. D. J. MACPHERSON, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. E. W. COLLIN.
The Hon'ble MR. C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE.
The Hon'ble MR. J. H. E. GARRETT.
The Hon'ble MR. T. BUTLER.
The Hon'ble MR. E. P. CHAPMAN.
The Hon'ble MR. J. G. CUMMING.
The Hon'ble MR. H. WHEELER, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. B. K. FINNIMORE.
The Hon'ble MR. S. L. MADDOX.
The Hon'ble MR. B. C. MITRA.

The Hon'ble MR. G. W. KÜCHLER.

The Hon'ble MR. L. F. MORSHEAD.
The Hon'ble MR. C. H. BOMPAS.
The Hon'ble MR. F. L. HALLIDAY, M.V.O., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. C. E. A. W. OLDHAM.
The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID MUHAMMAD, KHAN BAHADUR.
The Hon'ble MR. C. F. PAYNE.
The Hon'ble MR. H. J. HILARY.
The Hon'ble KUMAR SHIBA NANDAN PRASAD SINGH.
The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU.
The Hon'ble RAI SITA NATH RAY BAHADUR.
The Hon'ble LT.-COL. G. GRANT-GORDON, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble SIR BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB, K.C.I.E., MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR of Burdwan.
The Hon'ble MAHARAJA MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDI.
The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI.
The Hon'ble MR. J. G. APCAR.
The Hon'ble MR. NORMAN McLEOD.
The Hon'ble MR. F. H. STEWART.
The Hon'ble MR. W. J. BRADSHAW.
The Hon'ble MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF.
The Hon'ble DR. ABDULLAH-AL-MAMUN SUHRAWARDY.
The Hon'ble MR. SAIYID WASI AHMAD.
The Hon'ble MAULVI SAIYID MUHAMMAD FAKHR-UD-DIN.
The Hon'ble BABU HRISHIKESH LAHA.
The Hon'ble MAULVI SAIYID ZAHIR-UD-DIN.
The Hon'ble MR. T. R. FILGATE.
The Hon'ble RAI SHIBA SHANKAR SAHAY BAHADUR.
The Hon'ble RAI BAIKUNTHA NATH SEN BAHADUR.
The Hon'ble BABU MAHENDRA NATH RAY.
The Hon'ble MR. DIP NARAYAN SINGH.
The Hon'ble BABU BAL KRISHNA SAHAY.

THE CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT BILL, 1911.

Clause 56H (now 63) (7).

The following motion was, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

296. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that the words "for the loss of his land" be substituted for the words "of the building or wall for any damage that he may sustain thereby", at the end of clause 56H (*now 63*) (*7*).

Clauses 56H (now 63), new sub-clause (8), and 56J (now 64).

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"Sir,—As regards amendment 297 and the amendments to clause 56J (*now 64*), I have the honour to suggest that they should stand over until we take up amendment 310 on clause 61B (*now 70*). Clause 61B (*now 70*) will raise the whole question as to whether there will be a Tribunal or not, and clause 56J (*now 64*), which deals with certain functions of the Tribunal, need not be considered until it has been decided whether there is to be a Tribunal at all."

The PRESIDENT said :—

"I agree that amendments 297 to 305 be taken up when amendment 310 is discussed."

The discussion of the following motions was therefore postponed :—

Clause 56H (now 63), new sub-clause (8).

297. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to move that, after clause 56H (*now 63*) (*7*) the following be added, namely :—

(*8*) In case of any dispute as to the amount of compensation payable under this section, the same shall be determined by the Court of Small Causes of Calcutta.

Clause 56J (now 64).

298. The Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur to move that clause 56J (*now 64*) be omitted.

Clause 56J (now 64) (1).

299. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to move that the words "either by the person claiming compensation or by the Board" be inserted before the words "within a period of three months", in line 2 of the paragraph following immediately after sub-clause (*c*) in clause 56J (*now 64*) (*1*).

300. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the words "by either party" be inserted before the words "within a period of three months", in line 2 of the paragraph following immediately after sub-clause (*c*) in clause 56J (*now 64* (*1*).

301. The Hon'ble MAULVI SAIYID MUHAMMAD FAKHR-UD-DIN to move—

(*1*) that the words "the matter shall be referred by the Board to the Tribunal within three months from" be substituted for the words "the matter shall be determined by the Tribunal, if referred to it within a period of three months from", in the paragraph following immediately after sub-clause (*c*) in clause 56J (*now 64*) (*1*), and

(2) that for the words "and the determination of the Tribunal shall be final", at the end of clause 56J (*now 64*) (*1*), the following be substituted, namely :—

and the matter shall be determined by the Tribunal, and such determination shall be open to appeal to the High Court.

302. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the words "and the determination of the Tribunal shall be final", at the end of clause 56J (*now 64* (*1*), be omitted.

302A. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that the words "and the determination of the Tribunal shall be final", at the end of clause 56J (*now 64*) (*1*), be omitted.

302B. The Hon'ble Babu Hrishikesh Laha to move that the words "and the determination of the Tribunal shall be final", at the end of clause 56J (*now 64*) (*1*), and the words "and shall be final", at the end of clause 61C (*d*), be omitted.

302C. If Motion No. 302A be not carried, the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that to after the words "and the determination of the Tribunal shall be final", at the end of clause 56J (*now 64* (*1*), the following be inserted, namely:

in all cases where the difference between the amount claimed and the amount awarded does not exceed one thousand rupees, but in all other cases the determination of the Tribunal shall be open to appeal to the High Court.

Clause 56J (now 64) (3).

303. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the words "clause (*c*) of" be inserted before the words "sub-section (*1*)", in line 2 of clause 56J (*now 64*) (*3*).

305. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that clause 56J (*now 64*) (*3*) and clause 61C (*now 71*) (*c*) be placed after clause 66, and be renumbered accordingly.

Clause 57 (1).

306. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the words "provided with water" be inserted after the word "lighted", in the penultimate line of clause 57 (*now 65*) (*1*).

He said:—

"Sir,—Here we have provision for everything except for water. If the Trust is going to do all in the shape of levelling, paving, metalling, flagging, channeling, sewering and lighting, the words 'provided with water' should come in after the word 'lighted' in the same way as in sub-section (*3*) of section 57 (*now 65*). I take it, Sir, it is the object of this section to provide for that, and it may have been a matter of oversight, because sub-section (*c*) of clause 57 (*now 65*) does provide for water and other sanitary requisites. It is really for the department to consider whether this amendment should be accepted or not."

The Hon'ble MR. SLACKE said:—

"It seems to me quite unnecessary to bring in these words because there are many other matters that should similarly be provided for, as, for example, sewerage. It is not to be supposed that the Trust having provided water mains to the streets the Corporation will refuse to maintain them."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said:—

"Sir, I do not wish to press it."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

Clause 58 (now 67).

307. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to move that the words "the Corporation" be substituted for the words "the General Committee", in line 4 of clause 58 (*now 67*).

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"Under the advice of the Chairman of the Corporation we accept this."

The motion was put and agreed to.

New clauses 58 A and 58 B.

308. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar moved that, after clause 58 (*now 67*), the following be inserted, namely:—

Buildings unfit for human habitation.

58A. (*1*) If any building which is used, or is intended or is likely to be used, as a dwelling-place, is, in the opinion of the Board, owing to sanitary defects, unfit for human habitation, the Board may pass a resolution to that effect and may authorize the President to apply to a salaried Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class to prohibit the use of such building as a dwelling-place; and the Magistrate, after such inquiry as he thinks fit to make, may, by written order make a prohibition as aforesaid, or may pass such other order as he may deem just and proper.

(*2*) When any such prohibition has been made, no owner or occupier of such building shall use or suffer the same to be used for human habitation until the President certifies that the causes rendering the building unfit for human habitation have been removed, or a Magistrate, by written order, withdraws the prohibition aforesaid.

Buildings unfit for human habitation and likely to endanger the public health.

58 B. (1) Whenever the Board consider that any building which is used, or is intended or is likely to be used, as a dwelling-place is, owing to sanitary defects, unfit for human habitation and likely to endanger the public health, they may cause a written notice to be fixed to some conspicuous part of the building, requiring the owner of the land occupied by such building to execute such works or take such measures as the Board may deem necessary to render the same fit for human habitation.

(2) If any owner of land neglects for a period of three months to execute any works or take any measures required by any notice affixed under sub-section (1) with respect to any building situated on such land, the Board may authorise the President to apply to a salaried Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class for the demolition or alteration of such building; and such Magistrate may make an order directing that such building—

(a) be demolished by the owner, or altered by him, within a period specified in the order, to the satisfaction of the President, or

(b) be demolished or altered by the Board at the expense of the owner.

(3) If any demolition or alteration, directed by an order made by a Magistrate under clause (a), has not been completed by the said owner, within the period specified in the order, to the satisfaction of the President, the Magistrate may order the building to be demolished by the President forthwith, or may make such other order as he may deem just and proper.

(4) A Magistrate shall not make any order under sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) in respect of any building without giving the owner of the land occupied by the building and the owner and occupier of the building full opportunity of adducing evidence and of being heard in defence.

He said:—

"Your Honour—I already have indicated, in my note of dissent, the reason for the amendment I now move. Under the Bill, if any buildings in an area appear to the Board to be insanitary, they can proceed to declare the whole area to be an unhealthy area, and then proceed to put in force the elaborate machinery which the English Acts have provided only for large areas. We have no provision here for dealing with individual houses, or with small areas, as the local authorities in England have, with its less drastic procedure.

"We deliberately abandoned in Committee the original form of clause 35 which followed the terms of the English Act of 1890, that is to say, if the evils connected with unhealthy buildings and sanitary defects could not be effectually remedied otherwise than by an improvement scheme, the Board were empowered to frame an improvement scheme. But this was amended by the Town Planning Act of 1909, and we made a corresponding change in Committee, in exact accordance with the amendment made in the English Statute, and the form now is, that the Board must consider 'the most satisfactory method of dealing with the evils connected with unhealthy buildings and sanitary defects.' The meaning cannot be open to doubt. It is that the Board must consider, in comparison with other methods, whether the most satisfactory method is an improvement scheme. But the English Statute gives an opportunity of considering other methods: on the other hand, this Bill does not. I went into Committee under the impression, created by the terms of the Bill as it was introduced, that power for the demolition of individual houses would certainly be included in it, but that idea received its *quietus* during our proceedings in Committee.

"If the Bill had been left as it originally stood, the question in issue would simply have been whether or not an improvement scheme should be framed. But when we deliberately invite the Board to consider which will be 'the most satisfactory method', I submit that the intention is clear that they should have the opportunity which we invite them to exercise. I hope I may be pardoned if I say,—not with any idea of attributing any motive, but only to emphasise my contention—will it not be a sham if we purport to impose upon the Board an obligation to consider which method will be the 'most satisfactory' in comparison with other methods, and then we leave them with opportunity to consider only one method, in distinction from the English law,

which presents more methods than one? What was the meaning of the change we made in Committee unless we desired really to afford other methods than an improvement scheme for the Board's consideration?

"We may be perfectly sure that the amendment in the English Statute, which has been so faithfully followed by us, was not made merely for the sake of a change of words, but had a real purpose behind it. And the purpose is apparent even to a humble student of the subject like myself.

"After the Acts of 1875 and 1890 came into force, the local authorities have been—to quote from a publication of the Manchester University—'oftentimes inclined towards housing pyrotechnics in the shape of extensive and costly demolition schemes, the execution of which brings newspaper renown and public commendation.' But while the utility of far-reaching clearance schemes is not denied, and if it be not presumptuous to say it—and I say it only to make my own position in this issue plain—I am in full accord with that view. But it is contended that such schemes should be adopted with discrimination and reluctantly. A clearance scheme has been likened to an operation by a surgeon undertaken as the most direct method of cure, and just as the physician now is asserting his influence, so it is being realised that large clearances, when considered with relation to their real purpose: the effect on overcrowding and allied evils, the transference of population into good sanitary houses with proper conditions of ventilation and other desirable conditions, are a little, if at all, more than failures.'

"The knowledge that experience has afforded of the wastefulness of large clearances; that the fewer houses are demolished the less hardship will be incurred; the large disturbances of population and the hardship caused to those whom the law is designed to help; the heavy expense and delay entailed by the preparation of numerous plans and maps and detailed estimates, these and many other questions into which I will not occupy time by entering.—all have forced attention to other more practical and sufficiently useful methods of sanitary reform which have been provided.

"What is the purpose of the amendment made by the Act of 1909, which we have so ostentatiously followed? Evidently to bring to the attention of local authorities that there are methods other than an improvement scheme, and that they must not regard the issue as being merely whether or not an improvement scheme shall be framed, but they must consider the other methods that have been provided: and that, only when they arrive at the opinion that 'the most satisfactory method,' in comparison with other methods, will be an improvement scheme, an improvement scheme should be adopted.

"Insanitary houses and conditions must be wiped out. I urge this as strongly as any enthusiast in the Council. There must be no question on this point. But this view will not conclude the consideration of the means for this purpose. And I agree with the view now prevalent, and I submit to this Council that it is better to place on the right shoulders, that is, the owners, who are responsible for unhealthy conditions, the cost of making their houses fit for habitation. Unless we desire to say that the Board may abdicate their discretion and accept whatever may be proposed: that if an improvement scheme is proposed then an improvement scheme, it goes without saying, is the most satisfactory method.

"I submit if they find by improving individual houses, without devasting a large area, all that is required for the area will have been done; they should be given the power to act upon that opinion. I have not the remotest idea of precluding improvement schemes, but only to allow an alternative, and I propose to provide a comparatively short, sharp, effective procedure, and if by adopting it the Board will have done all that is necessary, they should not be precluded from utilising it. I have not been able to give effect to my views fully in the proposals I now submit to the Council. It would have required new clauses, involving many details that would have taxed powers greater than a non-official can command, to introduce at the present stage of our proceedings. But I am submitting clauses, the policy of which is borrowed from the English Statutes, in a form that is taken practically in its entirety from the Municipal Act in force, and for practical purposes these clauses will be sufficiently comprehensive."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"Sir,—I am surprised that this amendment should be moved by the representative of the Corporation in this Council of all people. The amendment is before the Members of Council, and they will see that it embodies in this Bill clauses taken from the Calcutta Municipal Act which give certain drastic powers to the Corporation. The first clause is that the Corporation may go to a Magistrate and get an order that a certain house is unfit for human habitation and is be be closed. The other clause is that under the orders of the Magistrate a notice should be served on the owner to carry out repairs required by the Corporation, or have his house demolished. These are very stringent powers that are left with the Corporation. The Hon'ble Member wishes the Trust to exercise concurrent jurisdiction in this matter with the Corporation. Are the citizens of Calcutta really willing and anxious that two separate authorities should possess these very drastic powers? This power cannot be exercised by the Trust without trespassing upon the domain of the Corporation. It is perfectly true that there are many other ways of dealing with insanitary properties besides the framing of general improvement schemes. These matters can very well be left with the Corporation which is a body much more under popular control than the Trust will be. Public opinion in Calcutta would, in my opinion, prefer that these powers should be exercised by the Corporation, and not by the Trust. I do not believe that the public of Calcutta would at all welcome the duplicating of these very stringent powers."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said :—

"Sir,—I cannot presume, of course, to speak on behalf of the public of Calcutta, but it does strike me, speaking as an individual member of that public, that it would be always desirable to have some less drastic powers in the hands of the Board that may be exercised with regard to the areas where the more drastic powers and the more expensive schemes would, for obvious reasons, be undesirable or impracticable. It is not any small isolated insanitary areas that the Board will have to deal with, but its work will be vast, and its improvement can never be commensurately rapid, however generous the contribution of the Corporation and the Government may be, after they complete the bigger scheme. Are the smaller insanitary areas, where these less drastic measures would be effectual to deal with, to wait till the Board has all the means and all the time that are necessary for turning their attention to these areas? The Municipal Act provides partially for what the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar's amendment proposes to vest the Board with; but how has that section been hitherto applied? It is not by way of complaint that I am drawing attention to the lack of proper application of that section to the insanitary conditions of Calcutta. There may have been good reasons for the abstention, of which we know nothing. The fact, however, is there. Although this section has been in the Statute Book since 1899, much of the objectionable feature ought to have disappeared from the insanitary areas of Calcutta which under other circumstances would probably have been necessary to deal with if these clauses had been given proper effect to. It is not a question of really exercising concurrent jurisdiction. When the Improvement Trust takes up important matters like these, the machinery at its disposal will necessarily be more perfect, more practical, more businesslike than that of the Corporation, which, knowing that another and fresher and stronger body is engaging itself in looking after the sanitary improvement of Calcutta from the larger point of view, will necessarily think that these powers are delegated to them in one shape or other. There may be objection to people living in the fools' paradise in the hope that because Improvement Trust is in existence, insanitary areas will not be dealt with by the Corporation any longer. But this increase of the powers of the Board will not necessarily lead to these results. I appeal again to the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation and to the late Deputy Chairman to say if it is not the fact that whenever any big Improvement Scheme—I am not speaking of the absolutely small ones—came before the Corporation within the last three or four or five years, the invariable answer had been that they must stand over in view of the Improvement scheme. I

would once more refer to the abandoned Nebutollah-Wooriapara scheme, which would have long ago blotted a plague spot that is a disgrace and menace to the town specially towards the south. 'We do not know, the Corporation must have felt, what they are going to do. It is best to stay action and let the thing be in abeyance.' We have repeatedly been told that secrecy will be the watch-word of the Improvement Trust, and even the Corporation is not likely to know where the attentions of the Trust are going to be devoted. Everything will be cut and dry with regard to a particular scheme when it is fit to go before the Local Government, and it will be too late for the public for consideration of the details. In that state of things it would be very difficult and undesirable for the Corporation to apply these drastic powers at their disposal under the Municipal Act, not knowing when next the Trust was going to take up some quarter and in a more drastic way. Suppose the Corporation were to apply the provisions of section 444 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, which calls upon the owners of houses to make the improvements at considerable expense and inconvenience and to a particular locality. What would happen if the next day, in spite of that improvement and in spite of the action under section 444 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, the Trust is not satisfied with what ought to have been and could have been done under that section proceeds to deal with the property. The owner would be lawfully exposed to this double risk and expenditure, but how terribly hard and injust it would be? Even if all that has been done does not appeal to the Trust, they will be competent to take up the question from the larger point of view and organise an Improvement Scheme of their own. Whether that would be the right way of doing things, instead of accepting the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar's suggestion, should have appealed to those who are wanting larger powers for the Board. The amendment provides that while you are dealing with bigger and more expensive schemes, your power ought not to be limited and you ought to have power regarding the smaller matters for you will be able, having seizin of the whole of Calcutta, to know exactly where the plague-spots are. It does not require you to embark upon more expensive schemes, and you may be satisfied with undertaking smaller works such as this amendment seeks to place at your disposal for the necessary powers. That would certainly be a more convenient and, from the point of view of public, a more acceptable, course of things. I take it, Sir, that after attention has been called to section 444 in the way that has been done in this Council and elsewhere, that the Corporation may be willing to take more action under it than it has done in the past. If it is so, and if at the same time there is possibility of the Improvement Scheme being taken up in hand not in the very distant future, the prospects of the citizens of Calcutta, on whose behalf the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas has made such a stirring appeal, will be any but enviable. In these circumstances, it appears to me that although it might have the look of concurrent jurisdiction, there would be no objection to it. If there be, of course it can be done away with without really taking away the powers from the municipality under the Municipal Act under a short repealing Act, if it is desirable. The whole power of sanitary improvement should concentrate into one hand, and that is the hand of the Trust. This seems to be the most acceptable and practical solution of the whole difficulty, not only with regard to the larger schemes that beset us in the past with regard to the sanitary improvements of Calcutta, but also the smaller. Therefore this amendment ought not to be resisted, but it should find acceptance, with regard to which however I find very little promise from the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas's speech."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—

"Sir,—We have been given an instance—if I may say so without offence—of an answer being given merely for the sake of saying something, without having anything to say, because there has not been any attempt to meet the points that I have raised. The Hon'ble Member himself introduced his amendment of the original form of the Bill in Select Committee, and what is the meaning of the amendment now that he himself has made it? What is the meaning of an improvement scheme being 'the most satisfactory method of dealing with an insanitary area?' The Hon'ble Member in charge

has omitted to notice the real points in issue in my amendment: to afford an alternative to the Board, if that body find that by attention to individual houses will meet the sanitary requirements of an area. Action by the Corporation would not solve a question so entirely in the discretion of the Board. It seems to me that there is a desire that there should be no limitation of power and that no risk or excuse should stand in the way of these large clearances. The Hon'ble Member must pardon me if I say that I do not follow him at all into what the public may desire or may not desire. I have not found that sensitiveness to public opinion that has been displayed on this occasion. It is nevertheless consistent with what has been done throughout. When a precedent is relied upon, that precedent is quoted as one that should be observed, but there is no desire to be consistent where inconvenient to the Hon'ble Member's own contentions. Then all precedent is thrown aside altogether. The Hon'ble Member says that it is open to the Trust to say that the scheme is expensive and to leave it to the Corporation. But when the Corporation are to contribute so largely, as from the first, 7 lakhs of rupees to the Board, are the Board going to turn round to the Corporation to say that a scheme is too expensive and we shall leave it to the Corporation to execute it? Is that really seriously intended as an answer to me?"

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"The Corporation would not execute schemes, but in any area it may happen that a cheaper remedy than an improvement scheme would meet the circumstances of the case; and the Corporation will be left, as at present, to apply such remedies."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—

"Sir,—I misunderstood the Hon'ble Member. My purpose is quite evident. It is that, if it will be sufficient for all sanitary requirements to demolish individual houses, it should be done. I do not intend in any degree to hamper the Board. If it is necessary to execute an improvement scheme, by all means undertake it; but it may happen over and over again, when the matter is looked into more closely, that it will be found that the object aimed at will have been accomplished by the demolition of a few houses in an unhealthy area. All that is really needed may be done, although we now have heard that, after all, this Act is intended to be put in force for few houses, and that it must not be supposed that it will be used for large clearance schemes; nevertheless, this perfectly reasonable proposal—that would obviate large clearances which, we now hear, are not intended, and yet serve to obtain sanitary conditions that are desired—is to be rejected. I must ask Your Honour to put the amendment to the vote."

A division was then taken, with the following result:—

Ayes 10.

The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi.

The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari

The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Apcar.

Noes 31.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke, C.S.I., *Vice-President.*

The Hon'ble Rai Kisori Lal Goswami Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. T. Greer, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Macpherson, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. W. Collin.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. E. Garrett.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Butler.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. P. Chapman.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Cumming.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. Wheeler, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. K. Finnimore.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. L. Maddox.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. C. Mitra.

The Hon'ble Mr. Golam Hossein Cassim Ariff.

The Hon'ble Mr. Saiyid Wasi Ahmad.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din.

The Hon'ble Babu Hrishikesh Laha.

The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dip Narayan Singh.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. W. Küchler.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. F. Morshead.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Bompas.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. L. Halliday, M.V.O., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. A. W. Oldham.
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad, Khan Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr C. F. Payne.
The Hon'ble Mr. H J. Hilary.
The Hon'ble Kumar Shiba Nandan Prasad Singh.
The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. G. Grant-Gordon, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Norman McLeod.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. Stewart.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. Bradshaw.
The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Zahir-ud-din.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. Filgate.
The Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray.
The Hon'ble Babu Bal Krishna Sahay.

The following Members were absent :—

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore, Kt.
The Hon'ble Maharaj-Kumar Gopal Saran Narayan Singh.
The Hon'ble Babu Kirtanand Sinha.
The Hon'ble Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo.
The Hon'ble Dr. Abdullah-al Mamun Suhrawardy.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. B. Dutt.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Sarfaraz Husain Khan.
The Hon'ble Babu Braja Kishor Prasad.

The following Members abstained from voting :—

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.I.E., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.
The Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur.

The result of the division was, ayes 10, noes 31, and the motion was therefore lost.

New Clause 58C.

The following motion was, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

309. If motion No. 308 be carried the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar to move that after the new clause 58B the following be inserted, namely :—

[*Cf.* Ben. ct III of 99, s. 446).]

Compensation.

58C. (*1*) Where any building is to be demolished in pursuance of an order made by a Magistrate under section 58A or section 58B, the Board shall first pay compensation to the owner thereof.

(*2*) If any question or dispute arises as to the sufficiency of the compensation paid or proposed to be paid under sub-section (*1*), it shall be determined by the Tribunal, if referred to it within a period of two months from the date of the order for demolition.

Clause 61B (now 70).

311. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur moved that clause 61B (*now 70*) be omitted.

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—

"Sir, this amendment of mine is the same as of other Hon'ble Members following me, and, if Your Honour permits, I would ask that it might be moved first by my friend and then by myself. I am looking up certain papers."

The Hon'ble RAI SITA NATH RAY BAHADUR said:—

"I have no objection, Sir, if the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moves his amendment after mine His amendment is similar to mine."

"I cannot realize why the ordinary provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, which is in force throughout the whole of British India, should be discarded, cast aside, thrown overboard, and in their place unusual and extraordinary provisions formulated and new procedure adopted for acquisition of land in executing the Improvement Scheme.

"In case of urgency, the Collecter has ample power under the Land Acquisition Act to take immediate possession of the lands required. Under the circumstances, where is the necessity for the enactment of new provisions and procedure unless it be to pay as little as possible for compensation.

"Why is it that a particular class holding property in and about Calcutta, and the poor owners of residential houses, some or the majority of which were built when the British settlement was founded here, should be called upon and compelled to conform to peculiar provisions which would entail severe pecuniary sacrifices upon them? Where is the necessity for singling out Calcutta for such drastic treatment which is altogether different from the rest of India?

"The whole tenor of the procedure laid down here seems to favour the idea, seems to be designed that lands and buildings are to be acquired for the benefit of the Trust on payment of as little as possible to the property-holders, that those people and the residential house owners should be sacrificed at the altar of the supposed public benefit or the greatest good of the greatest number, otherwise, where is the necessity, I beg to repeat, for the supersession of the time-honoured provisions of the Land Acquisition Act? Where is the justification for a creation of a Special Tribunal for the adjudication of civil rights as has been done under the Crimes Act for the suppression of the crimes of anarchy and sedition? I humbly beg to point out that the words 'Special Tribunal' have now come to have a sinister meaning attached to them, for they now connote a Tribunal for the trial of heinous offences against the State.

"A Tribunal may be a better Court in the opinion of the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas, but when people in one voice say we do not want it, why thrust it upon them? Please keep your own better Court to yourself. The only object is to pay little or nothing for compensation, to give the trial the appearance of trial by jury and to make the decisions unappealable, and thereby get rid of the obnoxious High Court. The Hon'ble Mr. Bompas will intimate in what cases appeal would be allowed, that is, unreservedly in all cases where the question relates to apportionment, that is, when the question relates to parties themselves but not in the case of awards relating to the amount of compensation, in the latter case when the amount of claim exceeds Rs. 5,000 the appeal should be on the certificate of the President.

"Next, I beg to point out that the constitution of the proposed Tribunal is extremely faulty and one-sided. Where is the necessity for associating two assessors with the President of the Tribunal unless it be to give it the appearance of a trial by jury and to make the decision of the Tribunal final and unappealable. If we are to have assessors, which, in my opinion, is

quite unnecessary, then they must not be dependent on the favour of Government for their appointment. I beg to point out that if the President and one of the assessors are both to be appointed by the Government, the public can have no faith or confidence in such a Tribunal.

"The several Indian High Courts have, from time to time, laid down the dictum that it is not sufficient that justice would be done by a certain Tribunal or judge, but the party concerned must be convinced or must have faith that he will have justice from such a Court or Judge.

"In the case of such a Tribunal as proposed here, it is rightly apprehended that the decision of the Tribunal in more than ninety per cent. cases will be shaped, moulded and coloured by the views of the President whose decision will be the decision of the majority of the Tribunal. Under the circumstances, instead of giving us the show or appearance of trial with the aid of assessors, I earnestly appeal to Your Honour and to the Council to provide in the Bill for the appointment of two additional judges for the speedy trial of the very numerous land acquisition cases that would naturally crop up in executing the improvement scheme and give the parties aggrieved, as usual, the usual right of appeal to the High Court."

The Hon'ble RAI BAIKUNTHA NATH SEN BAHADUR, said :—

"With regard to this clause I beg, in the first instance, to raise the question as to whether this Provincial Council have authority to create a Tribunal for awarding compensation for lands acquired, not contemplated by the existing Act of 1894, which is an Act passed by the Imperial Council. It is true that the powers of the Provincial Legislative Council have been enlarged by the Parliamentary Indian Councils Act of 1861 and 1892, but I venture to submit that those enactments do not authorise or justify, or give jurisdiction to this Provincial Council for enacting a law as is sought to be passed by this Bill. I am afraid the Bill, if passed, would be *ultra vires*. Act I of 1894, as a whole, is not going to be repealed or amended, and therefore the assumption of jurisdiction by this Council, in my view, is not in consonance with the provisions of the Parliamentary Acts. The jurisdiction of the High Court would be affected, and this Council, I beg to submit, cannot adopt any Act which would affect the rights, privileges and jurisdiction of the High Court. The Tribunal sought to be created will not be a court as has been held by the Bombay High Court in a case reported in 27 Indian Law Reports (Bombay Series). The Tribunal with the Assessors would be merely a body of arbitrators performing the functions of a Court. Should, however, the Council be pleased to hold that it has jurisdiction, the question that will next arise is, is there any justification or necessity for this Special Tribunal.

"Clause 61 B (*now 70*) provides for the creation of a Tribunal for the purpose of performing the functions of the Court in reference to the acquisition of land for the Board under the Land Acquisition Act of 1894. Clause (*d*) of section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 has been sought to be amended by the insertion of the words 'and except for the purpose of section 54 of this Act, includes the Tribunal' in the Bill. This Act I of 1894 has been in operation not only in this Province but throughout British India for over 17 years, and the Court has administered the law to the satisfaction of all concerned. Why should there be then this new departure? Facts, and strong cogent and valid arguments ought to be brought forward for the justification of this new departure. One law ought to govern all His Majesty's subjects at least in one province. No reasons for such a change in the forum can be gathered from the Statement of Objects and Reasons in the Bill. The preamble is also silent. From the notes on clauses 62-67 (*now 72-77*) it may be inferred that this Special Tribunal is sought to be created on account of the proceedings being numerous and hence a Special Tribunal, as in Bombay, has been considered necessary. Largeness of the number of cases, in my opinion, does not render it necessary to create a Special Tribunal, because under the existing law (the Land Acquisition Act of 1894) special judicial officers can be appointed by Government, as the Government has

hitherto been doing. Difference in the value of town lands and suburban and rural lands can never be considered a valid ground for the creation of a Special Tribunal, or for enactment of different laws for different places. A plot of land in Calcutta would be of very high value. Similar plots of land, say, in Bankipore, Muzaffarpur, Murshidabad, Nadia and Jessore would fetch different values, in that case different laws for the disposal of claims in different districts have to be enacted. An argument has been put forward that the Special Tribunal as provided in section 48 of the Bombay Improvement Act has worked satisfactorily, but I venture to submit that the system has not given satisfaction to the general public. Even if it be conceded for the sake of argument that the Special Tribunal in Bombay is a success, that is no argument for the innovation sought to be introduced in Bengal. If it could be shown that the Act of 1894 has been a failure in Bengal and has not worked satisfactorily, then that may be a justification for the institution of a new forum for the trial of cases.

"I beg now to conclude that clause 61 B (*now 70*) be omitted, as this Council has no authority to pass such a law as is contemplated by this clause, and that there is no justification for it on the ground of necessity."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:

"Your Honour, I am thankful to Your Honour for granting me some time to move this amendment. This is one of the crucial points of the Bill, namely, the Tribunal to be provided for the disposal of cases. It is more important than any amendment that we have ventured to place before this Council for the past two days and more important, I think, than any that will follow, for it is a trite saying to say that after all every measure of Government must be tested by the measure of justice it seems to mete out. Why is it and how is it that the ordinary Tribunal which has decided land acquisition cases all along up to now without any serious complaint should be done away with. No indication has yet been given as to why this course has been followed. The only indication that I can find is the model of the Bombay Act. Well, Sir, this following of the Bombay Act may be carried too far. When we seek to apply English models we are met by the doctrine of the Fur coat. When in other matters, we seek to establish that the people of Bombay and Bengal are the same, we are met by the argument that India is composed of divergent creeds and different nationalities as opposed to each other as the Poles, and that their claim to any representation based upon the question of similarities is not to be taken into consideration. Only on a recent occasion a retired Lieutenant-Governor has given expression to that opinion in England. Well, Sir, if in every other matter that affects the welfare of the people of India the argument is advanced and advanced with some sham of justice, that the law of analogy cannot be applied because they are not analogous why should it be in the case of land acquisition under this Act? Nothing has been said. Let us see the grounds which might justify it. We have not got them yet. I suppose my hon'ble friend Mr. Bompas will come out with them very soon. If it is intended that there should be expedition, why, the Land Acquisition Act, as we have got it, does provide that the Collector may take possession of land before awarding compensation and may make over the land to the acquiring authority. If it is on the question of cheapness, why, the people concerned do not want cheap Tribunals for cheapness and the other element to which I did not refer are always invariably associated in the minds of the people, but it is not desirable that there should be in the mind of the people a belief that they will not obtain justice from this Tribunal. On the one hand, we have got a scheme—an Act for carrying out Improvement schemes in Calcutta which is very drastic in its nature. On the other hand, we have got a Board—a small body, oftentimes conducting its operations in privacy and secrecy, and I have been trying to point out with the elements of popular representation very weak if at all present there. Between the people and the operations of a Board like that the only safeguard is your Tribunal. Why then give the go by to the Tribunal which the people have come to know and to respect; why introduce a novel procedure.

I, for my part, and many in this Council and elsewhere, do not like Special Tribunals under particular Acts. Courts are after all the greatest shields of the people's rights, and big and specially constituted Courts are not at all looked upon with confidence. Is it not desirable that your Court should command confidence? Is it quite so certain that people in Bombay have confidence in their Courts? There will be in your Tribunal a Government official appointed as a President. Generally, this official, I may take it, will come to Calcutta, with very little knowledge of the state of things in Calcutta. I may tell you, years ago when under the previous Land Acquisition Act there was the provision of assessors being associated with the Court and nominated by the parties, I had the misfortune of being appointed an assessor when land acquisition cases were being dealt with in respect of the road now known as the Harrison Road. There was a gentleman, the President of Court, who was a recent arrival from Barisal, and there was a claim put forward by a party for a sum of Rs. 80,000 for a *cottah* of land, and this gentleman from Barisal said this was a preposterous claim, for Rs. 80,000 would buy a big pargana in Barisal. I said it might buy, but it would hardly buy more than a *cottah* of land in Harrison Road, and considerable time elapsed before he came to realise the great difference between parganas in Barisal and the value of land in the centre of the Empire. And more than that, in the ordinary Tribunals, as now constituted, we have got the right of appeal. That keeps the Tribunals straight. My friends here who have exercised large judicial functions, must be aware that where there is a right of appeal, greater care is bestowed upon the cases—at least upon the records being properly kept—than it would otherwise be. When that safeguard is withdrawn, that amount of care is not likely to be bestowed. It does not matter however high you put the character of the Tribunal, if you take away from the people the right of appeal against the judgment of this Tribunal. If you give to the people a right of appeal, I have nothing to say. I have shown that under the existing Land Acquisition Act you can proceed as expeditiously as you desire. That the cost of the parties before the Special Tribunal will not be less than the cost before the ordinary Courts is almost self-evident. The question at issue is so great, and the values of land to be taken will be so large, that the people will have to seek the assistance of experts—experts in surveying and valuation and in law, and, as my friend knows, experts in any department of life including the civil administration of the country are expensive commodities, so that their expense will be just the same— the expenses so far as the people are concerned, whether they have got their cases before the Special Tribunal or before the ordinary Tribunals. Thus, by taking away the right of appeal, what is it that you gain? Will you tell me what you gain? What you think you gain is the avoidance of vexatious appeals. As you know when a man carries on a civil case on to appeal he does so at his own risk as to costs. That in itself ought to be a sufficient protection against the vexatious appeals. But more than that, it is not a mere hypothetical case that I am putting. I took the trouble of gathering some figures from the records of the Original Side of the High Court for the last three years. In 1908, there were 1,117 cases and 66 appeals; in 1909 there were 1,185 cases and 62 appeals; in 1910 there were the same number (1,185) and 76 appeals. That is not much, 6 to 7 per cent. or less than that of cases taken on to the Appeal Courts is not much, then where is the objection to the ordinary Tribunal. Let us take the procedure that they follow in England in these special cases of Town Improvements and Town Planning. There is an arbitrator appointed between the local authority and the people by the Local Government Board, but against the decision of that arbitrator the right of appeal is given. In this country, the right of appeal against the arbitrator's decision is very much restricted, but under the land acquisition cases in England, in every case of damage by sufferance, there is an unrestricted right of appeal. In other cases there is an appeal from the judgment of the arbitrator where the value exceeds £1,000 or more. There I can understand some reason for the procedure adopted. An arbitrator dealing between the parties appointed by an authority which has nothing to do with the local body or people, can expeditiously deal with these matters before him in issue. But should he go wrong there is the right of appeal upon a certificate of the judge to the jury.

You intend to deny us this privilege. Well, Sir, you may say 'beggars cannot be choosers,' but at the same time it is my duty to point out to you that while creating a lot of discontent, while shaking what ought to be very dear to me and to you, namely, the confidence of the people in the justice of your administration, you are introducing a machinery which will serve no useful purpose, which does not in any way help you beyond the ordinary procedure that is at present followed under the Land Acquisition Act. If that is so, why should you not follow it. Is it because it is in Bombay that we must slavishly adopt what they have got there. Why not trust to time. When we find that the ordinary Tribunal which we have now got under the Land Acquisition Act is able to do its work in connection with the scheme as it has done its work in the past in connection with other schemes. If they fail, what is there to prevent you from bringing an amending Act; you will then be greatly strengthened by the experience of the past behind you, and you will then be able to tell us 'we have tried and we have given a fair chance to the Tribunal as it stands, but it has failed and therefore we must have something else.' Here you anticipate; why should you do that? In a matter of such a serious import it is the only safeguard against arbitrary acquisition and arbitrary compensation. You seek to introduce a Court which will be looked upon with suspicion as the creation of the Board itself, or rather the creation of a body for the purposes of the Board. You have tried that experiment under the Calcutta Municipal Act by the creation of a special Magistrate. Where is the official in Bengal who will have the hardihood to say that that Tribunal has commanded the confidence of the public of Calcutta, I say this before the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman who was there until lately. Will the Chairman say that the people are satisfied with the work done in that Court? I will not impugn that work. I will not for a moment say that the work is done unfairly or unjustly, but I say the feeling is that it cannot be done justly; though it may be done with as much fairness as the work of any other Tribunal. Therefore, I say there is no ground for the creation of this Tribunal, no necessity and therefore this clause should be omitted and the Land Acquisition provisions should be left as they are under the present Act. They will do you no harm on the contrary they will do you much good."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

" Sir, we have now heard three members of the Council who object to the constitution of the Tribunal for the trying of land acquisition cases under this Bill. But I think that when I explain it to them there will be very small ground for quarrel between us. The usual procedure in a land acquisition case is that it is first tried by a Judge, against whose decision an appeal will lie with the High Court. We are asked why we are not content with that procedure. The answer is that we are confident that the Tribunal is a better Court than the Court created under the Land Acquisition Act. There are two reasons why the Tribunal will be a better Court. It is in the first place intended to be a Court of Experts. In England, the valuation of land when compulsorily acquired for public purposes is not a matter for the decision of the Civil Court. Such cases never go before Civil Courts at all. The procedure in England referred to by the last speaker is as follows:—Cases under fifty pounds in value are summarily decided by a Magistrate. In cases over fifty pounds in value—there is provision for determination of the compensation payable by two arbitrators, one appointed by the promoters of the undertaking and one by the claimant, with an umpire, who is generally appointed by the Board of Trade and who is an engineer or a surveyor. The award of the arbitrators or umpire can only be set aside by the Courts for excess of jurisdiction, otherwise no Court of law in England can interfere. If the parties will not agree to accept the decision of the arbitrators, then the compensation is assessed by a jury,—not a jury sitting under a judge, but under the Coroner or the Sheriff, who sometimes calls in a barrister as Assessor. That is the usual procedure. But when land is

acquired under Acts relating to sanitation, it is somewhat modified. Under these Acts, as finally amended in 1909, if land is taken for an improvement scheme, compensation is determined by a single arbitrator appointed by the Local Government Board. If the award exceeds £1,000, the party dissatisfied with the award may apply to the High Court, and if a Judge is satisfied in a summary manner that a failure of justice has taken place, he gives leave for the appointment of a jury to try the case. That jury does not sit under the judge and does not know the award of the arbitrators It may lower as well as raise the original award. But in smaller cases there is no appeal to a jury at all. Where land is acquired for building houses for the working classes, it is expressly provided that the single arbitrator shall neither hear Counsel nor assessors unless he is specially empowered so to do by the Local Government Board. This is the method which in England has been considered to be the most satisfactory method. In India, when the first Land Acquisition Act was introduced, Government adopted the English method. The system of getting lands valued by arbitrators, at least in the mufassal, at once broke down because there were no such trained experts as exist in England, with their long and special experience. Therefore it was speedily arranged that the assessors appointed by the different parties should sit under a judge, and that system continued for several years. When, however, the law came to be amended in 1894, the assessors disappeared because it was found that, even when sitting with a judge, the assessors, the class of assessors that were available, instead of helping the Judge to come to a right conclusion, acted as mere partisans. They were faithful to their trust, as was observed by Mr. Justice Parker of the Madras High Court, and delivered their opinions with their minds totally unaffected by the evidence. So the assessor system proved a failure in this country, and these cases began to be tried by a single judge— a method which was deliberately adopted owing to the impossibility of getting impartial assessors in the mufassal. But the conditions are different in Calcutta at the present day: experts in land valuation are procurable, and it is desirable to appoint a Tribunal for the trial of such cases which shall be an expert body. This body will be better fitted than any Civil Court without any expert knowledge It is only by an accident, as it were, that the system has grown up in Bengal and in India of having valuation questions decided by lawyers. It is said that the procedure followed in the past has proved satisfactory. It is of course not open to me or to any one on this Council to criticise individual decisions of the Courts in land acquisition or any other cases. But everyone who has experience of the Corporation knows that the results of land acquisition cases in Calcutta have been so unfavourable to the Corporation that the general opinion is that the method of valuation adopted by the Courts was not satisfactory. The Building Commission, which was presided over by a High Court Judge, advised, expressly in view of the 'extravagant prices' which the Corporation was made to pay in certain cases, that a special rule should be framed for valuation of Calcutta properties, and this was subsequently introduced in the Calcutta Municipal Act, and by it unless the contrary is proved, the property is valued at twenty-five times the municipal valuation. I can, moreover, say that not only on these grounds is an expert court necessary, but we have also the experience of Bombay. There, a Tribunal has been created to try land acquisition cases on the same lines as this Tribunal I will not raise the question of what amount of public confidence the Tribunal enjoys, but only say that from inquiries which I made in Bombay from many lawyers, I learn that in the opinion of the legal profession the Tribunal enjoys great public confidence. I will only produce some judgments which will show what the Bombay High Court thinks of the decisions of the Tribunal. Here is a case involving Rs. 1,69,000:—

'The judgment states that it is common ground that in this case rental should be the basis of calculation: so that after arriving at the net rental what has to be determined is the rate of return investors in this class of property expect, for this will determine the number of years purchase to be allowed, after giving due weight to any special conditions.'

'It is then obvious that the inquiry is essentially one where experience is of the greatest use, and in this respect the Tribunal is in a far stronger position than this Court. It has been in existence and at work for some years, and though its members have changed

from time to time, still it must have gained from the multiplicity of cases that have come before it an insight into the value of land in Bombay which we do not possess, and an experience which must make this Court slow to interfere with its adjudication on a question of value, involving no legal principle, in the absence of evident error.'

'Though the President of the Tribunal is a gentleman well known as a careful lawyer, still it cannot be regarded as a Tribunal possessing only legal qualifications, for associated with the President are two gentlemen obviously selected on the ground of their fitness to deal with questions of land valuation, one of whom at any rate has had considerable professional experience in such matters in the city of Bombay.'

In case XXXIII Bom. Mr. Justice Bachelor says:—

'In these circumstances, and having regard to the special knowledge and experience possessed by the Tribunal on such points, we must adopt the alternative finding.'

In 14 Bombay XXIX 565, Sir L. Jenkins says:—

'The Tribunal made an award based on hypothetical development of the land. Only matters of fact were involved and those of a very special character requiring the application of expert knowledge and opinion.'

'The maxim that a court of appeal ought never to reverse the judgment of an inferior Court unless quite confident that that judgment is wrong, applied with special force to appeals from the Tribunal.'

After reviewing the professional qualifications and experience of the two assessors—an Engineer and an Architect the judgment proceeds—

'It is obvious then that though we are in no sense bound by the determination of the Tribunal, its opinion is entitled to the greatest weight on the matters which arise in this appeal and that its award is not lightly to be set aside.'

"Can any one say after this that the Government propose to establish the Tribunal for the purpose of attacking rights of property in Calcutta? In the opinion of the Bombay High Court, the Bombay Tribunal is a most eminently fitted body to try valuation cases, and its decisions have so far given satisfaction that there were only a few appeals against them. In view of these facts, the advisability of the appointment of an expert Court will not be questioned.

"But there is the question of appeal. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu has said that if there is an appeal against the decision of the Tribunal he will be content. I am sorry to detain the Council, but as it is an important matter, I must explain it. In the Bombay Act, as it was originally passed, there was a provision that an appeal should lie to the High Court on the certificate of the President. In one of the appeals—the case has already been cited by the Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur—the Bombay High Court held that the legislation was *ultra vires* of the Provincial Council. It was held that the Legislative Council could confer no jurisdiction on the High Court. That had to be remedied by the Government of India in 1904 by passing a Validating Act giving legal sanction to that provision which has been passed by the Bombay legislature. It is impossible for us to do anything here that has been decided to be *ultra vires*. It is impossible for this legislature to confer any right of appeal to the High Court--and I will presently ask you, Sir, to rule out of order any amendment which has that effect. But it is obviously fair that there should be some appeal against the decision of the Tribunal. But I submit that if you have an expert Tribunal, of which the High Court speaks in the terms I have quoted, the right of appeal may fairly be limited. No High Court would speak in such a way of a land acquisition judge. It is therefore not unreasonable to say that there should be very few appeals against the decision of an expert Tribunal. In this question the Government has allowed itself to be entirely guided by the High Court of Calcutta. And it seems to me that the critics of this measure will have to make out a very strong case in order to make us abandon what has been accepted not only by the Government of India, but also by the Calcutta High Court. The letter of the High Court has been circulated as a paper to this Bill. It will be remembered that the Chief Justice and the Judges stated that an unrestricted right of appeal should not be allowed against the decisions of the Tribunal. They suggested that the High Court should have power to grant special leave of appeal in cases over five thousand rupees, provided that such an appeal should be restricted to points of law only, that is to say, to points on which generally a second appeal lies to the High Court. The suggestions of the Hon'ble Judges were accepted *in toto*. The Government of India were asked whether

they were prepared to consider a Bill drafted on these lines, and they have intimated their willingness to do so, and that they are prepared to undertake such legislation as may be necessary. A draft Bill has been submitted in which it is provided that an appeal shall lie in all cases in which the President sitting alone decides a matter that will be principally questions of apportionment. The appeal will also lie against the decision of the full Tribunal if the President grants a certificate. If the President refuses to grant a certificate in any case over five thousand rupees, a motion may be made to the High Court which may grant special leave of appeal. This is our special safeguard. The Hon'ble Member who spoke last is now, I hope, satisfied with the right of appeal which now gives all that in the opinion of the Judges of the High Court is wanted, and I hope he will withdraw his amendment.

"There is one other point raised by the Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur, in which he raises the question whether this whole legislation regarding land acquisition is not *ultra vires*. This is a matter that might more fittingly be dealt with by the Legal Remembrancer; but as I understand the case it is sufficient that the Government of India should sanction all those clauses of this Bill which affect the operation of the Land Acquisition Act, and such sanction has in fact been obtained.

"I think, Sir, that I have dealt with all the points that have been raised, except that I would convict the last speaker out of his own mouth as to the desirability of assessors. He quoted a case where he sat as an assessor with a Judge from Barisal who was doubtless a good lawyer, but was entirely ignorant of the value of land in Calcutta. The Hon'ble Member's local knowledge enabled him to show the incorrectness of the opinions of the lawyer judge. We are creating an expert Tribunal; and because it is expert no appeal on mere questions of valuation is required to the High Court—a Court which is already so much congested with work that it need not be overwhelmed with the work which will be undertaken by the Tribunal."

The Hon'ble BABU MAHENDRA NATH RAY said:—

"I rise to support this amendment, and I venture to offer some observations in addition to those advanced by the last speakers; and as the subject is a legal one, I do not desire to remain silent on this motion. The large number of amendments which are on the list show that both the proposal for the constitution of the Tribunal and the proposal for the modification of certain provisions of the Land Acquisition Act will be very hotly contested in this Council. I apprehend, Sir, that the large powers with which it is proposed to vest the Tribunal are liable to be abused. The decisions of the Tribunal will not always be satisfactory. The non-official Members of this Council on several occasions have tried to support their argument by precedents furnished by the English statutes. The danger, however, of relying on the English statutes will be manifest on the present occasion. There is no doubt that the provisions regarding the constitution of Tribunal, as well as the modifications suggested of the Land Acquisition Act, are all based more or less upon English statutes. As regards the modifications proposed in the Land Acquisition Act, some of the most important modifications which would be contested in this Council, for instance the disallowance of the additional compensation for compulsory acquisition, are all based on the English statutes, so that it is not always safe, when considering the legislation to be proposed in the circumstances of this country, to rely upon English statutes. The powers proposed to be given to the Tribunal are extensive and, with due respect to the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, I beg to submit that the right of appeal is much restricted. My principal objection, however, to the proposal for the constitution of the Tribunal is this. In this country we have not yet formed that high ideal of sanitation or have not got that keen appreciation for sanitary needs that the mass of people in England and any other highly civilised countries have. Moreover, a proposal to bring a large area under an improvement scheme is generally welcomed in England, where we find a large number of private philanthropic agencies coming in to provide funds for promoting these improvement schemes. But improvement schemes introduced in this country on such an extensive scale as the scheme now under consideration in Council do not generally meet with the approval of the people of this country. Now

under such conditions it is, I submit, the duty of the legislature to legislate in consonance with the growth of public opinion. If that is so, let us examine this measure accordingly. Whenever, in a country like this, the usual machinery for the settlement of disputes or administration of justice is proposed to be replaced by special measures, a suspicion is aroused in a large number of cases that the proposed special measures would virtually amount to a denial of justice which had hitherto been administered, and it is a feeling, Sir, which I am bound to say largely prevails. This, Sir, I am afraid is one of the incidents of an alien rule, however just and benevolent, but it is one which true statesmanship should take note of. From that point of view, it is to be asked has any strong case been made out for displacing the usual machinery for the settlement of such disputes, and introducing a machinery which the people generally look upon with suspicion as calculated to deny justice hitherto administered? The onus, I submit, lies on those who desire to introduce the new machinery to prove that it would be found efficient if introduced, and in spite of what the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has said, I submit the onus has not been discharged. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill said that the present system is unsatisfactory inasmuch as the determination of valuation is not left to experts, as is the case in England and other countries. If that view be correct, it is rather a criticism against the present land acquisition law which it is not proposed to abolish, and it is rather essential in that view that the whole of that law ought to be repealed by the Supreme Legislature, and that valuation in all cases of compulsory acquisition should be left to experts henceforward. I do not know whether the Government would be willing to countenance and give effect to that view by some substantial modifications of the present Land Acquisition Act. If the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act would be found to work well in areas not covered by the Improvement Scheme, it is difficult to say that they would not be found to work as well in the areas covered by it. Upon this ground, Sir, I shall venture to submit that the proposal for the constitution of the Tribunal is premature, and that until it has been found by experience that the existing machinery for the settlement of disputes is inefficient, the public would not be prepared to receive such a substantial change in procedure without suspicion—though the suspicion may be unfounded. I have very little to add, Sir, but I am bound to say as a lawyer that I do not agree with the Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur that this piece of legislation would be *ultra vires.* It is too late in the day to question the power of a Provincial Legislature to modify or repeal any Act passed by the Imperial Legislature for the purpose of the Province, with of course the necessary sanction. And I say further that the correctness of the decision of the Bombay High Court that a Provincial Legislature has no jurisdiction to deal with rights of appeal to the High Court is at least open to question."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said:—

"Sir, I was anxiously looking out for the bold man that the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas wanted to take up his stand against the high authority of the High Court. I am glad that the Hon'ble Babu Mohendra Nath Ray has after all broken his vow of silence and treated the Council to a maiden speech which, without presumption, I may claim to congratulate him upon. I did not, however, bargain for the latter day David going so far as to question the high dictum of Sir Lawrence Jenkins in questioning the validity of the Bombay Act as it then stood, and which, as a result of that dictum, had to be validated. I raised the question that has been referred to by the Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur very pointedly in connection with the Calcutta Police Act. That contention met the usual fate of all our contentions. But the broad fact of the highest judicial authority of the land questioning the validity of Provincial Acts legislating in this particular way stood and stands, and the Government of India accepted the condition by passing a validiting Act for Bombay. What was done in Bombay by way of a later corrective Act is attempted to be done here under the cover of sanction of the Government of India under the Indian

Councils Act recited in this particular case in the preamble, an omission in the case of the Police Bill that is fortunately made up here. If, Sir, that authority remains unchallenged in spite of the opinion of the Hon'ble Babu Mohendra Nath Ray, as it must, I really do not see how, if this legislature could not confer the right of appeal on the High Court, it can take away from the jurisdiction of the Courts of the land constituted with regard to this particular purpose under section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act. This section insists upon all questions being dealt with by a Court, and not a body carrying on the functions of the Court, which is the happy phraseology of the clause, following the Land Acquisition Act phraseology for quite another object, that we are now criticising. The Court contemplated in that section of the Land Acquisition Act no doubt is a creation of the Government of Bengal, and if the ordinary Court fails, the section provides that the special judicial officer within the specified local limits may be deputed to perform the functions of the Court under this Act. I do not know, Sir, whether the words 'perform the functions of the Court' here have been borrowed from section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act or have an independent genesis. If the first happens to be the alternative in question, it is difficult to understand why elaborate and painstaking provisions should have been necessary to arm the Tribunal with powers which the Government would have vested it with without such provisions if the Tribunal continued to be a Court in the sense of section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act. I refer, for example, to sub-clause (*c*) of section 61 C) (*now 71*), sub-clause (*3*) of 56 (J) (*now 64*), under which, for the purpose of determining any matter referred to in the sub-clause, the Tribunal shall have all the powers with regard to witnesses, documents and costs which it would have if the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 was applicable to the case, and to the clause under which the Tribunal shall have power to summon and force the attendance of witnesses and compel the production of documents by the same means as are provided under the Code of Civil Procedure. Sir, two lawyer members of this Council have described the Tribunal as more or less occupying the position of an arbitrator. That is the position also attributed to it by the analogy of the English Acts by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. The point of agreement between the non-official lawyer members of the Council and the Member in charge of the Bill is complete with regard to that, that the Tribunal is an arbitrator such as they have under the English Acts. And, as the Hon'ble Babu Mohendra Nath Ray has pointed out, he is an arbitrator appointed by the Local Government here, corresponding to the Local Government Board in England. That appears to be the unquestionable position of this Tribunal. If that is so, where do we stand? A student of the Evidence Act will know, on referring to section 1 of that Act, that it has no application to proceedings before an arbitrator. The most important safeguard of a Court of Law, the Evidence Act, that mighty piece of intellectual legislation that has not been surpassed in this country and not even approached will be altogether unavailable for the purpose of all trials or proceedings. And if the High Court has any right of hearing appeals from such non descript Court it will be by a mere sufferance of the Imperial legislature, such as we have been promised in the course of the speech of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. Is that a satisfactory state of affairs with regard to important and engrossing interests like those at stake? I venture to think not. Sir, if there was not some doubt of the kind that I am indicating, I doubt the possibility of the Evidence Act being applicable to the proceedings before the Tribunal. But for such doubts and misapprehensions I am afraid sub-section (*c*) of clause 61C (*now 71*) and sub-section (*3*) of clause 56J (*now 64*) would not have found place on this Bill, and if my apprehension is well-founded it is the greater reason for not having the Tribunal but to adhere to the Court provided by section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act. Sir, we have been told that a Tribunal must be a very excellent body, because so far as its valuation is concerned in the many Bombay cases referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas that valuation was not upset. It stands to reason; because there are on that Board experts well-acquainted with the question of valuation—exactly what would be if we have a body of capable and trustworthy experts standing or otherwise to give evidence, to assist

the orthodox Court in dealing with these matters, if the existing machinery was not attempted to be disturbed in the way we are seeking to disturb it by clause 61C (*now 71*) (*d*). Experts of that high capability and character would carry weight with all Courts, and if it has been the misfortune of the Calcutta Corporation not to have been able to command the services of experts like these, by reason of which they may have suffered in the course of Land Acquisition proceedings in which they may have come off second best and that have been referred to here. It is a matter capable of remedy ; all that you want is to have proper experts in the box as are attempted to be made a part of the tribunal. A reference has been made to the deliberations of the Building Commission which are supposed to have been so angry at the state of things obtaining regarding exorbitant prices that had to be paid that they thought of adopting the rule of thumb; but a rule of thumb has application only with regard to certain cases, that is to say, where it could not be affirmatively proved that the value was more. The moment that could be done the rule of thumb would cease to have any application. Therefore, that is a matter again which does not help us. We are entitled to go to the recommendation of the Building Commission and see how they dealt with this particular question in their recommendations."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"I think that the Hon'ble Member's version of that recommendation is somewhat incorrect. Will the Hon'ble Member kindly paragraph section 138(*f*) of the Report."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said :—

"I was not going to trouble the Council by reading the whole of it. But as my friend wishes me to read it I will do so.

'In order to prevent to some extent fictitious transactions for the purpose of enhancing the apparent value of property to be acquired it may be well to exclude evidence of dealings with the property within two years before the declaration.'

"I do not know whether, unless you prove to the contrary, that would be the rule of thumb. But, Sir, I was drawing the attention of the Councli to quite another matter with regard to the mode of trying those claims, and that is dealt with in paragraph 141. I was telling the Council that this was in 1887, about five years after the Land Acquisition Act had been passed and justifying itself if I may call it. One of the most distinguished Barrister Judges of the High Court was the President of that Commission, and they say in paragraph 141—

'The only other suggestion we have to make as to proceedings under the Land Acquisition Act is that, when the amount in dispute between the Corporation and the land-owner exceeds Rs. 5,000, the High Court should exercise the power of or " the Court" under the Land Acquisition Act. In cases of large amount, proceedings in the High Court are less expensive. Moreover as questions of importance often arise it is better that the higher Tribunal should have original jurisdiction and we believe that the arrangement which we suggest would be appreciated both by the Corporation and by the owners of property in this city.'

The Hon'ble MR. OLDHAM said :—

"Are we concerned with the procedure of the High Court. Is the Hon'ble Member in order ?"

The PRESIDENT said :—

"I think it is relevant as to the question whether the Tribunal is the best machinery."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said :—

"I do not know, Sir, whether the Corporation has changed its mind ; the people of the city certainly have not. But the *tertium quid* has come and that is the Trust; and those responsible for inaugurating that Board think

that it is an advantage to be as far away from the ordinary law and from the ordinary Courts of the country as possible.

"I hope nobody else would again be rising on a question of order when I refer to another assertion of the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas that it would not be desirable to let the High Court to be flooded with appeals because of its congestion. The High Court itself has said nothing in that particular way. The general tendency now-a-days of course is to abridge appeals. We have evidence—and I was going to say painful evidence—of that in the gradual evolution of present appeal sections the Civil Procedure Code. Appeals on questions of law such as section 100 of that Code contemplates would be little relief to the present situation, for rarely would any questions arise in connection with land acquisition cases and none could arise in connection with the question of valuation. We cannot complain of that here, and if we did, questions of order would probably arise. But we must remember that under the new legislation now going through Parliament, the strength of the High Court is to be increased and no question of pressure of work or congestion would arise. Before strengthening of the Court was ever attempted or thought of, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Trevelyan, who worked as hard as any of the latter-day Judges, did not shirk the responsibility of the High Court, and said that with regard to the high claims it would be convenient all round to give original jurisdiction to the High Court so that questions of valuation of importance, such as usually arise, could be dealt with more satisfactorily. If questions of importance were likely then to arise which the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Trevelyan properly asked to provide for by laying down the Rs. 5,000 limit of jurisdiction at the time on his recommendation as President of the Building Commission, much more important questions are likely to arise in connection with the administration of a Trust like this. Therefore, I say that it is not only right but desirable that the ordinary machinery of the land so far as the administration of justice is concerned should not be interfered with. If there is any doubt in the mind of the Government as to whether a particular officer is fit to do the onerous duties that will be cast upon the special judicial officer contemplated by section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, it is always open to it to make the best possible appointment under the circumstances, and to appoint as many judges as it thinks fit and necessary. The question of cheapness has been referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas; but I do not think that the Tribunal after all will be so very cheap a body, and more than one judge under the Land Acquisition Act will be sufficient to deal with all the emergencies. There will be no delay in completing the land acquisition, and the machinery will run on smoothly and all the safeguards that the people think necessary will be provided. Sir, the failure of the appeals to the Bombay High Court has been referred to with seeming effect by the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas. The question of appeal and the question of assessors are bound to be mixed up and I see with regret that appeal after appeal is failing in Bombay which does make us apprehensive however much such judicial triumphs may benefit the trust. Why need there be any apprehension that trusting time-honoured Judicial machinery for retention of which we plead will be attended with disastrous results? There is no occasion to think that so far as the Objects and Reasons on this particular clause is concerned all the opinion published was that such proceedings will be numerous and that a special Tribunal will be required as in Bombay. That statement of Objects and Reasons has to-day been supplemented, and I must say with great power and clearness, by the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas; but what does it come to? After all the Tribunal which has been provided for is just the same as they have in England in the shape of assessors and arbitrators, and we ought not to complain. That is not enough or satisfactory, and we say that you have not shown any cause why the orthodox legal machinery of the land should be interfered with, or why the current procedure should be departed from. That is a thing to be proved without a loophole of doubt and misapprehension before such a revolutionary charge is made, even though Bombay had it forced upon it under peculiar circumstances at a crisis. And until that is done—the Bombay precedent or not—this clause cannot justly find a place in the Statute Book of this country, if what we considered is the rights of the situation to prevail.

"Sir, reference has been made to the reasons which led to the abandonment of assessors in 1892—strictly speaking, because it was then that the Bill was introduced The Hon'ble Mr. Bliss in introducing the Bill on the 11th March 1892, and in reference to the Land Acquisition Act of 1870 said :—

"In England there are many men, in all parts of the country, who make land valuation the business of their lives. In this country, there are no such persons, save perhaps a very few in three or four of the larger towns. What happens in practice is that the person interested appoints an assessor, who is virtually pledged beforehand to endeavour to protect and advance his interests. The Collector's assessor is under no such understanding, it is true, but is very probably indisposed to go against the Collector. The assessors are supposed to be remunerated by the fees provided for by the Act, but it is credibly reported that in heavy cases the claimant's assessors receive additional fees by private arrangement, while it is certain that the Collector cannot secure the services of competent persons from want of power to grant them adequate remuneration. Under all the circumstances, it seems to me idle to suppose that the employment of assessors can in any way lighten the labours of the Court, or relieve it of responsibility, or ensure justice as between the Government and the persons interested"

"That is stronger language than the language referred to by the Hon'ble Member in charge in quoting from Mr. Justice Parker who thought that the assessors were far too faithful to their trust and were impervious to all evidence and arguments. I am afraid, although the question of corruption or misconduct can never come with regard to the assessors such as those we are seeking to introduce here, much of the observation of the Hon'ble Mr. Bliss will continue to apply to the case. There will be no statement of principles which should guide the assessor, such at all events as the Land Acquisition Act contains and such as we think ought to be insisted on. Then again, there is no obligation on them to give reasons for their findings such as you except in the case of a regular and orthodox proceeding in a Court of Law. Of course there will be no chance of wasting public money, far less of robbery, and the evil will be quite the other way; but the evil will be none the less if the owners unjustly suffer, as it is apprehended they will do. That was the pronouncement of the higher legislature with regard to the question of assessors not many years ago, and when the Buildings Commission came to deal exactly with the same question four years later, they had no improvement to offer on the existing machinery [Act I of 1894], except to indicate that in the larger cases above Rs. 5,000 the original jurisdiction should be conferred on the High Court so that expeditious hearing of the cases could be insured. Why is it that we are going back to the old assessor system and what are the assessors? If you look at them, the assessors under the olden rules would be representing the interests concerned. Whether that is helpful or not is a matter of more than doubt, and in fact it has been proved and pronounced to be objectionable. Here also the first assessor, that is the President, will be a Government nominee; the second will be appointed by the Government, and the third assessor will be a nominee not of the party vitally interested, but of the Corporation. The Corporation has and must have a distinctly hostile interest so far as that party is concerned, because the ultimate financial responsibility of the scheme is on the Corporation they are liable to pay 2 per cent. on the taxes, which would naturally make them anxious to see that as little expenditure was incurred on acquisition as possible. Therefore, so far as the Government and the Corporation are concerned, they will be perfectly at one, they are the parties who are principally financing the situation between them and they would naturally be anxious to keep down the costs as much as possible. Is that carrying out the principle of assessors to its legitimate issue and consequence? I presume not. If it is to prevail at all, some one representing the party vitally interested, whose land you are going to take up, ought to be there; but he is not there. I think under the circumstances the authority to deal with the situation ought to be a Court dealing with expert evidences and adjucating on the claim as a whole; that is our ideal as taught by principles of British justice and periodical notions that have not yet been challenged. I do not want assessors; assessors are objectionable and if assessors are objectionable, part assessors are still more objectionable. The parties financing the situation will have their representation on the Tribunal, the party which is to be very vitally affected is to have

none. Therefore, the modified assessor principle is not a sound one. We respectfully submit to the Council that the orthodox machinery of administrating the law ought not to be interfered with."

The Hon'ble MR. B. C. MITRA said:—

"I shall confine, Sir, myself only to one point which I think legitimately falls on me to explain to this Council, which the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas left untouched. This is the only point upon which I desire to make my submission before this Council. The question raised by the Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur, as to whether it is within the competency of this legislature to create any Tribunal which affects the jurisdiction of any Tribunal or Court created by the Governor-General of India in Council. That naturally resolves itself into two points. First of all the question arises as to whether this Council has any power to enact any law the result of which would be to affect the jurisdiction of the present Land Acquisition Court. In the next place the question arises, incidentally, as to whether the taking away of the power of the Land Acquisition Court does not indirectly affect the powers of the High Court, which has the power of hearing appeals from that particular court. With regard to the first question, whatever doubts might have existed upon that subject before the Act of 1892 was passed, there is hardly any doubt on this point since the passing of that Act, which is specifically intended to meet cases of this character. This legislature has power to make rules and regulations which, if they receive the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, would repeal the existing Acts. As to the second part of the question, it might be that the indirect effect of this legislation is to take away from the High Court the power which it now has of hearing any appeals which might arise out of the Land Acquisition Act. If in law this Council has the authority to make legislation which would affect the jurisdiction of the Land Acquisition Court, it must necessarily follow, as a matter of course, that the suit which is instituted in the Land Acquisition Court itself being affected, the appeal must necessarily be affected. Therefore, I beg to submit that is not a question of affecting the jurisdiction of the High Court. The contention of the Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen does not seem to have been based on any solid foundation."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—

In this amendment I very frankly acknowledge and appreciate the spirit in which the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas has replied to us. It shows that he is aware of the difficulties that we are struggling against and he has tried to meet them as far as he can from his standpoint. My hon'ble friend says that the Tribunal which he is creating is a better Tribunal. He is giving us something better than we have got under the present Land Acquisition Act. Well, we who represent at least the non-official view I may say that we are content with what we have got and we do not seek a better Tribunal. It is no business of ours to claim for anything beyond what we have got and with which we are pleased and satisfied, and I suppose it is no business of Government to force down our throat something which we do not think is better and which we do not much like. Apart from that why is it better. It is because my friend says this Tribunal follows more or less on the lines of the English system of appointing an arbitrator. This Tribunal will discharge the duties which the arbitrator in England discharges. My friend the Hon'ble Mr. B. C. Mitra, has said that the proceedings of this Tribunal will not be a proceeding of an arbitrator. That cannot be. It is a Tribunal and a Court of Law, and its proceedings must be governed by ordinary legal procedure. Therefore, the benefit whatever it may be which arises from a case being tried by an arbitrator will not be secured by this Tribunal. Then the only other ground upon which it has based its claim is that it is better that it will be a Tribunal of experts. Let us see how far it will be a Tribunal of experts. The Tribunal shall consist of a President and two Assessors. The President shall be either a Barrister, Advocate or Pleader of not less than ten years' standing

who has practised in the Calcutta High Court for not less than five years. So that, so far as the question of valuation are concerned, the President certainly is not an expert, except I may say so without any disrespect, that a Member of the Civil Service is an expert in whatever branch of service he is put. If it is the intention of my hon'ble friend not to appoint a Civilian it makes the case worse, because there also, so far as you can take experts, the President will not be an expert. He will be an expert certainly on questions of law, but not on questions of valuation.

The two assessors in all likelihood will be experts on matters of valuation. But a Judge who is not an expert will be in a better position to decide than if he is hampered by two men who will be experts sitting with him as assessors, for it is quite certain that when a question of valuation has got to be decided, the Improvement Trust on its own side and the people on their own sides will be placed before the Tribunal, whatever it may be, whether it is a Tribunal of experts or non-experts; and the parties will place their own evidence—which evidence will necessarily be the evidence of experts. It comes to this, that whoever is the Court, he will have to decide the evidence as it is laid before the Court. Then, if this Tribunal is exercising the functions of a Court, as clearly it is contemplated that it should, wherein is it that this Tribunal is in a better position than the Tribunal we have got. In this case, the inexpert Judge will, to a great extent, be hampered by the position that the experts will take, experts who may decide the case upon their own knowledge and not upon the evidence before them. For these reasons, I say respectfully that, if there was a right of appeal against this Tribunal under certain circumstances, we should not object to it. My friend says that that right has been given. Then why is it that we object. I will tell my friend that that right of appeal has not been given. The proposal of the High Court, for which, I am glad to find, my friend professes such great veneration, is not conferring upon us a right of appeal, except in those cases in which there would be an appeal by way of second appeal. Well, Sir, that is very different. The High Court says that we can have an appeal under the same circumstances as a party would have a second appeal under section 100 of the Civil Procedure Code. Well, section 100 of the Code of Civil Procedure provides that an appeal shall lie to the High Court on any of the following grounds, namely, (a) the decision being contrary to law or to some usage having the force of law, (b) the decision having failed to determine some material issue of law or usage having the force of law, (c) a substantial error or defect in the procedure provided by this Code or by any other law for the time being which may have produced error or defect in the decision of the case upon the merits. Does my friend contend that that would satisfy the people if an appeal is only permissible when there is misdirection on a question of law, and if they exclude absolutely all appeals against the valuation. I think that it was not present to the mind of my friend, for if it was I am quite sure that with his characteristic frankness, he would have said that this appeal that is proposed to be given to you is mere moonshine, for this appeal will not protect anybody, will not safeguard any interest; whereas under the ordinary law, as it now stands, we have a right of appeal against valuation. Then my friend says that in England there is a right of appeal only where the valuation exceeds £1,000 or which is Rs. 15,000 in Indian money; whereas in India we are generous in giving an appeal in cases of Rs. 5,000. I do not know just now, I am not ready with figures as to what is the exact equivalent to an Indian of Rs. 5,000 as against an Englishman in England of £ 1,000. I am disposed to think, from my knowledge as far as I can rely upon it at the present moment, that Rs. 5,000 of Indian money means nothing to an Englishman at home. That is hardly the point about which I insist; I would be content even if you had raised to Rs. 10,000. This right of appeal which you seek to give us is not what is wanted. It does not secure to us the protection that we seek. It does not confer upon us the safeguard that is necessary, and in the second place we do not agree with you that you are giving to us a Tribunal which is a better qualified Tribunal than the present, for the purpose of disposing of this classes of

cases to the satisfaction of the parties concerned. If we had an expert at an earliest stage where negotiations were going on between the party and the Trust for the acquisition of the land, that would be the stage at which expert advice would be very valuable—a stage where you would not be bound by the expert advice but where you would necessarily be guided by non-expert advice. We are entitled to say that you are giving us a much worse machinery for the determination of our rights than we have under the existing law. My hon'ble friend has said that in England the procedure though analogous is different. There where the valuation of the arbitrator is not accepted, it goes to a jury and my friend says that the people in England are so much afraid of the jury that they do not desire to go to the jury. Well, Sir, I am not in a position to say about the feeling of Englishmen about their jury system. Give us one of your English arbitrators, we do not want anything more. Let it be only an arbitrator appointed by Government. Will you do it? Will you accept that offer."

The PRESIDENT said :—

"You are wandering away from the point and wasting the time of the Council. There is no such proposal before the Council."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said :—

"I say that the Tribunal that you have given us cannot command the same confidence as the Tribunal which you are displacing. My hon'ble friend has said that in Bombay originally or even now there is no complaint, and that the High Court has said that the Tribunal has done its work in the way which has commanded public confidence. I shall not go into personal questions. The late President of the Tribunal who is now a Judge of the Bombay High Court was a man who was held in great esteem in Bombay. The original idea in Bombay was that this President should be a man of the standing and position of a High Court Judge, whether he belonged to the Civil Service or outside it. I do not know what the President that is going to be given to us will be like, but I may tell my hon'ble friend that since the translation of this gentleman from the Board to the High Court, the same amount of confidence is no longer reposed in this Tribunal at Bombay. These are the considerations which I seek to place before the Council.

"My hon'ble friend has not answered the arguments that I raised as to what is the comparative inconvenience of the Tribunal as it at present exists. He has referred me to a finding of the Building Commission. I will not accuse him of reading only a part of the report for the purpose of his argument, but I must say that he has overlooked what the Commission were relying upon—

> "The extravagant prices which the Corporation has been made to pay for property acquired by it have arisen from the interpretation put by the Courts upon the decision of the High Court of Calcutta in the case of Prem Chand Baral and another, *versus* the Collector of Calcutta, I. L. R., Calcutta 103."

"So long as that interpretation remains, so long as the Land Acquisition Act is not amended, so as to negative that interpretation of the late Chief Justice Sir Richard Garth, your Tribunal will not protect you against these extravagant prices, for if your Tribunal decided against that interpretation, there is a sure right of appeal to the High Court, for it will then have to decide a question of law; so that the object with which you want to go to this Tribunal, namely, to go behind the ruling of the High Court and not to rectify the procedure of the Tribunals, as they stand, your object in seeking to go behind it will not be attained. Well, the only advantage that you seek to attain being unattainable, why is it that you want to force this Tribunal upon us? We do not seek it, and we have shown the dangers with which such a Tribunal would threaten the Courts of Justice in this country."

The Hon'ble RAI SITA NATH RAY BAHADUR said :—

"As I have got a similar amendment, may I have the right of reply?

The PRESIDENT said :—

"I understood you had given it up in the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu's favour. You cannot reply now."

A division was then taken with the following result :—

Ayes 18.	*Noes 31.*
The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu.	The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke, C.S.I., *Vice-President.*
The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur.	The Hon'ble Rai Kisori Lal Goswami Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi.	The Hon'ble Mr. R. T. Greer, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari.	The Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Macpherson, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Apcar.	The Hon'ble Mr. E. W. Collin.
The Hon'ble Mr. Golam Hossein Casim Ariff.	The Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore.
The Hon'ble Dr. Abdullah-al Mamun Suhrawardy.	The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. E. Garrett.
The Hon'ble Babu Hrishikesh Laha.	The Hon'ble Mr. T. Butler.
The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur.	The Hon'ble Mr. E. P. Chapman.
The Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur.	The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Cumming.
The Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray.	The Hon'ble Mr. H. Wheeler, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Dip Narayan Singh.	The Hon'ble Mr. B. K. Finnimore.
The Hon'ble Babu Bal Krishna Sahay.	The Hon'ble Mr. S. L. Maddox.
	The Hon'ble Mr. B. C. Mitra.
	The Hon'ble Mr. G. W. Küchler.
	The Hon'ble Mr. L. F. Morshead.
	The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Bompas.
	The Hon'ble Mr. F. L. Halliday, M.V.O., C.I.E.
	The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. A. W. Oldham.
	The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad, Khan Bahadur.
	The Hon'ble Mr. C. F. Payne.
	The Hon'ble Mr. H. J. Hilary.
	The Hon'ble Kumar Shiba Nandan Prasad Singh.
	The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Grant Gordon.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Norman McLeod.
	The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. Stewart.
	The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. Bradshaw.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Saiyid Wasi Ahmad.
	The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din.
	The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Zahir-ud-din.
	The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. Filgate.

The following Members were absent :—

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore, Kt.
The Hon'ble Maharaj-Kumar Gopal Saran Narayan Singh.
The Hon'ble Babu Kirtanand Sinha.
The Hon'ble Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. B. Dutt.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Sarfaraz Hussain Khan.
The Hon'ble Babu Braja Kishor Prasad.

The Hon'ble Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.I.E., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan abstained from voting.

The result of the division was ayes 13, noes 31, and the motion was therefore lost.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

311. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to move that clause 61B (*now 70*) be omitted.

311A. The Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur to move that clause 61B (*now 70*) be omitted.

312. The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur to move that after the figures "1894" in line 4 of clause 61B (*now 70*), the following be inserted, namely:—

and for the purposes referred to in section 56J (*now 64*) of this Act.

He said:—

"This is a formal amendment, though in my humble opinion very necessary.

"The 'Tribunal' is defined in clause (*1*) of section 2 as meaning 'the Tribunal constituted under section 62 (*now 72*).'

By section 61B (*now 70*), the purpose for which the Tribunal is constituted *is limited* to the performance of the functions of the Court in reference to the acquisition of land under the Land Acquisition Act.

"The question is whether this Tribunal will have jurisdiction to decide matters referred to in section 56J (*now 64*) which are not under the Land Acquisition Act, but which refers to compensation for loss or damage such as payable to a person in consequence of closing any street causing any inconvenience. This Tribunal has also power to decide the questions referred to in sub-clause (*b*) (*i*) and sub-clause (*b*) (*ii*) of clause 56J (*now 64*), namely, whether or not the closing of streets, etc., will cause damage or whether the access provided for under section 54 (*now 55*) is reasonable or sufficient.

"These are matters which are beyond the scope of the Land Acquisition Act and beyond the powers of a 'Court' referred to in that Act. Therefore if section 61B (*now 70*) stands as drafted, 'the Tribunal' referred to in the definition and referred to in section 62 (*now 72*) shall have no power in my opinion to act under section 56J (*now 64*)."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"I think that the Hon'ble Member knows that we are legislating for Calcutta, and not for Bihar or any other place, and clause 61B (*now 70*) will apply to Calcutta only and apply for the purposes referred to in clause 56J (*now 64*)."

The motion was then put and lost.

The PRESIDENT said:—

"I think we should now go back to amendment No. 297."

Clause 56H (now 63), new sub-clause (8).

297. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that after clause 56H (*now 63*) (*7*) the following be added, namely:—

(*8*) In case of any dispute as to the amount of compensation payable under this section, the same shall be determined by the Court of Small Causes of Calcutta.

He said:—

"Sir,—I want to add to this clause a new sub-clause. There is a provision in this clause enabling the Board to deal with houses which fall on projected public streets, and I have suggested that where there is a dispute as to the amount of compensation payable under this section, the same shall be determined by the Court of Small Causes. Does my friend accept this amendment?"

The following motion was, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

305. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that clause 56J (*now 64*) (*3*) and clause 61C (*now 71*) (*c*) be placed after clause 66 (*now 76*), and be re-numbered accordingly.

Clause 61C (now 71).

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

312A. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to move that clause 61C (*now 71*) be omitted.

313. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that clause 61C (*now 71*) be omitted.

314. The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur to move that the words "this Act and the said Land Acquisition Act, 1894," be substituted for the words "acquiring land under the said Act for the Board" in lines 1 and 2 of clause 61C (*now 71*).

315. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that the words "(except for the purposes of section 54 of that Act)", in clause 61C (*now 71*) (*a*), be omitted.

316. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the words "(except for the purposes of section 54 of that Act)", in clause 61C (*now 71*) (*a*), be omitted.

317. The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur to move that the words "(except for the purposes of section 54 of that Act)", in clause 61C (*now 71*) (*a*), be omitted.

318. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur moved that clause 61C (*now 71*) (*b*) be omitted.

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"With regard to this and some similar amendments, it would be very much more convenient if we take them up when we discuss the Schedule in detail."

The Hon'ble RAI SITA NATH RAY BAHADUR said:—

"I prefer it to be postponed till we come to the discussion of the Schedule."

The discussion of the motion was then postponed.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

319. If Motion No. 312A be not carried, the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to move that the words "and shall be final", at the end of clause 61C (*now 71*) (*d*), be omitted.

320. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the words "and shall be final", at the end of clause 61C (*now 71*) (*d*), be omitted.

321. The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur to move that the words "and shall be final", at the end of clause 61C (*now 71*) (*d*), be omitted.

321A. If Motion No. 313 be not carried, the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that the words "and shall be final" at the end of clause 61C (*now 71*) (*d*), be omitted.

The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that the words "subject to the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894," be inserted before the words "shall be final" at the end of clause 61C (*now 71*) (*d*).

He said:—

"Sir, in withdrawing this amendment, I wish to make myself clear that we do not consent to this:—'and shall be final' except so far as proceedings may not be brought up in another Civil Court. But for the purposes of appeal which, my friend says, may be conferred upon us by the Supreme

Government, it may not be said that we accept this. We want to safeguard against that assumption."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

The President ruled the following motions to be out of order on the ground that it is *ultra vires* of the Bengal Legislative Council to confer jurisdiction on the High Court:—

323. If Motions Nos. 316 and 320 be not carried, the Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that for the words "and shall be final", at the end of clause 61C (*now 71*) (*d*), the following be substituted, namely:—

(*2*) In any case in which the President of the Tribunal grants a certificate that the case is a fit one for appeal, there shall be an appeal to the High Court from the award or any part of the award of the Tribunal.

(*3*) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (*2*), the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, with respect to appeals from original decrees shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply to appeals under that sub-section; and orders passed therein by the High Court may, on application to the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes of Calcutta, be executed by him as if they were decrees made by himself.

(*4*) An appeal to the High Court under sub-section (*2*) shall, for the purposes of No. 156 of the first schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, be deemed to be an appeal under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, in a case not provided for by Nos. 151 and 153 of that schedule.

(*5*) In cases in which a certificate has been refused by the President under sub-section (*2*), the High Court may grant special leave to appeal.

324. If Motions Nos. 313 and 321A be not carried, the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur moved that for the words "and shall be final", at the end of clause 61C (*now 71*) (*d*), the following be substituted, namely:—

"and shall be liable to appeal when the sum involved amounts to or exceeds two thousand rupees."

325. The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din to move that for the words "and shall be final", at the end of clause 61C (*now 71*) (*d*), the following be substituted, namely:—

and such award shall be subject to appeal to the High Court, and, if no appeal is preferred, shall become final on the expiration of the period allowed for appeal.

326. The Hon'ble Babu Hrishikesh Laha to move that at the end of clause 61C (*now 71*) the following be added, namely:—

Provided that an appeal shall lie to the High Court from the award or any part of the award of the Tribunal in any proceedings under the said Land Acquisition Act,—

(*i*) whenever the amount of the award is not less than five thousand rupees,

(*ii*) whenever the right or interest acquired does not admit of any money-value, and

(*iii*) in every case referred to in section 100 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

Clause 62 (now 72).

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

326A. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to move that clause 62 (*now 72*) be omitted.

327. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that clause 62 (*now 72*) be omitted.

328. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that for clause 62 (*now 72*) the following be substituted, namely:—

62. (*1*) The Tribunal shall consist of two members, one of whom shall be a barrister, advocate or pleader of not less than ten years' standing who has practised in the Calcutta High Court for not less than five years, and the other shall be either a member of the Judicial Branch of the Imperial or Provincial Civil Service who has for at least three years

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"No. It is really an amendment to the next clause which provides that these disputes shall be decided by the Tribunal."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said :—

"I do not press this amendment, Sir, but I thought that it was a simpler method."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

Clause 56J (now 64).

The following motion was, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

298. The Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur to move that clause 56J be omitted.

Clause 56J (now 64) (1).

299. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that the words "either by the person claiming compensation or by the Board" be inserted before the words "within a period of three months", in line 2 of the paragraph following immediately after sub-clause (*c*) in clause 56J (*1*).

He said :—

"Does my friend accept this amendment? It is only a verbal alteration."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"If the Hon'ble Member will put it that the words 'either by the Board or by the claimant' be inserted before the words 'within a period of three months' in line 2 of the paragraph following immediately after sub-clause (*c*) in clause 56J (*now 64*) (*1*), I will accept the amendment."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said :—

"Sir, I accept the change and move the amendment as altered."

The motion was then put in the altered form and agreed to.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

300. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the words "by either party" be inserted before the words "within a period of three months", in line 2 of the paragraph following immediately after sub-clause (*c*) in clause 56J (*now 64*) (*1*).

301. The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din to move—

(*1*) that the words "the matter shall be referred by the Board to the Tribunal within three months from" be substituted for the words "the matter shall be determined by the Tribunal, if referred to it within a period of three months from", in the paragraph following immediately after sub-clause (*c*) in clause 56J (*now 64*) (*1*), and

(*2*) that for the words "and the determination of the Tribunal shall be final" at the end of clause 56J (*now 64*) (*1*), the following be substituted, namely :—

and the matter shall be determined by the Tribunal, and such determination shall be open to appeal to the High Court.

302. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "and the determination of the Tribunal shall be final," at the end of clause 56J (*now 64*) (*1*), be omitted.

He said :—

"Sir, I take it that this amendment will be governed by what fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas, as to motions relating to appeals being out of order.

If we are to have appeals of the kind that has been indicated, even these words will have to go for the present; because we cannot say that the decision shall be final and at the same time have appeal provisions elsewhere. Therefore, whatever the appeal provisions may be, these words will have to go for the present."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"I do not quite accept that view of the case, Sir. The words 'and the determination of the Tribunal shall be final' need not necessarily have any reference to the existence of an appeal. If the Hon'ble Member will look at clause 61C (*d*) (*now 71*) he will find that the words appear there also. These words were not in the original Bill as introduced in Council, and was inserted on the express advice of the High Court. The words exist in the B mbay Act and they have no reference to an appeal. The words 'shall be final' are necessary to prevent the finding of the Tribunal being called in question by a Civil Court. The Hon'ble Judges of the High Court advised us to insert these words, and every one will agree that the Tribunal should have this power and that it is extremely undesirable to have its decisions called in question in, say, a Munsiff's Court. The question of appeal is dealt with otherwise and not under this clause."

The HON'BLE BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—

"Sir, in this amendment I agree with the Hon'ble Member in charge. These words 'the determination of the Tribunal' were included on the recommendation of the High Court to prevent these decisions being appealed against, but not from being raised in a Civil Court. If that view is accepted, it deals with a much simpler matter, and I think that it might be left as it is. I also think that the Tribunal ought to be trusted and their decision ought to be taken as final."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said:—

"Sir, in view of what has been said I do not wish to press this."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

302A. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that the words "and the determination of the Tribunal shall be final", at the end of clause 56J (*now 64*) (*1*), be omitted.

302B. The Hon'ble Babu Hrishikesh Laha to move that the words "and the determination of the Tribunal shall be final", at the end of clause 56J (*now 64*) (*1*), and the words "and shall be final", at the end of clause 61C *now 71*) (*d*), be omitted.

302C. If Motion No. 302A be not carried, the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that, after the words "and the determination of the Tribunal shall be final", at the end of clause 56J (*now 64*) (*1*), the following be inserted, namely:—

"in all cases where the difference between the amount claimed and the amount awarded does not exceed one thousand rupees, but in all other cases the determination of the Tribunal shall be open to appeal to the High Court."

Clause 56J (now 64) (3).

303. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "clause (*c*) of" be inserted before the words "sub-section (*1*)", in line 2 of clause 56J (*now 64*) (*3*).

He said:—

"Sir, I have had an apportunity of discussing this amendment with the Hon'ble the Vice-President of the Council, and in view of his explanation I do not wish to press this motion."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

served as District Judge or held judicial office not inferior to that of a Subordinate Judge, or a barrister, advocate or pleader of not less than ten years' standing who has practised as an advocate or pleader in the Calcutta High Court:

Provided that no person shall be eligible for appointment as a member of the Tribunal if he is a Trustee or is, for any of the reasons mentioned in section 9, disqualified for appointment as a Trustee.

(*2*) The senior member of the Tribunal shall be its President.

(*3*) The term of office of each member of the Tribunal shall be two years; but any member shall, subject to the proviso to sub-section (*1*), be eligible for re-appointment at the end of that term.

(*4*) The Local Government may, on the ground of incapacity or misbehaviour, or for any other good and sufficient reason, cancel the appointment of any person as a member of the Tribunal.

(*5*) When any person ceases for any reason to be a member of the Tribunal, or when any member is temporarily absent in consequence of illness or any other unavoidable cause, the Local Government shall forthwith appoint a fit person to be a member in his place.

(*6*) All appointments made under this section shall be published by notification.

He said:—

"The object of this amendment, Sir, is to have as compact and workable a Tribunal as possible, eliminating the assessor element, objection to which I set out at some length in the previous portion of the debate and which I do not wish to repeat. The assessor element was found to be a failure, will be a failure again; and if a prompt and workable Tribunal is the objective of this Act, the proposal that I venture to make, whether an appeal is allowed or not, would meet the requirements of the case. So far as the expert element is concerned, they will come before the Tribunal in the shape of witnesses. It is not necessary for a member of the Court itself to be an expert in engineering or in sanitary matters, but expert opinion ought to be adjudged upon judicially. The experts themselves would be constitutionally and instinctively incapable of this, for they have their own groove out of which the true judge has often to take them out. Of course nobody would go in the first instance to the Court for adjudging whether the Victoria Memorial, to which the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas has referred by way of illustration, is a safe structure or not; but if it was a question between the Trustees and the contractors with regard to any of the matters appertaining to that colossal but ill-conceived monument when the question of paying the contractors came up, one would have to go to the Court, and the evidence of the expert would have to be taken, and the "lawyer-finding" of valuation so scoffingly alluded to by the Hon'ble Members, I hope such a contingency will not arise; but if it does, no special expert Tribunal will deal with it but the High Court devoid of its expert element would have to be binding on all concerned. All the branches of law are said to be represented in the constitution of the Court as I suggest it ought to be, and the only objectionable element, the experts, will be done away with, and they should be relegated to their proper places as witnesses. There is no question of majority governing the situation. Two Judges form High Court Appellate Benches, and even in original special matters, for example, when an important case is being tried, a Bench of two Judges is constituted. In that view of things the Bench of two Judges such as my amendment provides for would be acceptable and the objection from my point of view would be eliminated.

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"Sir, I oppose this amendment, because the Tribunal, to the creation of which this Council has just assented, is not the Tribunal created by this draft clause. This Tribunal is not going to be an expert Tribunal. If we retain clause 61B, as we have decided to do, it is not worth while to debate further on this subject. The whole advantage of our Tribunal is that it is an expert Tribunal. And I am not going to discuss the advantages of an expert Tribunal once again. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the present Chief Justice of Bengal, held that the strength of the Bombay Tribunal lay in the fact that on it sat two expert land-valuers. What authority would be possessed by a Tribunal composed of lawyers only? It will be seen from the Hon'ble

Member's amendment 329 that no appeal shall lie against the concurrent decision of the two members of the Tribunal. I think that there is no precedent for making the decision of two judges sitting together final. This is not the kind of Tribunal which has been approved by the Council."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said:—

"I have not indicated, Sir, that they should necessarily be junior officers. It is the minimum qualification that is provided in this amendment, but if it is adopted, I have no doubt that the best available men would be appointed. If we have a Tribunal of the kind, I suggest the question of appeal would be of comparatively less importance than it would it be under the system of assessors who may go wrong on many questions outside the absolute question of valuation. For that reason I ask that a Tribunal like thi. should be accepted."

The motion was then put and lost.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

329. If Motion No. 328 be carried, the Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the following sub-clause be inserted at the end of the new clause 62 there proposed, namely:—

(7) In case of difference of opinion between the members of the Tribunal, the decision of the senior member of the Tribunal shall prevail, and an appeal shall lie against it to the High Court. In all other cases the decision of the Tribunal shall be final.

330. If Motion No. 328 be carried, the Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that all consequential amendments be made in the clauses in the Bill preceding and following clause 62 (*now 72*).

331. The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur to move that the words "vakil" be substituted for the word "pleader," in lines 1 and 3 of clause 62 (*now 72*) (*1*) (*b*).

332. The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur moved that the words "for not less than seven years" be inserted after the word "practised," in line 2 of clause 62 (*now 72*) (*1*) (*b*).

He said:—

"Sir, I beg to move that the words 'for not less than seven years' be inserted after the word 'practised' in line 2 of clause 62 (*now 72*) (*1*) (*b*). In the clause as it stands no mention has been made of the period for which a barrister, advocate or pleader should have practised as such in the High Court before he is eligible for the appointment of President. It may be that any pleader or barrister or advocate of ten years' standing who has practised for an infinitely short period in the High Court could claim to be appointed as President. But that is not desirable; he should at least have practised in the High Court for a period of seven years."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"I oppose this amendment, Sir, on the ground that it will unduly restrict the selection of Government in appointing suitable officers for this purpose. There is no such restriction in the Bombay Act. It may be difficult, with such restrictions, to appoint a man who is thought fit to hold such a post."

The motion was then put and lost.

333. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that for the words "the President of the Tribunal and one of the assessors shall be appointed by the Local Government," in lines 1 and 2 of clause 62 (*now 72*) (*2*), the following be substituted, namely:—

The President of the Tribunal shall be appoited by the Local Government, and one of the assessors shall be appointed by the person whose property is to be acquired.

He said:—

"Sir, in this amendment I seek to have one of the assessors appointed by the party concerned whose property is to be taken up. There are three interests concerned—the Government, the Corporation and the parties. The Government interest would be safeguarded by the President, who is a nominee of the Government. The Corporation assessor will safeguard the interest of the Corporation; and there is clearly and distinctly a third interest that of the party that is nowhere provided. Under the Land Acquisition Act of 1870 he had such a right. Previous to that his rights were larger. But these rights were curtailed in 1870 and were limited to an assessor nominated by himself who used to be associated with the Assessor of the Government and assist the Judges and take part in the trial. If we are to have the assessor principle adopted, it ought to be adopted as a whole, and the predominating party ought not to have two-thirds of the representation on that Tribunal and the party most vitally interested ought not to be left altogether out of consideration. I dilated on this matter at some length in connection with the previous amendment, and therefore have no desire to repeat these arguments."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"I suppose, Sir, that the Hon'ble Member is scarcely serious in moving this amendment. The system of assessors being nominated by parties has absolutely broken down, as I have explained to the Council a little while ago. It is necessary that the constituted members of the Tribunal should be above suspicion and absolutely impartial. They will be appointed for a term of years, and they should in no way resemble the system of assessors for the determination of any particular case, which system broke down in this country and was despatched without a tear from anybody. The expert members of the Tribunal are called in the Bill 'assessors,' but their position is entirely different from the assessors nominated by the parties who were not impartial and who considered themselves to be in duty bound to protect the interest of the party they represented. I explained this morning that our Tribunal is not only going to be composed of experts, but of men who will also be absolutely impartial."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—

"Sir, I would not have intervened except for an observation by the Hon'ble Member in charge who said that the system of assessors had broken down throughout India. Certainly there was objection taken to it in Bengal, and it is because of objections taken to the system of assessors by members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce that the proposal was brought forward to change the Tribunal as it then existed. In Bombay it did not break down; they were quite content with it, and it is because they were content that they made no objection to the present constitution of the Tribunal when it was proposed with reference to their Bombay Improvement Act. I have made this statement because I have felt that I should not remain silent in view of what has been said."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"I do not think Bombay asked for the system of assessors to be retained when the Land Acquisition Act was under amendment.

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—

"Sir, I am sorry that in this motion I cannot associate myself with my friend, Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari, with whom I have been in agreement throughout. Well, I opposed the Tribunal, and I still oppose it. But that opposition has now gone. If we have to get a Tribunal, let it be the best and impartial Tribunal that we can have—a Tribunal which will secure the confidence of all parties. If it is going to be a Tribunal of experts, as I hope it will be—though I oppose it on other grounds, unless you can get men who will exercise their functions irrespective of any consideration of the parties

before them, you cannot have a Tribunal of qualified, independent and impartial experts. The only ground upon which any suspicion could be cast is this; but I do not think it is much. In the first place, we have for the President a member of the Indian Civil Service or a member of the Bar. Whatever may be the shortcomings of the Civil Service, nobody will accuse a judicial officer belonging to that service of partiality, and as in this case he is not deciding a case between the Government and the people, but between the Trust and the people concerned, he is absolutely independent of any bias either as a Government servant or in any other capacity. Then the assessor whom the Government appoints has also nothing to do with the Trust or with the people. All that we are concerned to see is this, that he should be a duly qualified man and a man against whose integrity or honesty not the slightest reproach can be uttered. If that is done, we trust that the President and the assessor appointed by the Government will be absolutely independent men. The next man is the assessor appointed by the Corporation. Though the Corporation has got heavy financial responsibility for the success of this Trust, it does not pay to the claimant the amount of his compensation which is paid by the Board. When it is found that the Corporation is not directly interested, and I think it may be safely left to the Corporation to send the man there on behalf of the Corporation who will be able to protect and safeguard the interests of the people. In Bombay I have found that the Corporation representative is a man in whom not only the Corporation and the people, but the Government all place the greatest reliance and confidence. It is difficult, I know, to get a man of that stamp every day. If, on the other hand, my friend accepts this, I may say that I felt myself that it was a suggestion which could not be properly placed at one time in the Select Committee. If we have a change of Court in every case, that would prevent an expert body being created, and it would also throw some amount of want of confidence on the decisions of the Board. For these reasons, I think that the more independent we can make the Tribunal the better for us; for after all we cannot get away from this Tribunal—it has been thrust upon us. Since it has been thrust upon us, let it be as independent and impartial and command as much confidence as possible, so far as the people are concerned. The only difficulty to my mind, and that difficulty my friend observes is this, that the Government is so largely interested and represented on the Board that it would be difficult for the Government to disassociate itself, and one of the assessors being a Government nominee may feel himself under some obligation to Government in arriving at his awards. I hope the remuneration of the assessor, his position and qualifications will be such that such an imputation may not be made; and I am quite sure that the Government will take care to make its intentions distinctly understood that, so far as this Tribunal is concerned, Government does not wish to influence or interfere with its judgments in any way. This, I am quite sure, will be made clear; and that being clear and the Tribunal being such as it is, the best form of a Tribunal would be to have three men absolutely independent either of one side or the other."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said :—

"I regret, Sir, that I cannot share the sorrow of my friend to the left that he is unable to agree with me. If there is occasion for me to disagree with him, I shall as freely disagree with him as I have disagreed with other friends. But I regret that I should have been charged with want of seriousness. I thought we were taking ourselves a little too seriously. To us, who are neglecting our health and our every-day avocations, in our attempts to do the best we can for bettering this Bill, it does cause some regret, if we are seriously told that our observations are lacking in seriousness. I deny, Sir, that the assessor system broke down because of the assessor being nominated by the claimant concerned. It would be impossible for the one single assessor to contribute so vastly to the breakdown to that system unless there are contributory causes. The other assessor and the Judge concerned must have contributed very largely to that failure. When in full view of that you are

seeking to bring back the old assessor system, you are deliberately riding for a fall, and it is our place to warn you. And you seek to insure your own individual safety by shutting out the claim. It will not be a Tribunal of three Judges appointed by the Government, to which the observations of objection that I am now addressing, would not apply. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu has started an objection on the ground of inconvenience because of the likelihood of the want of continuity of the Court if individual assessors of the parties instead of standing assessors were to form the Court. Was that ever an objection or difficulty under the older and the now condemned system of Assessors in Land Acquisition cases? And what happens to the Criminal Courts? The presiding Judge and differing Juries in the different cases try criminal cases. Do they suffer for lack of continuity? The same would be the case here, and the new assessor about whom we have no right to imagine black and dark things, would bring fresh light on the situation which ought to be a help to the Tribunal under proper conditions and an education to the standing members of the Tribunal. I am seriously pressing this on the attention of the Council. A little humour may sometimes contribute to lessen the tediousness of the hour, but these are far too serious questions to have genesis in humour as the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas gratuitiously imagines. The professional expert will have opportunities of taking his colleagues into his confidence. Their interchange of ideas will help in a better understanding of things. Why should we imagine that a designing and partial assessors will always be the real difficulty. The breakdown of the assessors system could not have been due merely to the assessor of party concerned. In that view of things, and as well as in view of what I have urged in regard to the Jury system, I do not see that it would be difficult to have reliable expert opinion on behalf of the party. The monopoly of experts need not necessarily be with the Corporation or Government. My friend to the left has said that the matter is not between the Government and the people concerned, but between the Trust and the people. Taking it at that, there is no reason why the Government assessor should come in as the President is there already. So far as the Corporation is concerned, it has very heavy financial responsibility, and its object legitimately and properly would be to keep down the costs as low as possible as they have vital interests. The only person as vitally interested is the party who is not to be represented. If you are sitting on the Court because of your vital interest there is no reason why the claimant should be kept out of Cour.'

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

334. If Motion No. 327 be not carried, the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that for clause 62 (*now 72*) (*3*) the following be substituted, namely:—

(*3*) The President of the Tribunal shall be appointed by the Local Government and one of the assessors shall be appointed by the Corporation and the other by the claimant.

335. The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur to move that the words "to be" be substituted for the words "for appointment as", in line 1 of the proviso to clause 62 (*now 72*) (*3*).

336. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the words "the President" be substituted for the words "each Member" in line 1 of clause 62 (*now 72*) (*4*).

337. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the words "at the end of that term", at the end of clause 62 (*now 72*) (*4*) be omitted.

338. The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur to move that the words "remove any" be substituted for the words "cancel the appointment of any person as a", in line 3 of clause 62 (*now 72*) (*5*).

Clause 63 (now 73).

338A. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that clause 63 (*now 73*) be omitted.

He said :—

"My amendment was originally framed because we have objected to the Tribunal altogether, but there is another matter. Would it be better to fix the remuneration of the members of the Tribunal on such a scale and before the public so that the public would have some confidence that these members would be capable and independent men? We would like to know the standing and the remuneration of the members of the Tribunal."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"It was difficult to incorporate in the Bill any definite provision as to the remuneration of the members of the Tribunal. A great deal will depend on the amount of work which the Tribunal has to do and on the frequency of its sittings. In Bombay it only sits once a week. A fee for a weekly sitting would be different from the fee for a daily sitting."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said :—

"Sir, I withdraw my amendment."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

338B. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that clause 63 (*now 73*) be omitted.

338C. The Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur to move that clause 63 (*now 73*) be omitted.

Clause (64 now 74).

338D. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to move that clause 64 (*now 74*) be omitted.

338E. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that clause 64 (*now 74*) be omitted.

338F. The Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur to move that clause 64 (*now 74*) be omitted.

Clause 65 (now 75).

338G. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to move that clause 65 (*now 75*) be omitted.

338H. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that clause 65 (*now 75*) be omitted.

338J. The Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur to move that clause 65 (*now 75*) be omitted.

Clause 66 (now 76).

339. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar moved that the words "High Court" be substituted for the words "Local Government", in line 2 of clause 66 (*now 76*) (*1*).

He said :—

"Sir, I think it would be more appropriate that the High Court should sanction the rules which are not repugnant to the Code of Civil Procedure than that the Local Government should undertake such work. For this reason I move the amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"I oppose this amendment, because, if passed, it will impose a duty on the High Court which we have no power to impose."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said :—

"Sir, would my friend accept a modification of it (in consultation with the High Court)?"

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"They will not agree to consult with the President of the Tribunal."

The motion was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar moved that clause 66 (*now 76*) be omitted.

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said :—

"I prefer, Sir, that it be omitted altogether."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"I think it is obviously desirable that the President of the Tribunal should have power to make rules for the conduct of the business of the Tribunal, and these rules should be published by notification for the information of the public."

The motion was then put and lost.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

341. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that clause 66 (*now 76*) be omitted.

341A. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bàsu to move that clause 66 (*now 76*) be omitted.

341B. The Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur to move that clause 66 (*now 76*) be omitted.

342. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "after previous publication and" be inserted after the word "time" in line 2 of clause 66 (*now 76*) (*1*).

He said :—

"I move this amendment in order that the general public may have an opportunity of making any representation that may be desirable on the rules that may be framed by the Board for sanction of the Government. I believe such words would not have been necessary under other conditions, because under the General Clauses Act, where the framing of rules like these is contemplated, previous publication would be necessary. I am not sure, Sir, that the General Clauses Act, would have any application to cases like these; if I am in error with regard to that I do not wish to press this amendment. Should I, however, be right, I think the ordinary protection and safeguard of previous publication ought to be provided for in the Statute, so that the people concerned may have an opportunity of knowing what the rules are going to be and of making their representations with regard to them."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"I oppose this amendment, Sir, because I do not see what purpose a previous publication will serve. I do not see that any such publication is necessary. Rules which are to affect men going about their ordinary business, it is very desirable, should be published before they are enforced. But with our rules there will be no such consideration, and they will deal with matters far too technical in nature for the ordinary public to take an interest in. There is no precedent in the Bombay Act, too."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said :—

"We had some very startling propositions made, Sir, in this Council from the beginning of the debate, and this is not the least startling of them. I was going to say it is the most startling, because it is laid down that the ordinary

man in the street need not know anything about the technical details as to how the tribunal should work under the proposed rules. Who can be more interested in these rules than the so-called 'ordinary man in the street,' which I take it is the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas' way of calling the condemned owner. I could have understood his saying all this about the rules for the guidance of the Board which is to carry on its work in secrecy. But it is "prodigious" to deny the claims of the man in the street to know about what is going to govern him and his claims. To borrow my friend's own language a few minutes ago, I ask whether he is "serious" in laying down this for the acceptance of the Council or any legislature. If what he contends was correct, no Bill need be published that governs the conduct of our courts, because the man in the street need not know what is going to govern his rights. In fact according to dictum like this he need not know very much more of laws or rules than what side of the road he is to keep when walking. For all laws and rules, however pertinent to him and his, are always a highly technical matter. Yet unfortunately for some legislatures these things are published and criticisms have to be listened to. I think that the General Clauses Act governs the situation, but it is considered doubtful; that is pre-eminently the reason why the amendment ought to be adopted. I hoped that the Hon'ble Member in charge would have the good sense to accept it."

A division was then taken, with the following result:—

Ayes 10.

The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu.

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.I.E., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi.

The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Apcar.

The Hon'ble Mr. Golam Hossein Cassim Ariff.

The Hon'ble Dr. Abdullah-al-Mamun Suhrawardy.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din.

The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur.

Noes 30.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke, C.S.I., *Vice-President.*

The Hon'ble Rai Kisori Lal Goswami Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. T. Greer, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Macpherson, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. W. Collin.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. E. Garrett.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Butler.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. P. Chapman.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Cumming.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. Wheeler, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. K. Finnimore.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. L. Maddox.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. C. Mitra.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. W. Küchler.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. F. Morshead.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Bompas.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. L. Halliday, M.V.O. C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. A. W. Oldham.

The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad, Khan Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. C F. Payne.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. J. Hilary.

The Hon'ble Kumar Shiba Nandan Prasad Singh.

The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Grant-Gordon, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. Norman McLeod.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. Stewart.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. Bradshaw.

The Hon'ble Moulvi Saiyid Zahir-ud-din.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. Filgate.

The Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray.

The following Members were absent :—

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore, Kt.
The Hon'ble Maharaj-Kumar Gopal Saran Narayan Singh.
The Hon'ble Babu Kirtanand Sinha.
The Hon'ble Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo.
The Hon'ble Saiyid Wasi Ahmed.
The Hon'ble Babu Hrishikesh Laha.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. B. Dutt.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Sarfaraz Hussain Khan.
The Hon'ble Babu Braja Kishor Prasad.
The Hon'ble Mr. Dip Narayan Singh.

The following Members abstained from voting:—

The Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Babu Bal Krishna Sahay.

The result of the division was—ayes *10*, noes *30*, and the motion was therefore lost.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

Clause 67 (now 77).

342A. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to move that clause 67 (*now 77*) be omitted.

342B. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that clause 67 (*now 77*) be omitted.

342C. The Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur to move that clause 67 (*now 77*) be omitted.

343. If Motion No. 328 be carried, the Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that clause 67 (*now 77*) (*1*) (*a*) and (*c*) be omitted.

344. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur moved that the words "or the apportionment of compensation" be inserted after the word "allowed", in line 3 of clause 67 (*now 77*) (*1*) (*a*).

He said :—

"The decision of the question of the apportionment of compensation, as to how compensation is to be divided amongst the different claimants, often require technical knowledge, knowledge of engineering; and as one of the assessors, I understand, is to be an engineer, it is in my opinion necessary that the question of apportionment should be decided by all the members of the tribunal, and not by the President alone."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"I do not think that this amendment will meet with the approval of the Council. The legal Members of the Council will bear me out that the question of apportionment directly gives rise to the most complicated questions of law, such as are involved in any ordinary title suit. These legal questions of apportionment will be decided by the President sitting alone, and there will be an appeal against his decision in the ordinary course. The assessors are only experts in regard to valuation of land, and it is only in regard to questions of valuation of land that the opinion of the Tribunal as a whole is recognized as a final authority. In Bombay there is at present

no provision empowering the President to decide these legal questions by himself. The assessors have therefore to attend at every sitting of the Tribunal, though actually they take no part in the discussion or decision of such matters. This of course involves a pure waste of public money."

The motion was then put and lost.

345. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that clause 67 (*now* 77) (*1*) (*b*) be omitted.

He said:—

"Sir,—I beg to move this amendment because this is a matter that comes strictly within the purview of the expert tribunal. No doubt, as questions of mere valuation are not concerned, the absence of assessors is to be condoned, if I may so call it, in going on with the question. But important questions may often arise in connection with titles or shares, and it may be the duty of the Civil Court to adjudicate upon the different titles that may be set up by the parties concerned. It is desirable therefore that this encroachment, at all events, on the jurisdiction of the Civil Court should be avoided. This will not affect the Trust or the Board in any way. If people have to litigate with regard to their own shares in the compensation, they ought to be allowed to do so elsewhere. This tribunal, which is less than a Court and more than a Court, ought not to be allowed to adjudicate on the titles of differing shareholders."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"We have got an expert Tribunal to make a proper valuation of the land, but the question often arises, who is entitled to receive the money to be paid by the Trust? Under sub-clause (*b*) this question is to be decided by the lawyer member of the Tribunal, who will be the President, and against whose decision there will be an appeal as against the decision of any judge. I oppose this amendment."

The Hon'ble BABU MAHENDRA NATH RAY said:—

"Under clause 61B (*now 70*) we have constituted the Tribunal which shall perform all the functions of the Court in reference to the Land Acquisition Act, and one of the functions which the Court under the Land Acquisition Act has to do is not only to determine the compensation to be paid, but also to apportion the compensation. Therefore the only result of omitting clause 67 (*1*) (*b*) (*now 77*) would be that all questions of apportionment and questions to whom the compensation is to be paid have to be decided by the President with the help of the assessors, which is certainly not desirable as the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has pointed out, and I cannot support the amendment."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said:—

"Sir—It may not always be a question of law purely; facts will also arise, but I do not wish to have the assessors for that particular purpose there, and the clause, as it stands, ruthlessly excludes them. But I fail to see where the ordinary remedies of appeal comes in with regard to the decision of cases of title."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"I have explained this morning that if the President sitting alone decides a question, there will be an appeal to the High Court."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said:—

"Sir—I do not quite acknowledge that this is perfectly satisfactory—this division of the Tribunal into compartments to suit the passing needs of the hour,—but I do not wish to press my amendment."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

346. If Motion No. 344 be carried, the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that the words "or the apportionment of compensation", in clause 67 (*now* 77) (*1*) (*b*), be omitted.

347. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "or the High Court, as the case may be, having regard to the amount of the award or payment" be inserted after the word "Calcutta", in line 3 of clause 67 (*now* 77) (*7*).

New Clause 67AA.

348. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar moved that after clause 67 (*now* 77) the following be inserted, namely:—

Restriction on Acquisition.

67AA. The Board shall not purchase or acquire, in pursuance of section 60 or section 61A, fifteen or more dwellings in any area in the Calcutta Municipality which, three months previous to the publication of the notice referred to in section 42, were occupied, either wholly or partially, by persons whose income does not exceed an average of fifty rupees *per mensem*, or by the families of such persons residing with them, whether as owners, tenants or occupiers, unless the Local Government has sanctioned a scheme for providing new dwellings for such a number of persons as were residing in such dwellings at the said time, or for such other number of persons as the Local Government may, after iqnuiry, deem necessary.

Restriction on acquisition.

He said:—

"Your Honour—In all proposals for the sanitary reform of cities, one of the cardinal principles is to remove overcrowding, and the Government of India, in an early stage of the consideration of the subject, expressed the fear that there was a risk that the measures contemplated for Calcutta might result in creating the very evil which it was intended to remove. Sir, my amendment is submitted as a contribution, with the object of coping with difficulties that are anticipated. But I observe that it is labelled in the *agenda* as a 'Restriction on Acquisition.' I certainly have no such idea. The clause I move for adoption may be numbered as it may please the authorities, but I wish it to be understood that it is not intended to affect, and does not affect, acquisition. It might be said to be a 'Restriction on displacement of working classes', as repeatedly appears in the earlier London and Manchester Improvement Acts from which my amendment is taken; or better still, in the term now adopted in the Housing Act of 1890, as 'Requisites of improvement scheme as to accommodation of working classes.' I hope that the description given against my amendment will not give a colour to it and predisposes any Hon'ble Member, on that account, to reject it.

"Re-housing of persons of the poorer classes, who have been dishoused, admittedly is a necessity, and so we have it in England, local authorities are made responsible for rehousing. The London County Council must re-house half of the working classes ejected: and in an improvement scheme elsewhere—in an area out of London—the local authority must provide for so many persons of the working classes as the Local Government Board may require, on a report made by their officer who conducted the local inquiry. The superior classes are left to look after themselves.

"Previous clauses of the Bill provide for construction, but construction only, and then all discretion is to devolve on the Board.

"The question in England is treated as one of the highest importance. In London, the County Council is controlled by express terms of the law; for areas outside London, the Local Government Board, which is an expert department of Parliamentary Government, may be said to have assumed control. The Government of India in their despatch of 1907, from which I already have quoted, has appreciated the importance of this question in the significant warning conveyed of the risk that precisely the same congestion and the same

conditions may recur, as the improvement scheme is designed to remove, and, in a telling phrase, that the working classes prefer to 'huddle together' in their insanitary lodgings in the neighbourhood of their old lodgings.

"There will be demolition and reconstruction on a large scale. And where overcrowding is present, as we may assume will be the case in the opinion of the Board, it will occasion great complexity because dishousing of occupiers of the poorer classes will necessarily follow also on a large scale. In such circumstances, it will not be fair or just to the public to leave the Board to conduct their operation practically uncontrolled. It will require, to be of any avail, systematic procedure and control. We cannot ignore the experience that has been gained and the practice that has been developed in England. If the same proceeding is followed, as should be done, before the Board exercise their legal powers, the extent of the accommodations available in the neighbourhood of the area in question should be ascertained and a register prepared. The size, earnings, and occupation of the families of the poorer classes resident in the area to be dealt with should be essential points for inquiry. All this is done effectively and tactfully in England. It should be possible to do equally well in Calcutta. If, as we must presume will be the case, dishousing of the poorer classes will be numerous, it will be a question whether all will be treated simultaneously. In all these, and in many other questions involved, I submit a firm and consistent supervision by the authority of the Government is a necessity and should be given.

"My amendment is taken from several Improvement Acts applying to such great Corporations as the London Country Council and of Manchester. But I have reduced by nearly one-half the income of persons for whom provision should be made, and the provision will be for so many only as the Government will direct. The amendment will not imperatively impose any construction on the Board : and if any construction is needed, to such an extent only as the Government will think fit. But above all, and in this I attach the greatest value, it will assure us active interest and supervision in rehousing the poorest classes, on the part of the Government And, here again, I offer the Hon'ble Member in charge an opportunity of commenting on my desire—a strange desire he seems to think—of Government supervision. I submit that it will not meet requirements to leave all discretion to the Board. I submit that, in the public interest, it is necessary that the Government should assume control, and be well informed and vigilant, and exercise an independent discretion on a question of such vital importance as the rehousing of the poorest classes. And that the Government will exercise their functions should be made clear by a declaration to that effect in the law. It is only the inevitable corollary to the responsibility of introducing a measure of the character of this Bill."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"I almost regret to oppose the amendment moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar. Because we must all recognise that he, of all the non-official members of the Council, has devoted serious study not only to this Bill, but to the whole subject, and more particularly to the subject as developed in England. His suggestions, though often I have resisted them, have been deserving of the most serious consideration, and I have generally resisted them on the ground that we have in other ways secured the object which he sought to attain, and here I have the same reason for resisting this amendment.

"It is quite true that it is useless to attempt to remove overcrowding and congestion by merely pulling down houses that are built too closely together. The people are merely driven elsewhere and cause greater overcrowding in the locality to which they remove. In English legislation it is often laid down that accommodation must be provided for every person who is evicted in the course of carrying out a public work. The Hon'ble Member in this amendment very wisely does not go so far as that. He leaves to the Local Government to decide what number of persons should be re-housed. But if the Hon'ble Member will look at clause 50A (*now 52*) which

provides for re-housing schemes he will find that the Board has power to take up re-housing schemes for the accommodation of people likely to be displaced before it undertakes an improvement scheme. Clause 46 (*now 47*) (*b*) which we have passed provides that the Board in submitting an improvement scheme to Government shall state what arrangements have been made or are proposed for the re-housing of persons likely to be displaced by the execution of the scheme. This definitely implies that Government will consider whether the arrangements or proposed arrangements are sufficient and satisfactory and if, in its opinion they are unsatisfactory, it will not approve of the scheme. It seems to me therefore that all that the Hon'ble Member aims at is already secured. A hard-and-fast law that everyone who is displaced must be re-housed would not be suitable to Calcutta. People belonging to different religions, castes and races would certainly never agree to go and take up their quarters in buildings constructed by or under the orders of the Board for their accommodation. When these people are removed they select their new residences generally with the object of living near people of the same community or of the same occupation. I consider that the amendment of the Hon'ble Member is not necessary."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—

"Sir,—I am reminded that, when the Hon'ble Member speaks of these provisions being made in clause 50A (*now 52*) for re-housing, nothing but the bare power to construct for the poorer classes is reserved. But is that power to be exercised? I cannot understand the Hon'ble Member when he says that my amendment is either too definite or it does not go far enough, as it leaves this practically to the discretion of Government. Why should there be objection to such matter being left to the discretion of the Government? It is my turn to comment on what the Hon'ble Member says on the subject of Government intervention. He apparently thinks that it ought not to be left to the discretion of the Government. At every turn we have indications that the Government will stand aloof, and the Board will be free from any control. Well, I think, on my part, that it should be left to the Government. Where application for sanction to acquire is made to the Government, then the Hon'ble Member says that if the duty of considering this question be left to the Government, it would be imposing an inquisitorial inquiry. But will not the Board inquire? How can they provide for re-housing unless they do? As to proceedings being to a certain extent inquisitorial it is unavoidable. There are inquisitorial inquiries, as the Hon'ble Member very well knows, now proceeding in regard to houses in Calcutta, and it is an inquiry that is regularly pursued in England. How are you going to construct houses unless you know for how many you are to provide, and the size of their families? I would prefer that power should be reserved to construct houses for a certain class of persons, who, in fact, have been actually displaced. We have no indication how this power is going to be exercised and to what extent. It may be found that ordinarily, as the new houses will be of a superior character to those from which people will be evicted, it will be persons of a superior class who will take up their quarters in the new houses. I think that due consideration should be given to all these matters. Here we have no indication given of the steps to be taken, and unless there is this provision as a protection against overcrowding small though it be, I fear that the remedy that we are adopting may prove to be worse than the disease, as the Government themselves feared."

The motion was then put and lost.

The following motion was, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

Clause 67A (now 78) (1).

349. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the words "in excess of that" be substituted for the words "which is not", in line 3 of clause 67A (*now 78*) (1).

350. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that the words " may retain the land " be substituted for the words " may make an application to the Board, requesting that the acquisition of the land should be abandoned ", in lines 5 to 7 of clause 67A (*now 78*) (1).

He said :—

" The amendment that I now seek to put before the Council is, in one sense, an amendment affecting the draft only, for my friends are agreed that the clause, as drafted, does seek to carry out what I desire to secure by the words that I suggest. I will explain to my friends what the clause is, and what I want to secure. This clause gives parties liberty to retain the land which is not actually required for this scheme. There are schemes in which we provide firstly for the actual execution of the scheme, and then we provide for areas which are not actually required, but which we have got to take up either for the execution or by way of recoupment, and, in these cases, we desire that parties affected may be at liberty to retain the land. We are all at one, Government side and ourselves, that, when land is not actually required, it may be retained by the party upon payment of a sum to the Board. What that sum will be is a matter for consideration. For the purpose of this clause the sum is fixed by the Board. It is admitted that the party may retain, but the language of the clause is rather vague, and, if I may say so, it is not put so clearly. It says that, ' in any case in which the Local Government has sanctioned the acquisition of land in any area which is not required for the execution of the scheme, the owner of the land may apply to the Board for the retention of the land by paying a sum to be fixed by the Board.' So, if you take it positively, the Board shall be bound to admit such obligation, if these conditions are complied with. This clause is borrowed from our Municipal Act, section 357. There we have got the words ' may retain.' I am reading the proviso to clause (2):—' provided that, in any case in which it is decided to acquire any land under this sub-section, the owner of such land may retain it by paying to the Corporation an annual sum to be fixed by the General Committee, in their behalf, on a lump sum to be fixed by the General Committee not being less than twenty-five times such annual sum.'

" I am aware that the framers of this clause also desired this, but there is no provision in the law which confers upon him the express desire of being able to retain. You get it by a very roundabout way. The following observation I respectfully submit for the consideration of Your Honour and the Council that this is not sufficient. Let us say so in express words. Let us say that, in any case where the land is not required and if the owner does want to retain this, he must go through certain formalities, he must get all these co-sharers, and he must apply within a particular time. I think that it is a very reasonable proposal that I have made ; it carries out what you aim at, and at the same time it gives a distinct privilege and right which does not appear in this clause, but does appear in the section from which you have borrowed this clause."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

" If I accept this, it will upset the subsequent sub-clauses. It will be more acceptable in the form of motion No. 358. I would suggest postponing this motion till we come to motion 358."

The further consideration of the motion was then postponed.

351. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the word " Tribunal " be substituted for the word " Board ", in the last line of clause 67A (*now 78*) (*1*).

He said :—

" Sir—The object of this amendment is to give the assessment to the assessing body, and that is the tribunal instead of the Board adjudicating upon what would be paid to the party. It ought to be the tribunal. I am of course aware that it will add to the work of the tribunal, but it will so much lessen the work of the Board and as the tribunal is the better body for the purpose

of assessment, it would perhaps be convenient to have the assessment by the tribunal itself. With regard to the action of the Board, there will be no check or appeal. For that reason, I move this amendment."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—

"I beg to support this amendment. I wish to put forward the grounds upon which I support this, so that my friends opposite may have an opportunity of replying to them. My friend knows that though it is not in essence the betterment principle adopted in the English Acts, it is on the same lines as in England. When an improvement is made and lands are improved, which are not actually taken up by the improvement scheme, there is a provision under which these lands are retained by the owners, but upon certain terms. The terms are that the party retaining pay an assessment of 3 per cent. upon half the value of the enhancement. The enhancement means the value at the time of the improvement and the value when the assessment is imposed—3 per cent. upon half the value. I will not trouble you by reading this section, but if I am incorrect, my friends opposite will correct. This enhancement is assessed not by the local body concerned, and naturally because it is a matter between the local body and the owner.

"Thus there an independent person makes the valuation. If the party fails to apply, the Act affords a further protection that it will not be done by the local Council. Then the local body has to apply as to what should be the value and to how the things should be done. There is no suggestion that the Board will not deal fairly, but I think that it is an accepted principle that in a matter in which you are concerned principally, and the Board would be an individual for this purpose, it is always better, when you cannot agree, to leave the question to be decided by a third party. Here we have provided a Tribunal upon which my friend has great confidence and upon which I hope, notwithstanding what I have said this morning, we shall learn to place confidence, and therefore I think it is just and fair, where you cannot agree to the value of the land to be retained, it should be decided by the Tribunal. I do not know as to how the value of the land is to be decided here. It is a valuable privilege that you are conferring upon the people, that they should be allowed to retain the land which is not actually required. My friends, both European and Indian, are aware of the strength of feeling which we attach to our ancestral dwellings, and what we are anxious about is this that the Trust will have to deal with a large number of Indian families with whose sentiments it may not be familiar. Perhaps you do not know the strength of this great feeling amongst us that makes us stick to our ancestral dwellings at whatever cost it may be; and therefore you should carry out your improvement scheme in such a way that people may save their ancestral houses. They will strain every nerve to do it and I do not think, having regard to this intense feeling for the retention of their homes, that they should be placed at the mercy of the opposite side, because the opposite side will be fixing a value knowing the great tenacity of the people to this little house. It is just and fair that that valuation should be made by an independent person unless you agree. If you agree, there is an end of the whole thing. I think it is fair that my friend opposite ought to accept that now we have provided for a tribunal, the tribunal shall decide. It stands to reason that poor people will not go to a tribunal. I am quite sure, so long as the Board is presided over by my friend, he will so deal with matters that people will not be driven for protection outside the Board, but at the same time it is desirable to provide a safeguard. If we do not agree what better safeguard is there than this tribunal should decide. I place these suggestions and these arguments before my friends opposite, hoping that they will realise the situation. I am afraid they cannot realise because the condition of things amongst which they live is so different—the practical helplessness of our people in regard to their ancestral homes. Therefore, in matters like these, where one party is practically at the mercy of the other, an independent third person should be called in, and now that a third person (tribunal) is handy, in whom both of us trust, he should decide the case."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"I cannot hold out any hopes of my accepting this amendment, or the principle embodied in it. This is a clause which gave us a great deal of trouble in the Select Committee, and some members of that Committee felt very strongly on the subject, and I am sorry I do not see here the Hon'ble Babu Hrishikesh Laha who had a great deal to say about this clause in the Select Committee. There is, I think, some misapprehension as to the scope and meaning of this clause, and I will ask the Council to bear with me for a few minutes while I explain what it is we intend to do and what it is we do not intend to do.

"Unless I am compelled, I would not be enticed into a discussion of the principle of betterment raised by the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, because the principle of betterment is not incorporated in this Bill and has never been advocated during any of the previous discussions. There are, so far as I know, three possible methods by which a body or a local authority, carrying out improvements, may expect some return from the land which is benefited by its improvements. One is the betterment system which, after a prolonged fight, has been more or less adopted in England, and which has there proved more or less a failure. Under that system you impose a rate calculated on the rise in value of the land benefited by your improvement. No one has suggested that that principle should be applied in Calcutta. There is another system which at one time was advocated by Sir Herbert Risley in connection with this Bill. And that is the system under which you impose a rate on the frontages abutting on the land acquired, not calculated upon the extent of the benefit derived by that land but calculated on the cost which you have incurred in making improvements. That system was strongly advocated, but was finally abandoned in deference to public opinion of Calcutta. Most of the associations consulted objected to it, and finally the Secretary of State thought that it should be dropped. We are then left with the principle of recoupment which is a system always enforced in Calcutta and to which the people are accustomed, and which in principle has been accepted by everybody who has spoken in Council on this subject. The Bill provides that we can take up excess land the increased value of which is entirely due to the capital which I have expended in making the road. Then I can re-sell it. This is a system which is extensively followed by the Calcutta Corporation. But it is quite possible that, instead of buying or acquiring this land and selling it when it has risen in value, we may shorten that complicated process by coming to an arrangement with the actual owner. It will be seen in clause 68 (*now 81*) of the Bill that when the Board comes to dispose of the land we are giving the right of pre-emption to the former owner. If we are going through the process of acquiring land and keeping it for several years, and then re-selling it, when the price has gone up, to the former owner, the question arises whether the same object cannot be attained by a short cut. This clause is intended to give the Board the power to make an arrangement with the previous owner who, for the payment of a certain sum, can retain his land. It will be purely a matter of bargain between the Trust and the owner as to what the latter has to pay in order that the land may not be acquired. This is a process which is sure to have the approval of the landowners. For, it must be remembered that in many cases the owner of the land is anxious to avoid acquisition, and the Board on its part is anxious to avoid the expense and risk and locking up of capital involved in making acquisitions. The whole of this complicated clause is to regulate negotiations between the Board and the owner. Of course the owner has a right to say that somebody must judge between them. But that is not the question here. Here we merely say that we may negotiate with the owner and abstain from acquiring a land which he is anxious to retain. So if this amendment is accepted, it will upset the whole of the procedure under this clause."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said:—

"I am afraid, Sir, that it would have been better to let the consideration of this matter stand over till we realised as to how much in the way of right

would be conceded by the rewording of the clause. When that particular matter stood over, I understood my friend to recommend that a right as such was to be conceded. Some such intention was the reason of letting this matter stand over."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"It is a right to negotiate terms of agreement with the Board."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said :—

"Of course, if there is to be no right and it is to be merely a matter of bargain, there would be much force in what my friend has just stated. But I am reminded that it should hardly be a matter of bargain, and it was in that view of things, I understand, that the re-wording of the clause stands over. The Hon'ble Member in charge is morbidly anxious to avoid entering into a discussion of the question of betterment in spite of the alluring enticement of the Hon'ble gentleman to my left who has been constantly referring to it, because it is really the basis of all that we are attempting here, whatever name you give it. It strikes me from what is really advocated here is a sort of *benamee* betterment, if I may so call it. The absolute principle of recoupment, which was to be adopted in this Bill, found place in paragraph 17 of the Governor-General's Despatch to the Secretary of State, which was the basis of this legislation, and there, as my friend reminds us, the Prussian system was given the go-bye to and the orthodox recoupment system, which has found place in the Bombay Act and the Municipal Act, was finally adhered to. But what he has stated just now goes a step further and makes us think that it is really betterment *benamee*, that we are now having. Be that as it may; unless it is to be an absolutely downright bargain, there would be an advantage of letting the constituted assessors of the Trust having the last word to say as to what would be the right and proper amount for letting the owner retain his land. In this connection, Sir, I may read to the Council a very short extract from that letter, in which we are told—

'We agree with the Lieutenant-Governor that the method of recoupment adopted in section 15 of the Prussian Street Alignment Law (Fluchtliniengesetz) of 1875 should be retained as an alternative to the methods of selling or leasing surplus lands which may have been acquired during the progress of the improvement scheme. Exception has been taken by several of the local bodies consulted to the adoption of the Prussian method, but the objections they have made appear to us to be based, to a large extent, on a misapprehension of what is proposed. The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, for example, is under the impression that at least half the cost of constructing a new road is to be recovered directly from the frontage owners, and refers to the inability of house-owners to pay huge lump sums on this account. But the Prussian Law which it is proposed to adopt fixes half the cost on frontage owners, and it is not proposed that this maximum should be exceeded in Calcutta. Also the amount to be recovered would be converted into an annual charge to be spread over as long a term of years as might be convenient. The system would have the special advantage that it would not lead to the dispossession of any save the persons whose property was actually required for the construction of new road or open spaces, and that it would avoid the opposition which the acquisition of surplus land and the dispossession of owners has aroused in the past and must inevitably arouse among people who, like the Hindus, are greatly attached to residential houses on sites on which their families have lived for generations. All that we propose at present is that provision shall be made in the Improvement Trust Act for this method as an alternative to that with which the people of Calcutta are already familar. The method would not be adopted in any particular case without careful consideration.'

"Can we say, Sir, having regard to that letter, that something very closely resembling a right of retention is not to be given to the public? The principle of bargaining would remind one of the old *chauth* days, when the strong man appears on the scene and says—well, how much are you going to pay me in order to be allowed to retain your property? Here is a constituted body; they know exactly what to make of the situation, and you are going to let them come to an arrangement between you and the owner as to what is right and proper figure to pay, so that they may help in the realization of the scheme and yet be able to retain their property without any undue stress and strain. That is the whole object of my amendment. I had thought, Sir, that

a tribunal that enjoys so much of the confidence of the Trust would not be objected to in making an apportionment of the kind that would be necessary before they were allowed to retain the property."

A division was then taken, with the following result:—

Ayes 14.

The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu.

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.I.E., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi.

The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Apcar.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. Stewart.

The Hon'ble Mr. Golam Hossein Cassim Ariff.

The Hon'ble Dr Abdullah-al-Mamun Suhrawardy.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din.

The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray.

The Hon'ble Babu Bal Krishna Sahay.

Noes 25.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke, C.S.I., *Vice-President.*

The Hon'ble Rai Kisori Lal Goswami Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. T. Greer, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Macpherson, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. W. Collin.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. E. Garrett.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. P. Chapman.

The Hon'ble Mr J. G Cumming.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. Wheeler, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. K. Finnimore.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. L. Maddox.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. C. Mitra.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. W. Küchler.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. F. Morshead.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Bompas.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. L. Halliday, M.V.O., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyied Muhammad, Khan Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. F. Payne.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. J. Hilary.

The Honb'le Lt.-Col. Grant-Gordon.

The Hon'ble Mr. Norman McLeod.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. Bradshaw.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Zahir-ud-din.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. Filgate.

The following Members were absent:—

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Butler.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. W. E. Oldham.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore, Kt.

The Hon'ble Kumar Shiba Nandan Prasad Singh.

The Hon'ble Maharaj-Kumar Gopal Saran Narayan Singh.

The Hon'ble Babu Kirtanand Sinha.

The Hon'ble Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo.

The Hon'ble Saiyid Wasi Ahmed.

The Hon'ble Babu Hrishikesh Laha.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. B. Dutt.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Sarfaraz Husain Khan.

The Hon'ble Babu Braja Kishor Prasad.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dip Narayan Singh.

The result of the division was—ayes 14, noes 25, and the motion was therefore lost.

352. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar moved that the word "Collector" be substituted for the word "Board," in the last line of clause 67A (*now 78*) (*1*).

He said :—

"Sir, I have been studying this clause more critically than before within the last few days, and I am puzzled to understand how it will be worked. I must confess that I am still more puzzled after the explanation that has been given by the Hon'ble Member in charge. I understand that this clause is based on section 357 of the Municipal Act, and under the impression that it was intended to be worked on the basis of betterment, that is to say, when there is a charge made for improvement, it is to be calculated according to the benefit to be derived from the improvement. In England, a percentage on half of the benefit by improvement is taken, and by the Corporation it is nominally stated to be two-thirds of the improvement itself, but in effect the whole of it is taken. We are now told that there is to be no question of betterment on the Prussian system or any other system under this Bill, but only of recoupment. I do not know to what degree I should enter into a disquisition on such a question as that. The only question that I now have to submit is with reference to this: whether or not the Board shall decide as to the amount to be paid, or whether the Collector shall decide. I submit that it is much better that there should be an independent and impartial person, because naturally the Board will be interested in this question, and if it is to be regarded as land that has been taken away and is to be purchased by the owner, it means that the Board is placed in an advantageous position, and is really becoming, what is a bugbear to me, a judge in their own cause. They will always take a rosy view estimate of the improvement, and it may be pardoned to the owner if he thinks that he is not meeting with fair and just treatment, if he is to be left at the mercy of the Board. I think, Sir, that, in these circumstances, the Collector should be a party to decide what sum is to be given. But I cannot help proceeding to say—it is difficult to resist going in to the ground on which the Hon'ble Member has invited discussion. I have seen no authority in this Bill for acquisition of land for the purpose of profit, because profit is not a purpose of this Act. Here, in this clause, Your Honour will see that it is where the land is not required for the execution of the scheme, that its owner may apply to the Board to retain it: if it is not required for the execution of the scheme, it is a land for the acquisition of which sanction cannot be given under section 61 A, (*now 69*), and if it is not needed for public purpose, then it cannot be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act. It is the land which is distinctly kept out, as being not required for the execution of the scheme. Then, why is it to be acquired? 'Required' does not mean 'demanded.' That is settled law. Lord Chancellor Selbourne decided that required means not 'demanded' but 'necessary.' If you say that it is not required, you say that the land is not necessary. There are so many questions involved that I shall not go into them now in an incidental manner. I would not offer any objection to the agreement being arrived, voluntarily between the parties. But it is only when an agreement has not been arrived at, we submit that it should not be the Board who should decide what payment is to be made. I have been puzzled from the beginning to understand this clause, and I confess that I have not yet fathomed it; but, any way, if there is any contention as to the value of the property, I submit that the price to be paid should not be fixed by the Board. Your Honour will see in what a dominating position the Board is in this case. A man cannot retain his own land except with the sanction of the Board. There are other obstacles, with regard to all of which the Board are made masters of the situation, and if the owner passes the various ordeals, then an arrangement is to be arrived at by the Board. I cannot conceive on what principle it can be insisted if there is a dispute, the Board should be placed in a position to demand an exacting price, and that their decision shall be final. It seems to me unfair, and in these circumstances, and dealing only with the question of whether the Board shall decide or whether the Collector shall decide, I submit, Sir, the Collector should be permitted to decide the question

of price. I reserve my remarks with regard to the many questions that have been brought up, though I have been tempted to anticipate, in a measure, what I may have later on to say, when a statement has been made with regard to betterment and recoupment".

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"Sir, I resist this amendment on the same ground that I resisted a similar amendment In this amendment the word 'Collector' is to be substituted for the 'Board.' I do not think that there is anything in the theory that the Hon'bl Member has just supported, that the Board has no power to acquire land for the purpose of recoupment. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari said there is no doubt that the Board has power to acquire land for the purpose of recoupment within an improvement area. I think there is no legal difficulty such as is suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar. I still adhere to the decision that, as under the Calcutta Municipal Act, so under this Act also, the only possible way to fix a price is by bargaining. The Trust will not want to acquire land unnecessarily. It will not want to lock up its capital. It is not a question merely of buying land and selling it again at an enhanced price. When land is acquired much expenditure is incurred. in paying for trade losses, costs of removal and similar claims, for which there is no return by recoupment. These considerations tend to curb the operations of the Board in this direction. I see a further difficulty which will arise if the suggestion is adopted that the Collector is to fix a price for the land that may be retained. Supposing the Trust demands ten thousand rupees and the owner offers two thousand, they may go to the Collector and the Collector may fix the price at five thousand. Is the Collector to have the power of compelling the man to pay five thousand rupees? This would not be fair, for he may prefer to have the land acquired. But if the Collector's award is to have no binding force, then there is no advantage in a reference to him,—for he merely makes an offer which the landowner has power to reject, and that is an offer which the Board is quite capable of making by itself. For this reason, as well as for the others which I have advanced, it seems to me inadvisable to accept this motion."

The Hon'ble BABU MAHENDRA NATH RAY said:—

"Sir, I beg to raise a question asked by some of the previous speakers, which has not yet been answered by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. Does clause 67A mean this—that subject to certain conditions which are set out in the clause, the Board would be bound to permit the owner to retain the land, or that even when these conditions are fulfilled, the Board have power to consider whether the application for retention should be admitted or not? The section, as it is now worded or as it is proposed to be worded, perhaps leaves it discretionary with the Board to admit the application or not. It would then be a matter of pure discretion and the position the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas has taken up would be irresistible. But if the clause confers a right on the owner, the matter would be different."

The Hon'ble RAI SITA NATH RAY BAHADUR said:—

"I want to point out that the provisions of section 357 of the Calcutta Municipal Act makes it obligatory on the part of the General Committee or the Corporation to receive an application from the owner. We have worded the clause so as to allow the owner, fulfilling certain conditions, to retain the land which will not be required for the execution of an improvement scheme, and it was under that impression that we gave notice for the amendment that a reasonable sum should be paid to the owner. But in bargaining with the owner, there is nothing to show as to who is to fix the price. The Board may fix a fancy price. There is nothing in the clause to check it doing so."

The Hon'ble MR. PAYNE said:—

"I think that the question of the right has been a little bit misunderstood. The procedure is entirely based on the authority of the Corporation, only it

has been simply put in a different form, and to my mind, after having had some experience of that procedure in the Corporation, it is a better form. The only real right that the Calcutta Municipal Act gives and the same right as given by this Bill, is that of absolutely requiring the General Committee in the one case—and in this case the Board—to fix a certain fee in return for which they leave the owner to retain the land. It is optional with the owner to retain the land or let it be acquired. In the Corporation we have had a large number of such cases, and we find that the interest of the Committee and the party are identical. The Hon'ble Rai Sitanath Ray Bahadur has said that the Board may fix a fancy price. But it cannot, as the party is going to reduce it, and the Board must come to his terms or must acquire the land. The question is a simple one and need not have been discussed at this length !"

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—

"Sir,—I of course have learned that all questions raised are, in the opinion of the Hon'ble Member in charge, simple and can easily be decided against an amendment. But I think we will fiind difficulties under this clause in practice. The Hon'ble Member (the late Deputy Chairman) is an authority on the subject to which he has now referred, and I acknowledge that, in some details, he has been instrumental in improving this clause; but this clause is not the same in its terms as the section of the Municipal Act to which he has referred. He does not suggest that it is not the system of betterment that is followed in the Corporation. Now, we are told that it is recoupment that will be adopted here. I prefer recoupment to betterment. What is recoupment? Where you purchase before improvement is undertaken and you sell after improvement has been made. It is land speculation, but under the principle of recoupment you take a commercial risk: if there is gain, the benefit goes to the Board, that is the public funds; if there is loss, then there is a loss to the public funds. But what is betterment? It is a game of heads I win and tails you lose against the individual owner. You fix a price, in perpetuity, a continuous charge on the land, and it is all gain for the Corporation and loss to the other side; but here, Sir, as we are dealing with this particular clause, permit me to point out when you once say the land is not required you cannot acquire it, because you distinctly put it out of your power to acquire it. You declare that it is not needed for the purpose of the carrying out of your scheme, so that you cannot acquire, and what the Hon'ble Member in charge suggests is that he will hold out to the owner this threat—you either take this sum that we offer or leave it. Leave what? His own land which is not required for the purpose of the scheme and which cannot be acquired. I am only giving what the clause is, and in these circumstances where we have a section without the least indication of any principle as a guide, you will be coming to a conclusion as to the charge to be made without any guidance, depending on any principle. It cannot be recoupment unless you acquire before improvement and sell after, and you take your risk whether of gain or loss. The principle of recoupment, I repeat, cannot be applied under this clause.

I am endeavouring to limit myself to the issue, but it is impossible to do so in view of the discussion that has been proceeding. What I wish to say on this amendment is this—I do not by any means desire to prevent a friendly arrangement. On the other hand it is not fair to put the owner of the land which is not required for any purpose of an improvement scheme in the position that if he does not agree to your own terms you will take the land. It should at least be permitted to the owner to have an impartial person to decide the sum that is to be paid. Here there is nothing to indicate to the wretched owner whose land is threatened when it will not be required. In England, with regard to superfluous lands, the owner has the right to take it back again if, within a certain period stated in the Act, it has not been appropriated for a scheme. There is thus a time-limit fixed. Here no kind of limit is fixed, and he has got nothing to guide him. When the Board steps in and says that I require so much money and you must pay the

amount we have fixed he has no kind of appeal with regard to the sum that is fixed or with regard to anything else. Therefore, I submit that it is advisable that there should be an impartial person brought in, in order to assist in this matter. With the rest I am not concerned now, but I submit that it would be unfair if the Board, who are masters of the situation and who are concerned on their own behalf, are allowed finally to fix the sum that has to be paid to the owner.

The motion was then put and lost.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

353A. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that for the words "a sum to be fixed by the Board in that behalf", in the last line of clause 67A (*now 78*) (*1*), the following be substituted, namely:—

a reasonable sum fixed by the Board according to its market value.

353B. If motion No. 353A be not carried, the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that for the words "a sum to be fixed by the Board in that behalf", in the last line of clause 67A (*now 78*) (*1*), the following be substituted, namely:—

a sum equal to half the difference between the present value of the land and its prospective value.

355. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that at the end of clause 67A (*1*) the following be added, namely:—

such sum not exceeding half the amount of the increased value (if any) of the land.

He said:—

"Sir, I must frankly confess that when at this late hour of the day I rise to move my amendment, I do so with some degree of trepidation. I scan the faces of my friends behind and opposite. My friends opposite are no doubt supported by the approbation of their conscience in beating us down, and friends behind who have left their business naturally feel that, as amendment after amendment is lost, it is unnecessary to press these amendments. I cannot say that I myself do not share in that view. But at the same time I believe there is some object served in putting our views forward, however briefly, so that I may at least justify my position that the amendments that we have sent in were not sent without due and proper consideration and without some justification. Whether that justification appears to my colleagues to be sufficient or not is a matter for them to decide.

"Sir, this clause with which we are dealing, namely, the recoupment provision, is a very important feature of the whole measure; important in this way—it is important to the Trust for it saves a lot of expense, and important to us poor people because it makes it possible for us to save our ancestral dwellings. This provision essentially affects the poorer classes of the rate-payers and the residential owners of this city. As regards properties which are tenanted houses yielding large rents, there the question of valuation is not difficult; it does not matter whether you take or give up. I shall not repeat the argument that I used in reference to dwelling houses, but, as I said, we are not free agents and therefore we suggested that some independent person should intervene. That has been lost. Now the question arises as to what is the amount that a man has got to pay. My friend the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas says that it is a question of pure bargaining. There ought to be a principle, because so far as there is no principle it is a very unsafe thing to go on. A man who has got sufficient influence probably will save

more than the poor man who has got no friends and no money and cannot secure friends to support him; so that in the interests of that very class whose interests I always know the Government places before every other interest, I submit that some principle ought to be laid down. But what is the principle upon which you are going to settle with the man who wants to keep his land. As a pure matter of bargaining? Is that fair? I am not a Municipal Commissioner and have been so many years, and therefore I do not speak from my own knowledge, except what I hear from many people, that a similar provision of the Municipal Act has not been very widely applied except recently. Even I did not know of it except in connection with a case in the High Court. The Hon'ble Mr. Payne will perhaps correct me if I am wrong. There was recently a case in one of the northern quarters of the city in which a gentleman named Babu Satish Chandra Mitter wanted to retain surplus lands. The municipality wanted from him Rs. 1,06,000 for permission to retain those lands. This gentleman went up from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 75,000, while the municipality did not accept this offer, and I understand ultimately the Land Acquisition Collector awarded him Rs. 1,22,000 for the whole land including compensation, so that the real value of the land itself was a little over one lakh of rupees, and to retain this land which was his own property, by merely paying for betterment, he was required to pay practically its price, the land being his and you claiming the betterment. The abovenamed gentleman has, I believe, gone to the High Court. Poor men have complained to me, but I have told them that I am not a Municipal Commissioner and cannot intercede on their behalf, as I am quite powerless. We find that they are often made to pay heavily. There ought not to be a feeling of insecurity in the minds of the people. Deal with them fairly and justly upon a principle and they will not complain. You ought to say 'we will take so much,' but do not leave it to chance and to extraneous or outside influences. Wealthy men can often go up to a Court and place you before it to justify your action. Let that not be, and therefore I would ask you to adopt a principle. Well, am I wrong in making that submission that you should adopt a principle and act upon it? If we are agreed upon that proposition, and I believe my friends on the opposite side, who, I was assured yesterday, are quite prepared to vote independently and according to the best of their convictions, being high Government officials, will also agree that it is safest always to have a principle to go on. Well, Sir, the principle being admitted, the question is what ought to be the principle. If we follow a principle, what is the principle that we should adopt. I have suggested that let it be half the improved value. My friend opposite says that I have dragged in the question of betterment which does not find place in the scheme of our present measure. I quite admit that; betterment in the sense in which it is adopted in the English Act does not find place in our Bill, but I was only arguing from analogy. The analogy that I wanted to apply was this. Where they have got betterment, which means the same thing and which has been introduced for the same purpose as we are going to introduce namely, to reduce the cost of acquisition, we find the analogy that in the English Statutes they have adopted a certain principle. I say that unless strong reasons to the contrary are shown we should also adopt that principle. That principle, viz., of half has been invariably adopted through all the Acts that have been passed in England beginning from a very early date. I had made a note of all these Acts, but I cannot unfortunately find it now. If we take for instance the Manchester Corporation Act of 1904, we find in section 22 the same principle applied, viz., half. Then if we see the London Council Improvements Act, 1899, we find in section 61 the same principle adopted. Then, if we see the Tower Bridge Improvement Act, I believe it is an Act of 1897, sections 58 and 59, we find the same principle adopted. Then if we look to the Town Planning Act of 1909, an Act which has the latest say on the subject, there it says:—

(3) Where, by the making of any town planning scheme, any property is increased in value, the responsible authority, if they make a claim for the purpose within the time (if any) limited by the scheme (not being less than three months after the date when notice of the approval of the scheme is first

published in the manner prescribed by regulations made by the Local Government Board), shall be entitled to recover from any person whose property is so increased in value one-half of the amount of that increase.

So I have got a very large body of opinion on my side. I have got first of all principle, secondly justice, and thirdly precedent. Precedent not of a single instance but of many instances, precedents not of one town but of many towns, precedent lately and lastly of the Town Planning Act which applies to the whole of England. If they there think it desirable to safeguard the people by laying down a principle, namely, that the betterment claim should not be more than half, why should we in this country place the poor house-owner entirely at the mercy of the Board, however well constituted the Board may be. Supposing I had not the remotest objection to that constitution, even then I would suggest that for the guidance of the Board itself some definite principle was necessary. I have said half; you may say you are entitled to the whole of the value of the increase. Well, if that strikes you as fair, take the whole. But let me know, so that I may not be driven into a corner, as I have said; I am not free agent, and you say that I am driving a bargain with you. What is your object. Your object is to keep down the costs as much as possible. You are a powerful body composed of official men.

I have placed the case from a humanitarian point of view. There is another object which my friend will admit as very important. As the section stands it does not confer a legal right upon any individual to retain his land. The language has been as confused as can be, and if we analyse it, I feel no hesitation in speaking in the presence of the Law officers of the Government that we come to the conclusion, at which every Court will arrive, that there is an implied right which can not be taken away. For those reasons I do humbly submit that the amendment, which I propose, namely, that you mill take from the owner not any money that you chose but the money fixed upon some principle, that principle being half the value of the enhancement that is brought about by an improvement, is one that should be adopted.

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"Sir, I am afraid I must make some call on the attention of the Council because reference has been made to the English betterment system, and that is rather a technical matter. I wish members of this Council to clearly understand that the betterment system has not been adopted in framing this Bill, and therefore all references to it are out of place. The Bill has been before the public for a very long time, and, so far as I am aware, no recommendation was ever made that the principle of betterment should be incorporated in the Bill. The Hon'ble Member wishes us to adopt some system that will be favourable to the landowner whose land is to be taken for recoupment, and urges that we should not place him in a corner. But he is in a corner. The position is that Government has given the Board power to acquire land. And if the owner objects to that acquisition, no alternative which he accepts will be favourable to him. I think that the wording of the Calcutta Municipal Act has given a misleading idea of what that section really effects. When the section begins by saying that the owner may retain the land it looks as if a right to retain it is conferred upon him. But when the section is studied it will be seen that there is no such right and that the only right conferred by the section is the right to negotiate for the retention of the land at a sum to be fixed at its discretion by the General Committee. The wording of the clause as it stands in the Bill seems to me to give a more accurate idea of the rule than the section. The system of recoupment has been deliberately adopted in order that these improvements should be carried out as cheaply as possible, and at the least possible cost to the taxpayer. It is admitted on all hands that in some shape or other the owner of the land that is particularly benefited should contribute to the cost of the work. But if this amendment is adopted, it becomes a pure matter of chance as to how much recoupment is effected for the benefit of the public. If the land is acquired and sold again, the Trust secures the full benefit of the enhanced

value, but under this amendment the owner may claim to pay to the Trust only one-half of the enhanced value. It will always be a matter of chance whether the various persons holding interests in a given piece of land can combine and come to an agreement with the Trust to stay the acquisition, or whether they will fail to do so. Then, again, the amount of recoupment on the whole is left to chance. This, I submit, is not a desirable system. I repeat that I have no doubt that if the Trust is willing to allow any land to be exempted from acquisition, it will be to the interest of the Trust to offer very reasonable terms to the landowner. The Trust thereby saves the expenses of the acquisition and the locking up of capital. He will also bear in mind that its estimate of the enhanced value is only an estimate and not absolutely to be relied on. I have stated before that the only possible method seems to me to be to allow the parties to to arrive at a sum, which is satisfactory to them, by negotiations. I do not think that the law can speak of half the enhanced value of the land when that enhanced value is purely a matter of estimate. The system under which the amount of money to be recovered is settled some time after the improvement has taken effect is, as I have said before, not the system embodied in this Bill, and is not a system which has hitherto been advocated as applicable to Calcutta. It seems to me therefore useless to speak of the enhanced value or half the enhanced value as a fixed and definite sum when it is purely a matter of guess, that is to say, no matter for negotiation."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said :—

"Sir, I am in entire agreement with the principle that, if land is benefited by the action of a public body, the owner should have to pay for any benefit that he derives from the improvement, and it is because I am in sympathy with that principle, that I support my friend's motion, for it seems to me, Sir, that the clause, as it is framed and in view of the declarations the Hon'ble Member has made, it is either the principle which is now offered or the Board will not get anything at all. Certainly, there can be no question of recoupment under this clause, and as to betterment, the principle of it is offered by my Hon'ble friend's amendment. The Hon'ble Member has referred to the action taken by the Corporation, but in the arrangements that are made under section 357 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, in practice it is betterment, pure and simple; it is the benefit that is derived by the improvement that the Corporation take from the owner. And their methods are regarded as being of a very exacting character. If the Hon'ble Member has been depending on the action that has been taken under section 357 of the Municipal Act, as precedents, I would remind him that there has been no case that has been carried to a conclusion in a court of law under that Act that I am aware of, and I warn him that it is dangerous to rely on an action by our Corporation as a precedent here of the character he foreshadows. With regard to betterment, it is always a matter which is dependent on speculation as to the price to be fixed. It depends on the prophetic capacity of the assessor or arbitrator, but there is no principle of betterment defined in the clause. In accepting this amendment, there will at least be some principle introduced. The Hon'ble Member has misconceived the whole question if he thinks that recoupment can be adopted under this clause. The Hon'ble Member himself has recognised that where there has not been any express sanction of betterment, that principle cannot be adopted. Betterment was recognised in 1895, and it was only lately, in 1909, that it was incorporated, for the first time, in an Act of general application. But there have been many local Acts. At the time when a Committee of the House of Lords recognised the principle of betterment, the Acts of 1895, to which my Hon'ble friend has referred, the London County Council Act and the Manchester Act, were before Parliament, and the sections, to which my friend has referred, were taken as model sections which have been incorporated over and over again in local Acts, and so far from betterment having been a failure as the Hon'ble Member in charge has assumed, it is remarkable that it should have been adopted in the general Town Planning Act of 1909."

"So that it is nothing new. It is what has been adopted in the Town Planning Act of Mr. John Burns, and I think, Sir, on my part, that it would be advisable if this is accepted."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said :—

"Sir, I would only say a few words in reply. My friend says that the English system has not been adopted. All that I wanted was to argue by analogy. He says how are we to fix not knowing what time would be allowed. Well, in England also, these are more or less hypothetical questions. If my friend had the will, I am quite sure he would have the way to solve the difficulty, for the English Act makes special provision as to time which is fixed by the scheme, up to the extent of three years. It is between 12 months and 3 years and probably more. I do not ask you to enter into negotiations with these people as soon as you begin operations. You have got an area marked out for acquisition. First of all, you acquire lands required for the carrying out of the scheme. This scheme refers to portions which you do not need. What is there to prevent you from securing them or dealing with them after the improvement has been carried out, so I say, if you have the will you will surely find the requisite way. There, in England, they have got a time limit. You can have a time limit fixed and it does you no injury, because it is not required for the purpose of an improvement immediately. There are excess lands on the border which you may acquire or may not acquire and, therefore, when my friend thinks of that difficulty, I believe he must feel that the force of the difficulty may be easily removed. Then he raises another difficulty that there may be extravagant landlords and long leaseholders. Under our law all the interested holders must combine to apply. If they do not, there they go. They will go under the present law and they will go under the future system that we may adopt. Therefore I do not see what the real difficulty is. My friend has been good enough to say that he would welcome a principle. If he is willing to accept a principle, he has suggested three difficulties. The three difficulties are, first, that the increment is not known ; secondly, that no period is fixed ; and thirdly, that we must deal with 16 annas shareholders. Well, in the first place, with the law as it is, you won't take from the land the whole value of his land. Supposing a land is worth Rs. 10,000. You will have to pay Rs. 10,000 to acquire that land. I will not speak of incidental expenses. Well, from A you buy the land for Rs. 10,000, and then you calculate how much, after improvement has been effected, you will be able to recover. You think that you will be able to recover Rs. 15,000. Then the difference is of Rs. 5,000. You then ask now much of this Rs. 5,000 the party is prepared to pay,—that is your present position. You will take from me if I was the party, something which is a margin of improvement—difference of the present value and the future value. My friend opposite will have to deal with hypothetical claims even under his present scheme. So there is really no difficulty. He may wait, because my property is not immediately required. Then, my friend admits that he would prefer as much as anybody that there should be some guiding principle which both parties should follow. Now that we have come to this, what I want to ask is, what is the difference between the present value and the hypothetical value, not the whole difference, because I contribute as the owner and you contribute as the carrier of the improvements. I say let it be half—why half, because that has been the standard in your own country, and if it has worked well there, why should it not work well in my country. I do not think that I have made any extravagant claim, nor have I put forward anything which my friend will have to reject, because, after all, it will create confidence in your Board and it will ultimately do much good to the people. I would, therefore, respectfully urge upon official members to let the consideration of this stand over and to think over the suggestions that we have made as to why it should not be adopted, seeing that the principle is the standard in the English Acts. There is, my friend would admit, if he was not the member in charge, that there will be great scope for abuse. I do not mean to say that there will be abuse, but there may be abuse and why should they not be prevented?"

A division was taken, with the following result:—

Ayes 14.

The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.I.E., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi.

The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Apcar.

The Hon'ble Mr. Golam Hossein Cassim Ariff.

The Hon'ble Dr. Abdullah-al Mamun Suhrawardy.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din.

The Hon'ble Mr T. R. Filgate.

The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur.

The Hon ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur

The Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray.

The Hon'ble Babu Bal Krishna Sahay.

Noes 25.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke, C.S.I., *Vice-President.*

The Hon'ble Rai Kishori Lal Goswami Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. T. Greer, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Macpherson, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. W. Collin.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stevenson-Moore.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H E. Garrett.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Butler.

The Hon'ble Mr. E P. Chapman.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Cumming.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. Wheeler, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. K. Finnimore.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. L. Maddox.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. C. Mitra.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. W. Küchler.

The Hon'ble M. L. F. Morshead.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Bompas.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. L. Halliday, M.V.O., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Khan Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. F. Payne.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. J. Hilary.

The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. G. Grant-Gordon, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. Norman McLeod.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. Bradshaw.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Zahir-ud-din.

The following Members were absent:—

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore, Kt.
The Hon'ble Maharaj-Kumar Gopal Saran Narayan Singh.
The Hon'ble Babu Kirtanand Sinha.
The Hon'ble Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo.
The Hon'ble Mr. Saiyid Wasi Ahmad.
The Hon'ble Babu Hrishikesh Laha.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. B. Dutt.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Sarfaraz Hussain Khan.
The Hon'ble Babu Braja Kishor Prasad.
The Hon'ble Mr. Dip Narayan Singh.

The following members abstained from voting:—

The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. A. W. Oldham.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. Stuart.

The result of the division was—ayes 14, noes 25 and the motion was therefore lost.

356. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that at the end of clause 67A(*1*) the following be added, namely:—

"such sum not exceeding the amount of the increased value (if any) of the land."

He said:—

"Sir, I have now come to my last ditch. I feel that I am bound to be defeated, but I am stepping back step after step. I wanted to have it laid down that it should not exceed *half*. Well, I will go further to ask that it should not exceed the whole of the difference. You may take the whole of the difference, but do it upon a principle. The limitation I seek to place upon you is that you can take the value of the whole of the improvement, to which I have not contributed except by being the holder of the land. In this connection I may read to my friend a passage from the latest report of the London County Council which will show that we are practically building our hopes on sand. About the benefits that we are likely to receive from recoupment they say:—

> In considering the cost of any large public improvement, regard must be had to the fact that usually a considerable sum is obtained by sale of surplus land after the completion of the new street. It has been popularly supposed that the Board might frequently have been in a position to repay the whole or at least a large portion of the cost of an improvement by acquiring more property than was actually needed for constructing a new street or widening an existing thoroughfare, the large valuable sites fronting the improvement being sold upon the completion of the works. Experience proved, however, that the sums realised by the re-sale of property did not equal the amounts paid.

So that we have got the experience of London embodied in its former report, showing the effects of the various improvements, the various big roads, and they say that they have not benefited by the recoupment process, in fact, they have lost having realised less than they paid for. I am only placing this before the Council in order to show that all that glitters is not gold, and that our imagination may play tricks with us and that experience is after all the best guide. It is a sorry nag, but reliable. Therefore, I say, having regard to the experience of London and also to what my friends have said, that some principle is better. What more can you expect—take the whole prospective valuable improvement. Surely you cannot object to that. I am now offering the price for which I may retain my ancestral house. Take from me the whole of the difference, in case you are determined; but do not take more. Am I wrong or unfair? I hope, Sir, that this will appeal to my hon'ble friend."

The HON'BLE MR. BOMPAS said:—

"I am glad that the Hon'ble Member has moved this amendment, as I wish to make some remarks on his reply to the former amendment. I am glad to do so because very often new points are raised by Members in their reply which I have no opportunity of dealing with, and I am always anxious to explain my position as clearly as possible and to meet any objections that are brought against me. My answer to the case about the Trust anticipating a probable increase in value of five thousand rupees and to the question how much of that five thousand repees I am going to accept, is that I cannot give him half of my estimate because the owner will not accept my estimate. We are dealing with probable increase, and you cannot lay down hard and fast rule about it. Nor could the tribunal or the Collector come to a satisfactory conclusion about probabilities; they can decide on facts and values; their guesses as to the future would not command respect. I do not know very much about business, but I understand that people buy jute in July for delivery in December, both the buyers and sellers agreeing to a price which they think will be the price ruling in December. But it is impossible to lay down any rule which will help them to decide at once the price of jute in December; they must act on their own opinion of the probabilities and stand to lose if their

opinion is wrong. The case of land which it is proposed to acquire under an Improvement scheme is precisely similar.

"The suggestion of the Hon'ble Member that you should decide whether you can come to terms after the work is complete is not practical. You do nothing when the declaration is made that the land should be acquired. You simply say it is wanted for betterment. You wait till the improvement has brought its whole effect, and then you say, 'Now, what about this land which you want to retain.' Probably the man will say, 'I do not want to retain it now.' But who can then decide on the original value of the land, and with what feelings would the owner receive, say, Rs. 1,000 for land worth Rs. 5,000 as it stands. The system in England, which the Hon'ble Member has cited, is different. For one thing land never comes under acquisition there. My objection to this amendment is that everybody is in a position to guess as to what the increased value of the land may be. They must be left to negotiate it between themselves."

The HON'BLE BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—

"Sir, I will not detain this Council at any length, but I feel it is fruitless. But still arguments should not go unchallenged. My friend, the Hon'ble Member in charge, says that he has no business experience, and that he cannot in the same way forecast, as business people do, the value of jute in December. The fact that the value of jute in December is forecasted shows that men in business know how to form an estimate of the prospective value of a commodity. I should be very sorry if any property rested on the same foundations upon which the quicksilver trade in jute rests. This is only a matter of illustration that serves to prove my case, that people who want to come to terms upon the future value of a commodity can easily do so by looking at the various data which are available to them at the present moment. My friend raises another point as to how are you to decide what was the value at the date of declaration, if the party, after the improvement is carried out, does not seek to retain the land. Such a contingency is not probable, but if it arose, nothing would be easier to determine, for all your neighbouring lands required for the improvement have been paid for on the basis of the price ascertained at the time of the declaration, and that would be the price which the party will get if he does not desire to retain. My friend knows, as he has had to deal with a large number of land acquisition cases, that the value is not of the time of the acquisition, but of the time of the declaration. Consequently, you have got to go back to the declaration. You have got the value at the time of the declaration and you have got the actual value after your improvement. What more do you want? You have got all the materials which will assist you in fixing the value for the retention. Of course, my friend's attitude of resistance I cannot unfortunately overcome."

The motion was then put and lost.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

Clause 67A (now 78) (2).

357. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to move that for lines 1 to 6 of clause 67A (*now 78*) (*2*) the following be substituted, namely:—

(*2*) No application for such retention shall be entertained unless it—

(*a*) is made before the time fixed by the Collector under section 9 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1994, for making claims in reference to the land, or within such further time as may be allowed by the Board, and

358. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar to move—

(*1*) that the word "may" be substituted for the words "shall not be bound to," in line 1 of clause 67A (*now 78*) (*2*),

(*2*) that the words "does not reach" be substituted for the word "reaches," in line 1 of clause 67A (*now 78*) (*2*) (*a*), and

(*3*) that the word "not" be inserted after the word "is," in line 1 of clause 67A (*now 78*) (*2*) (*b*).

Clause 67A (now 78) (1).

At this point it was arranged that the further consideration of Motion No. 350 (entered above) should be resumed on Monday, the 21st August, 1911.

The following motion was, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

359. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that clause 67A *(now 78) (2) (a)* be omitted.

360. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "or assented to" be inserted after the words "is made by," in line 1 of clause 67A *(now 78) (2) (b)*.

He said :—

"Sir, what the section here makes it imperative is that the application must be made by all the persons who have interests in the land. I quite agree with the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that unless the whole of the outstanding interest in the property is before the Trust it would not be possible to deal with the matter satisfactorily. But it may be that in the case of a large undivided family, for example, all the members may not be in a position to accede to the requisition of the Trust—the limitless requisition as it now appears and try to retain the property. But some shareholders may be sentimental enough or foolish enough to try to do this and may secure the consent of others. For that reason I want to provide against the application being altogether incapable of entertainment."

The HON'BLE MR. BOMPAS said :—

"It is merely a question of filing of objections and not of negotiations."

The HON'BLE BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said :—

"Even the application would be difficult, as people who do not care for purchase or retention will not interest themselves or move in the matter, but it is conceivable that the one person who is anxious may be able to get the consent of the others, who, under other circumstances, would be necessarily outstanding. All that I press for is that if he can secure the consent of those who do not wish to come forward, the application may be entertained, and I think that no harm can be done. Of course, in the larger case where the application is by all parties it would no doubt be preferable to have the application for compensation consented to by all."

The HON'BLE MR. BOMPAS said :—

"I do not think it is at all necessary. I really think it is a very simple matter. If there is an application put in by certain persons and before the expiry of the period of limitation other persons join the first applicant, it seems to me that all their applications are to be complied with. But if only one or two shareholders apply it is waste of time to negotiate with them, on the mere chance that others may join them subsequently. I resist this amendment.

The motion was then put and lost.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

361. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that the words "is made by all or a majority of the persons" be substituted for the words "is made by all persons", in line 1 of clause 67A *(now 78) (2) (b)*.

Clause 67A (now 78) (3).

362. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to move that for the words "If the Board decide to admit any such application, they", in lines 1 and 2 of clause 67A (*now 78*) (*3*), the following be substituted, namely:—

Upon such application being made, the Board

363. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar to move that the words "decide to", in line 1 of clause 67A (*now 78*) (*3*), be omitted.

In the absence of the mover, the following motion was not put:—

363A. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that the word "receive" be substituted for the words "decide to admit", in line 1 of clause 67A (*now 78*) (*3*).

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

364. If Motion No. 352 be carried, the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar to move that the words "the Board", in lines 4 and 5 of clause 67A (*now 78*) (*3*), be omitted.

365. If Motion No. 351 be carried, the Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the word "Tribunal" be substituted for the word "Board", in line 5 of clause 67A (*now 78*) (*3*).

366. The Hon'ble Babu Hrishikesh Laha to move that after the word "sum", in line 5 of clause 67A (*now 78*) (*3*), the following be inserted, namely:—

(which shall not exceed one-half of the increase in the value of the property).

In the absence of the mover, the following motion was not put:—

367. The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur to move that after the word "sum", in line 5 of clause 67A (*now 78*) (*3*), the following be inserted, namely:—

(not exceeding one-half of the probable increase in the value of the property).

The following motion was, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

368. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that after the word "sum", in line 5 of clause 67A (*now 78*) (*3*), the following be inserted, namely:—

(being not more than half the estimated excess value of the land due to the improvement).

The discussion on the following motion was postponed:—

369. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to move that the words "the land may be retained" be substituted for the words "the acquisition of the land may be abandoned", in the last line of clause 67A (*now 78*) (*3*).

Clause 67A (now 78), new sub-clause (3a).

370. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that after clause 67A (*3*) the following be inserted, namely:—

(*3a*) In case of any difference between the owner or other person as aforesaid as to the sum to be paid, the same shall be fixed by the Tribunal on a reference being made to it by him.

The HON'BLE MR. BOMPAS said:—

"My grounds for objecting to this amendment are the same which I put foward previously against the amendment suggesting an application to the Tribunal."

The motion was then put and lost.

The following motion was, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

371. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar to move that after sub-clause (*3*) of clause 67A (*now 78*) the following be inserted, namely:—

(*3a*) If any question or dispute arises as to the sufficiency of any sum fixed under sub-section (*3*), it may be referred to the Tribunal, within a period of one month from the fixing of such sum.

Clause 67A (now 78) (4).

372. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "for forty years" be substituted for the words "in perpetuity", in line 3 of clause 67A (*now 78*) (*4*) (*b*).

He said:—

"Sir, what is provided in this clause is that the sum outstanding as a charge on an interest in the land subject to the payment in perpetuity of interest at such rate not less than 4 per cent. per annum as may be fixed by the Board shall be left. At that rate the value of land would be what no actuarial calculation would be able to arrive at. We desire to have fixed definitely a certain number of years' purchase for the purpose of determining the value. You are laying it down that the rate of interest shall not be less than 4 per cent., and taking it at that I suggest that if you take that interest for 40 years, more than the value of the land will be covered, making allowance even for the intermediate interest. Payment of that interest in perpetuity would make the land immensely and disproportionately valuable, although, having regard to the sentiments and reasons that have been lengthily dilated upon, people may be obliged to assent to any terms. There ought to be a limit to the demands that will be made upon those who are anxious to retain their property. I, therefore, suggest that the limit of a period of years should be accepted."

The HON'BLE MR. BOMPAS said:—

"Sir, I resist this amendment. We now come to the payment part of the negotiations. The owner of a piece of land has agreed on a sum with the Board on the payment of which the Board will abandon the acquisition of the land. As a further concession to him the Board may allow that sum to remain outstanding as a charge on the land subject to his paying interest and in perpetuity.

This is simply a concession to the landowner: he may pay cash down: if he can borrow the money in the open market or from a friend on better terms than are offered by the Board, he is at liberty to do so: and he can pay off the Board's charge at any moment. There is nothing compulsory about this: he can accept the Board's terms if, as they probably would be, they were the most favourable that he could obtain.

The HON'BLE BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—

"Sir, I believe my friend who has moved this amendment has not sufficiently considered sub-clause (*8*) of clause 67A (*now 78*) which provides that at any time after an agreement has been executed any person may pay off the charge created thereby with interest at the rate specified in the agreement. There is no hardship on the owner as he has the liberty to pay off at any time he likes."

The motion was then put and lost.

373. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that the words "not more than" be substituted for the words "not less than", in lines 3 and 4 of clause 67A (*now 78*) (*4*) (*b*).

He said:—

"Sir, I hope I shall be able to finish within the space of time allotted and that our mufassil Members will not complain that they have been detained longer, though I can assure them that if we are pushed to a pinch I can stay here the whole night and would like them to do the same.

I now ask the attention of the Council to my amendment particularly. There are two alternatives which this retention clause provides, one is that it allows the owners to pay off what is demanded by the Board, the other is that when a poor house-holder cannot pay off the Board is to fix it as a charge."

The HON'BLE MR. BOMPAS said:—

"Will the Hon'ble Member be satisfied if the words 'at the rate of four per cent.' be substituted for the words 'not less than four per cent.' This will also necessitate a consequential amendment in sub-clause (*a*).

His motion would, therefore, run—

(1) that the words 'the rate of' be substituted for the words 'such rate, not less than', in lines 3 and 4 of clause 67A (*now 78*) (*4*) (*b*), and

(2) that the words 'as may be fixed by the Board', in lines 4 and 5 of the same clause, be omitted."

The HON'BLE BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—

"Yes, Sir, I accept that and move the amendment in its altered form.

The motion was put in the altered form and agreed to.

The following motion was, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

374. If Motion No. 352 be carried, the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar to move that the words "by the Collector" be inserted after the words "so fixed", in line 5 of clause 67A (*now 78*) (*4*).

Clause 67A (now 78) (5).

375. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that the words "be deemed to be" be inserted after the word "shall", in the last line of clause 67A (*now 78*) (*5*).

The HON'BLE MR. BOMPAS said:—

"I would accept it."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

Clause 67A (now 78) (6).

376. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that clause 67A (*now 78*) (*6*) be omitted.

Clause 67A (now 78) (7).

377. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the words "the balance of" be inserted before the words "the sum fixed" in line 3 of clause 67A (*now 78*) (*7*).

378. If Motion No. 351 be carried, the Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the word "Tribunal" be substituted for the word "Board" in line 4 of clause 67A (*now 78*) (*7*).

379. If Motion No. 377 be carried, the Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the words "after deducting the amount already received" be substituted for the words "in addition to the said instalment" at the end of clause 67A (*now 78*) (*7*).

Clause 67A (now 78) (8).

380. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the words "the balance of" be inserted before the words "the charge" in line 3 of clause 67A (*now 78*) (*8*).

Clause 67A (now 78) (9).

381. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that clause 67A (*now 78*) (*9*) be omitted.

He said:—

"Sir, I must honestly confess that as such a long time has elapsed, I really forget why I sent notice of this amendment. I would, therefore, withdraw it."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

The following motion was, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

382. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar to move that clause 67A (*now 78*) *9*) be omitted.

383. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that clause 67A (*now 78*) (*9*) be omitted.

He said:—

"Sir, I am not exactly in the position of the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu. He has forgotten what the meaning of the clause is which he seeks to amend, and I have never understood the object of that sub-clause (*9*). If the Hon'ble Member in charge is good enough to explain the object of this clause, I may be able to see my way to withdraw my amendment."

The HON'BLE MR. BOMPAS said:—

"Sir, the object of the sub-clause is to safeguard the interests of the Board. The Board after satisfying itself enters into agreement with one person. And then another person turns up and says, 'what right have you to enter into this agreement with him? I want the land acquired' To guard against such possibilities we inserted this clause in the Select Committee. It is not desirable that the Board should always be litigating over such things."

The HON'BLE BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said:—

"Sir, I am glad to hear of my friend's explanation, but it does not convince me because, having regard to what has preceded, such a contingency as has been referred to by the Hon'ble Member cannot arise unless all the parties affected have been before the Board. This thing can never happen, and therefore it seems to me objectless for the motion I have moved. I accordingly move my amendment."

The HON'BLE MR. BOMPAS said:—

"I resist it not only for the benefit of the Trust, but also of the people with whom it deals. The Hon'ble Member and his friends are anxious that the fullest advantage should be taken of the provisions of this clause: but to insure this the Board must be put in as strong a position as possible. If the Board is liable to be constantly sued by some aggrieved co-sharer to have these agreements set aside then it will be very shy of entering into such agreements. The sub-clause as it stands will enable fuller use to be made of this procedure for exempting lands from acquisition.

The motion was then put and lost.

The Council was then adjourned to Monday, the 21st August, 1911, at 11 A.M.

CALCUTTA; F. G. WIGLEY,

The 6th September, 1911. *Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Council.*

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council assembled under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861, 1892 and 1909.

THE Council met in the Durbar Hall in Belvedere on Monday, the 21st August, 1911, at 11 A.M.

Present:

The Hon'ble MR. F. W. DUKE, C.S.I., Acting Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding*.

The Hon'ble MR. F. A. SLACKE, C.S.I., *Vice-President*.

The Hon'ble RAI KISORI LAL GOSWAMI BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble MR. R. T. GREER, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble MR. D. J. MACPHERSON, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. E. W. COLLIN.

The Hon'ble MR. C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE.

The Hon'ble MR. J. H. E. GARRETT.

The Hon'ble MR. T. BUTLER.

The Hon'ble MR. E. P. CHAPMAN.

The Hon'ble MR. J. G. CUMMING.

The Hon'ble MR. H. WHEELER, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. B. K. FINNIMORE.

The Hon'ble MR. S. L. MADDOX.

The Hon'ble MR. G. W. KÜCHLER.

The Hon'ble MR. L. F. MORSHEAD.

The Hon'ble MR. C. H. BOMPAS.

The Hon'ble MR. F. L. HALLIDAY, M.V.O., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. C. E. A. W. OLDHAM.

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID MUHAMMAD, KHAN BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble MR. C. F. PAYNE.

The Hon'ble MR. H. J. HILARY.

The Hon'ble KUMAR SHIBA NANDAN PRASAD SINGH.

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU.

The Hon'ble RAI SITA NATH RAY BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble LT.-COL. G. GRANT-GORDON, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble SIR BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB, K.C.I.E., MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR OF BURDWAN.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDI.

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI.

The Hon'ble MR. J. G. APCAR.

The Hon'ble MR. NORMAN McLEOD.

The Hon'ble MR. F. H. STEWART.

The Hon'ble MR. W. J. BRADSHAW.

The Hon'ble MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF.

The Hon'ble DR. ABDULLAH-AL-MAMUN SUHRAWARDY.

The Hon'ble BABU HRISHIKESH LAHA.

The Hon'ble MR. K. B. DUTT.

The Hon'ble MAULVI SAIYID ZAHIR-UD-DIN.

The Hon'ble MR. T. R. FILGATE.

The Hon'ble RAI SHIBA SHANKAR SAHAY BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble RAI BAIKUNTHA NATH SEN BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble BABU MAHENDRA NATH RAY.

The Hon'ble MR. DIP NARAYAN SINGH.

The Hon'ble BABU BAL KRISHNA SAHAY.

THE CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT BILL, 1911.

Clause 37.

217. The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din to move that the words "if satisfied as to the truth thereof and as to the sufficiency of their resources" be inserted after the word "and", in line 2 of clause 37 [*now 38*) (*1*).

218. The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur to move that the words "if satisfied as to the truth thereof and as to the sufficiency of their resources" be inserted after the word "and", in line 2 of clause 37 (*now 38*) (*1*).]

The HON'BLE MR. BOMPAS said:—

"Sir, may I suggest that we go back to the two clauses that have been left over? The first is clause 37 *now 38*), amendments 217 and 218 (as above). I think the latter was actually moved. And I am prepared to accept it."

The PRESIDENT said:—

"I suppose it was actually moved."

The HON'BLE MR. WHEELER said:—

"Yes, and that covers No. 217."

The motion was then put and agreed to.

Clause 67A (now 78) (1).

350. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that the words "may retain the land" be substituted for the words "may make an application to the Board, requesting that the acquisition of the land should be abandoned", in lines 5 to 7 of clause 67A (*now 78*) (*1*).

The HON'BLE MR. BOMPAS said:—

"This amendment also stood over from Saturday. When the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu was going to move it, I said that motion No. 358 was more desirable in form than motion No. 350. But as I understand that the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar has withdrawn it, I am prepared, with your permission, to move that amendment which is more desirable than the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu's. This would mean not that the applicant shall have a right to retain his land, but that he shall have a right to have his application considered by the Board. As the clause stands it might be said that the Board was not bound in any way. If that is not the idea of the Hon'ble Member, then I will move this amendment."

The HON'BLE BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—

"Sir, so far as our side is concerned I will only say that we do not consider it as enough, but we will accept what we get."

The PRESIDENT said:—

"It will be necessary in the first instance for the original amendment to be put and lost."

The HON'BLE BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—

"Sir, I think it will be better if it is put and lost."

The motion was then put and lost.

Clause 67A (now 78) (2).

The Hon'ble Mr. Bompas, with the permission of the President, moved that the words "The Board shall admit every such application if it" be substituted for the words "The Board shall not be bound to admit any such application unless it" at the beginning of clause 67A (*now 78*) (*2*).

The motion was put and agreed to.

Clasc 67 (now 78) (3).

The Hon'ble Mr. Bompas, with the permission of the President, moved that the words "of four per cent. per annum" be substituted for the words "specified in the agreement" in line 4 of clause 67 (*now 78*) (*3*)."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—

"Is that necessary, because 4 per cent. will be specified in the agreement?"

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"That may be, but there is now no option as to the rate, and it will be less ambiguous to mention the rate."

The motion was then put and agreed to.

Clause 67A (now 78), new sub-clauses (9a), (9b).

384. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar moved that at the end of clause 67A (*now 78*) the following be added, namely:—

"(*9a*) When an agreement has been executed in pursuance of sub-section (*4*) in respect of any land in an area comprised in an improvement scheme, the owner or lessee of the land may, at any time within the period of three

years from the date of the agreement, send to the Collector written notice stating that substantial and permanent decrease in the value of the land, to an amount specified in the notice, has been caused by the improvement scheme, and that he claims that such alleged decrease shall be considered by the Collector.

(9b) If the Collector is satisfied that such a decrease has taken place and has been caused by the improvement scheme, such owner or lessee shall be entitled to have the amount of such decrease, as determined by the Collector, deducted from the sum payable by him under the said agreement."

He said :—

"I move, Sir, that if within a period of three years from the date of agreement, the party with whom the agreement has been made sends to the Collector a written notice stating that substantial and permanent decrease in the value of the land to an amount specified in the notice has been caused by the improvement scheme, and he can satisfy the Collector that a decrease has taken place owing to the improvement scheme, then he shall be entitled to deduct such amount as the Collector may determine, from the sum payable under the agreement made with the Board. Sir, in the very qualified and restricted character of this proposal I think that I should have some sympathy from the Hon'ble Member in charge. I do not know whether he is going to accept this. Well, Sir, the three years is fixed for this reason. It has been objected that, in the operations of the Calcutta Municipality, an improvement charge is exacted and payment is made before the party concerned has received any benefit from an improvement, and therefore a margin of three years is given under this clause to the person who is interested, and I suggest that, before payment is made, if there has been a change in the conditions of locality, he should not be made to pay the sum that was agreed upon in the belief that a real improvement would be effected. Sir, we cannot expect that every scheme or plan that has been agreed to will be carried out rigidly in its entirety. It may be that for greater convenience, or on account of the cost being less, the curve of a main thoroughfare or the junction of some side street is altered, or even the frontage may be changed. This may make a great difference in the position of the land which is affected by the agreement, and it may result in a material reduction in the value. And if this land has changed hands, there will then be a difference created, because the party who has purchased having purchased in the belief that the land will be benefited as shown in the original scheme; if he suffers damage, he will be able to sue the Board for the difference that has been made. I am not giving this illustration merely as a hypothetical instance: the case has actually occurred, and where there has been a change of frontage the party who has purchased has been able to recover from the public body concerned heavy damages owing to the difference that was made in the value of the property. Sir, when there is a difference made in the values, or when there is a change made in the conditions under which the agreement has been entered into before the payment is made, surely there is some consideration due, or is the Board really going to exact, when the conditions have become wholly different, the sum that they fixed to be the improvement charge? The Hon'ble Member says that he will not have anything to do with betterment. On two occasions in the House of Lords, the Duke of Argyle said that betterment was an absurd, foreign, and vulgar word. Is it because the Hon'ble Member is a purist in the language that he objects to the word 'betterment' and he says he will not have anything to do with it? Call it, Sir, 'improvement charge' or 'betterment'; it is the same thing, and here under this clause distinctly it is an improvement charge that is intended to be exacted from the person who retains his land, although there is no authority for it in the Bill, and the intention is even disclaimed by the Hon'ble Member in charge. If the value is shown, as I have indicated, not casually asserted, but with specific notice given to have decreased in value owing to the improvement scheme, and when there is a substantial and real difference, is the Board really going to exact this sum from him? It seems to me that the exactions of the landlord, of which we hear so much, will pale before exactions of the Board. When you are able to show that there has been

this change, that the man with whom the Board has entered into an agreement under conditions which have changed, and that he has suffered this difference price and value of his land, is he not to be allowed any difference at all? When there has been a change in value in perpetuity made, it is unfair to the owner to decrease the capital value of his land, and still not to give him any recompense."

The HON'BLE MR. BOMPAS said :—

"Sir, I said on Saturday that I preferred to oppose the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar's amendments on the ground that the Bill is already so framed as to attain the object he has in view. But I cannot give him that answer to this amendment. In this amendment he wants me to play with him a game of heads-I-win-tails-you-lose. But I cannot play it. His idea is that after terms have been settled with an owner and a sum fixed as the sum on which the Board shall abstain from acquiring his land—three years afterwards, the owner shall have a right to appear and claim compensation for any decrease in value of his land. But nothing is said about the Board also having that right to claim any sum for any unforeseen increase in the value of the land after three years. If the Board alters the scheme in view of which an agreement has been made, I have no doubt that the agreement would be voidable. But apart from going into the merits of the case, I would point out to him that his amendment does not attain the object which he seeks; therefore on that ground alone I cannot recommend that it should be added to this Bill. The amendment as it stands only covers the case where the owner and the Board have come to an agreement in view of an increase in the value of the land which both sides anticipate, but in the event the land declines in value instead of rising, such a case must be so rare as to be scarcely worth legislating for. It is scarcely conceivable that is should occur.

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—

"The Hon'ble Member apparently desires to have a monopoly of the game which he says he will not play with me, namely, heads-I-win-and-tails-you-lose. Whenever this game is an improvement charge it is all for the benefit of the Board. But it is different, as I have said, when there is a principle of recoupment, that is, where the Board takes a commercial risk. Here it is all and entirely in favour of the Board, and as for the Hon'ble Member's tenderness on my behalf, if the amendment will not achieve the object I have in view, I will take that risk. Then the Hon'ble Member seems to think that whenever there is an improvement scheme undertaken, it is inevitable that there will be benefit to the locality. If you refer to street schemes in London, certainly up to comparatively a later date, with the exception of one single street scheme, that is the Northumberland Avenue, there was a loss, and even when there was a question of recoupment the London County Council have said:—'It must not be supposed that when there has been an improvement scheme necessarily there will be a benefit.' After all, what is it with regard to which the Hon'ble Member declines to play the game of heads-I-win-and-tails-you-lose? If the Hon'ble Member desires it, it is open to him to offer as a compromise that the Board should also have the advantage of any loss of this character. If the Hon'ble Member desires, it is open to him, and he will be, I understand, in order to move for the insertion of a provision to that effect. With regard to this particular loss which might ensue we should be clear what it is. I do not here refer to the value of the land, because we are only dealing with improvement charge. The improvement charge will be properly assessed, say, at Rs. 20,000. You may find that it is decreased to nothing at all, or it may fall to Rs. 5,000. Here what is put forward is that it must be a substantial change, which must be specified, and the difference is only with reference to the amount of improvement or benefit, and not in the value of the property about which I now suggest an amendment. I submit that my proposal has not really been met, and I ask that it be put to the vote."

The motion was then put and lost.

Clause 67B (now 79).

385. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that clause 67B (*now 79*) be omitted.

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said:—

"I am aware that the clause is based on section 357 of the Municipal Act, and most of its words have been borrowed from the Act. In the first instance the procedure suggested by the clause is that the amount remaining outstanding should be recovered in the manner provided in the Municipal Act for the recovery of consolidated rates. That is ordinarily by distraint. But there are circumstances and cases under which it is necessary to go to the Small Cause Court for the purpose of recovering the amount. Therefore the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts in the matter of the larger or more intricate claims is not ousted. This clause would be without trouble or difficulty applicable, I take it, only with regard to the smaller cases—cases where distraint would possibly be the more effective method. Considering, however, the very large number of cases and the considerably large amounts that will be generally involved, it seems to be open to grave doubt as to whether the machinery of judicial tribunal for the purpose of realizing dues, such as every subject is obliged to go through, should be departed from or not. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, in moving the previous amendment, referred to the powers of the Trust being of a kind compared with which the powers of the landlord are very insignificant. No landlord would have the power of judging what the tenant would have to pay him and of taking steps for the recovery of these amounts; he would be debarred from being the Judge and the Executing officer in his own case, certainly in these days, whatever may have been the case in the olden days when the lime-godown and the other familiar machinery were known. Here we have a Trust constituting itself as the Court or as an Arbitrator, as some would prefer to put it, for the purpose of assessing a variety of things and taking power to realize, on the analogy of the Municipal Act, which is no doubt a weak point in my position. What the Municipal Act, however, confers on the Municipality in the case of a number of proceedings involved is comparatively small, and so is the amount. That would not be the case with regard to the Trust, and where such large amounts are at stake and so many proceedings are sure to arise, it is desirable therefore that the ordinary machinery of the law should subsist. This is practically introducing what may be called the certificate procedure without its known safeguards with regard to property in Calcutta. We have the alternative in second paragraph of clause 67B (*now 79*) where the amount concerned is not recovered under the distress proceedings. The President may, after giving public notice of his intention to do so, sell the interest of the person concerned by public auction, and may deduct the money and the expenses from the proceeds of the sale and shall pay the balance to the defaulter. I confess, Sir, that I do not quite follow what is intended to be done there. So far as the Municipal Act is concerned, whatever the consequences may be, the meaning is fairly clear. As things stand under the Municipal Act, if the amount due is not recovered under section 357, sub-clause (*3*), the Chairman may enter upon the land and sell the same with erections standing thereon by public auction, and so forth The land concerned is the clear objective of the sale there. I take it, Sir, that that is also the objective of the framers of this part of the clause. But we, who are accustomed to read words strictly and to construe them still more strictly, feel it our duty to bring it to the notice of the Council that no such objective is specifically indicated in that sub-clause. What is the President to sell—sell the interest of the said person or successor—in what? If it is intended, as I suppose it is intended, that his *interest in the land* concerned should be sold, it should be made clear. If, however, we were to let things stand as they are, the Trust itself would not have a very easy work of it and would not know what to sell. What are they going to bring to sale—the interest a man may have generally in all earthly properties that he may be possessed of? No Court of law would allow such an

indefinite objection. I take it, therefore, that they mean to sell a man's interest in the land concerned. I know, Sir, that the greater the indefiniteness and the cloud attaching to any law that may be passed, the better for a certain class of people amongst whom I rank, and we for one ought not to quarrel with ambiguities and incertitude of law. That, however, does not stand in my way to do what I conceive to be my duty as a Member of the Legislature and in trying to have cleared all possible doubts. That was one reason why in spite of the prospective gain to my profession I felt bound to draw the attention of the Legislature to this glaring defect which has been allowed to stand. But even if the matter was cleared up, as I have no doubt it will be cleared, even then I would have very strong objection to adopting what was adopted in the Municipal Act in view of the small number of cases that would come before the General Committee under that section and the comparatively small amounts concerned I do not know, Sir, for I have not the facts and figures before me as to how far this section of the Municipal Act has been given effect to. I must confess I have not heard that it has acted prejudicially to the ratepayer's interest possibly because there have been few or no cases under that section in which the Municipality has taken upon itself the onerous and risky responsibility of selling land without the intervention of the Courts; but we cannot flatter ourselves that equally easy will be the case in connection with clause 67B (*now 79*) of the present Bill. The number of cases will be here large; the amounts involved will be larger. We shall not at the same time have the safeguards of the certificate procedure which is practically attempted to be incorporated in this clause without its manifest or known safeguard. Under these circumstances I submit, Sir, that the ordinary machinery of the law by which every creditor realizes his due, whether through the Small Cause Court or through the High Court, as the case may be, ought to be the remedy left to the Trust. It ought not to be the judge in its own case and also the agency for execution of decrees in its own case. We know what tremendous difficulties arise sometimes in execution proceedings which cannot be lightly brushed aside. Important questions often arise, and these can never be dealt with by the Trust. Litigation cannot be stopped if anything wrong is done, and the aid of the Court will be invoked. Therefore it is best that the ordinary and orthodox machinery of the land should be allowed to do its duty."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—

"Sir, I do not think that, apart from the technical difficulty into which I do not wish to enter, the provisions that we have now got entail any real hardship upon the people. In the first place I must say that we are thankful to Government for having given us this privilege of being able to retain the land; that is a provision which does not occur in the Bombay Act. Day before yesterday I was trying to provide certain safeguards, but I have failed in my efforts; that, however, is another matter. The conditions under which a man is allowed to retain his land are these:—'He may either pay the money in three years, or he may never pay the money and consent to a rent charge, but in that case if he consents to a rent charge of 4 per cent., he has got the privilege under sub-clause 8 of clause 67A (*now 78*) at any time to pay off, so that if he finds that he will not be able to pay off in three years he can easily enter into an arrangement with the Board that he will pay interest at 4 per cent. upon the amount fixed by the Board, and then at any time thereafter he is at liberty to pay off with all the arrears; therefore the party who enters into the arrangements, if he knows what he is about, does not suffer any real hardship.' Then comes the question of clause 67B (*now 79*) which, I apprehend, applies to those cases in which the party enters into an agreement to pay within three years. I quite sympathise with my friend when he says that the ordinary procedure of the Law Court should not be lightly set aside, and we may be faced by difficulties which we do not anticipate on the present occasion. What will be naturally recovered will be heavy amounts, and probably the procedure of distraint will not be enough,

because in the case of a man of moderate means where the charge upon the house is Rs. 5,000, it is hardly to be believed that the man will have sufficient movable property in the house to enable the Board to realize the money. At the same time, Sir, I feel that it is hardly fair to the Trust to put it in the position of going to a Court of Law bringing a suit and going through all the various stages in order to bring the property to sale. The clause, as it is framed, seems to me, however, open to some objection. I had not considered that in the Select Committee. It says: 'The same shall be recoverable by the Board in the manner provided by the Calcutta Municipal Act,' so that when a man fails to pay he makes it compulsory upon the Board to proceed by distraint. In many cases the Board may be satisfied that such procedure will be useless, and the Board will have to proceed under the second clause, but it cannot proceed under the second clause until it has applied the first clause, namely, until it has sold his movable property, so I think it would be more desirable if we make the first clause an optional clause with the Board. In the case of a rich man from whom the money may be realized, the Board may proceed against him and sell his movable property. I think it would be an advantage that instead of proceeding to sell the land or the house the Board should in the first place proceed by distraint. It would probably be better if it was left entirely to the discretion of the Board as to whether it should proceed by distraint of movables or sale of the immovable property. In that case it would leave it open to the Board to satisfy itself as to whether—under all the circumstances which would be the better course—to proceed to sell the immovable property or to sell movables found in the property. If it thinks it will not do to proceed by distraint and will unnecessarily be a harassing procedure, it will proceed to sell the immovable property, but the section, as now framed, I believe, precludes the Board from selling the land until in the first place it has sold the movables. But as regards my friend's fear that the people will suffer unnecessarily if this power is allowed to the Board, I do not share in them, and when the Board executes the agreement it would take good care to see that the man has the first and paramount title to the property. When that title is sold, I do not think that much difficulty will accrue. The only thing that is a matter of moment and which the Trust must take into consideration is that the Board has no power to put the purchaser into possession, and that will to some extent detract from the value of the property. These are real difficulties that may be considered."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"Sir, I have some confidence in opposing this amendment when I have the support of the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu. It is obvious from his remarks that the whole of clause 67B (*now 79*) is a difficult clause, and we took a great deal of trouble in the Select Committee over it, and I think we cannot now deal with anything except the amendments that are before us. The main justification of the clause is that it is desirable that the Board should enter into agreement as freely as possible with people who wish to retain their lands, and clearly it will assist the Board to do so if it has summary powers of recovering sums due under the agreements. I do not agree that distraint should not be tried in the first place. It is not the lump sum recoverable under sub-clause 4 (*a*) that will usually be dealt with; it is the small annually recurring payments for interest that have to be recovered; and for these the Board should have first to proceed against movables. As regards the departure in regard to the Calcutta Municipal Act, the power of selling the lands, etc., it was expressly put in to facilitate the working of this clause. Section 357 in the Calcutta Municipal Act was not very carefully drawn when it was drafted, because there was no experience of this kind of work then, and we have on examining it had to provide for some contingencies. We thought it undesirable to give a right in perpetuity to sell the land and not merely the interest in the land of the person who made the agreement or of his successors. It would make it impossible for him to deal with the land. It will be in the interest of the people to let clause 67B

(*now 79*) stand as it is. The only thing that has suggested itself in consequence of the remarks of the Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari is that the words 'in such land' be added after the words 'successor in interest' and that the words 'in such land' be added after the word 'successor'."

The PRESIDENT said:—

"These may stand over until after the Hon'ble Member replies."

The motion was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bompas, with the permission of the President, moved that the words "in such land" be inserted after the words "successor in interest" in line 7 of clause 67B (*now 79*).

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bompas, with the permission of the President, moved that the words "in such land" be inserted after the word "successor", in line 11 of clause 67B (*now 79*).

The motion was put and agreed to.

386. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that the words "(together with interest, up to the date of realization, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum)", in lines 5 and 6 of clause (67B *now 79*), be omitted.

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"I do not think this amendment is necessary now."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

The following motion was, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

387. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to move that the words "and not less than three months after the publication of such notice" be inserted after the words "to do so", in line 10 of clause 67B (*now 79*).

388. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that the words "and not less than one month after the publication of such notice" be inserted after the words "to do so", in line 10 of clause 67B (*now 79*).

The motion was put and agreed to.

Clause 71 (now 82) (1).

389. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur moved that the words "and usufructuary mortgage", in line 2 of clause 71 (*now 82*) (*1*), be omitted.

He said:—

"The clause as it stands would entail great hardship to the would-be mortgager. But in the present state of the Council when I find most of the non-official benches empty and the Members have left for their respective homes, I do not like to press my amendment."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

The following motion was, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

389A. If Motion No. 389 be carried, the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that the word "and" be inserted after the word "sale", in line 2 of clause 71 (*1*) (*now 82*).

390. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "usufructuary mortgage and lease" be substituted for the words "and usufructuary mortgage," in line 2 of clause 71 (*now 82*) (*1*).

He said:—

"Sir,—This clause is entirely new and is one of ways and means. I am afraid the word 'usufructuary mortgage' in the amendment is redundant, for it stands already. I do not know what mistake led to my putting the amendment in that form."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"I do not think so, because the word 'and' before 'usufructuary mortgage' has got to be removed by some method."

The Hon'ble Babu DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said:—

"Any way, the chief object of this amendment is to bring leases under the category of deeds of transfers, which will be liable to larger duties than they are at the present moment. That the lease is one of the most important deeds of transfer is well known, and if the object of this clause be, as I have no doubt it is, to supplement the resources of the Trust, I do not quite see why the most important and numerous class of documents should be excluded. So far as I am concerned, I should certainly have been pleased if no extra imposition of the kind, that this clause seeks to make, were at all necessary. But that is a question of policy—one of those fundamental questions into which we cannot go at this stage of our proceedings. In moving this amendment, I do not, for one moment, concede that conveyances or 'usufructuary mortgages' or gifts, for the matter of that, should be handicapped in the way as this clause seeks to do; but we have to take things as they are, and have to accept the policy of taxing these instruments. If so, at the risk of repeating myself, I ask, why should leases be excluded. I have been looking at the Statement of Objects and Reasons, where no clear reasons for this omission are to be found. Taxing 'usufructuary mortgages' is really a matter of no practical moment, because in the experience that I have in the profession, which is now fairly long, and in the longer experience of my friend to the left and others, have daily to deal with Calcutta instruments of transfer, 'usufructuary mortgages,' is absolutely, or to be cautiously accurate, is almost an unknown practical quantity. I have never known of any in Calcutta. There are manifest risks and disadvantages attaching to to an 'usufructuary mortgage,' liability to collect, liability to account, liability for neglect by the mortgagee; and a variety of considerations arise which make an usufructuary mortgage an absolutely unpopular mode of draftsmanship with regard to Calcutta property. I do not know exactly why it has come in unless to make the clause fairly respectable to look at. But the much more important affair of the lease has been omitted. There could not be very much of an object in putting a discount upon conveyances or gifts, I take it, and the whole of the object in view is to get in money and not to handicap transfer artificially by extra taxation. Why then is the lease which would bring in a very large sum to be omitted? I may, without betrayal of professional secrets, say so, omission of lease from the category of taxable deeds would be liable to thwart the very object of this clause, for here I repeat, conveyance by way of leases and releases used to be a very favourite method of dealing with property not not so very long ago in England and in this country. Should this clause be passed as it stands. I think there is ingenuity enough left in the profession to devise a means by which the elaborated procedure may be reversed and the object of this clause thwarted. I am afraid, when I go back to the High Court after the debates here are over, I shall not have a very comfortable time of it for thus giving the profession away. In fact, I am already beginning to have in my immediate neighbourhood unpleasantness enough of this particular kind; but that will not stand in the way of my saying what I feel with regard to this matter, and submit my objections for the consideration of the responsible advisors of Government. If you bring in leases, a larger number of persons interested in Calcutta land will contribute. All who know anything about Calcutta land in the recent years, know that sales are getting more and more

unpopular for reasons that I have not been able to fathom, and leases for long periods are favoured specially by speculators, who do not wish to invest large sums of money straightaway, but who would take their chance as they go on and pay comparatively high rent for building leases instead of paying down in a lump the price. There are epidemics in Calcutta of plague, small-pox, etc., which are well known, but lately there has been a building epidemic also. There has been an abnormal activity of builders in recent times. If you examine the case of this building activity, you will find that in most cases—not in all—it is leaseholds that are being built on, leaseholds, such as, in the words that I quoted in this Council in a previous case, which have added to the difficulties of dealing with the sanitary problem in England. Why is this body of lease-holders coming in? Is there any reason why should they be exempted? A man taking a lease for 99 years and enjoying all the practical advantages and convenience of a conveyance without paying for it, will be able to circumvent this clause. I do not for one moment accept, as has been suggested by others concerned, that Calcutta is a city of tenants. It is not. It is largely a city of people living in their own houses. No figures have been adduced to the contrary, and until that is done, I am not prepared to accept the contrary proposition. We shall deal with it later on and in another concern, and therefore I shall not anticipate that situation. There is no doubt that there is a steadily increasing tendency of substituting leases for conveyances, and a still more marked tendency will be manifest the moment you pass this clause and omit leases from the purview of extra taxation that, for reasons of policy, I cannot discuss now. I emphatically say that leases ought to be included in this category if any deed is to be included for the purpose of supplementing the finances of the Trust."

The Hon'ble RAI SITANATH RAY BAHADUR said:—

"I am surprised that this amendment should be moved by an Indian Member. When all the Indian Members, including the Hon'ble Babu Deba Prosad Sarbadhikari himself, have been straining their nerve, have been doing all in their power to lighten the burden of taxation, and thereby to lighten the burden of the people, I am surprised that a proposal should emanate from the Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari that leases should be included in the category of instruments which would be liable to pay a duty of 3 per cent., such as deeds of sale-gifts and usufructuary mortgage. There are leases and leases—leases for 99 years as well as leases for a year. I ask where would you draw the line? Would you like to impose a duty of 3 per cent. on a lease executed by an ordinary tenant for a year or two? If so, what would be the effect? My reply is that it would go to thwart and hamper the execution of the several hundreds of leases that daily take place in Calcutta; it would seriously interfere with the ordinary transactions.

"What is your object, pray—to add to the burden of taxation or to lighten it? If the latter, I would, in all seriousness, request the Hon'ble Member to withdraw his amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. WHEELER said:—

"After what has been said by the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Badadur, it is not probably necessary that I should add much in opposing this amendment. It is true that the object of clause 71 (*now 82*) was that property in Calcutta, which has benefited largely by the development of the town, should bear a fair share of the burden of the operations of the Trust, and various suggestions were made from time to time as to how that should be done. At one time a succession or death duty was thought of, but it was given up as impracticable. Then the idea of a special owner's rate was discussed, but was discarded, and eventually a simple transfer duty was imposed by clause 71 (*now 82*), amounting to 2 per cent on the value of the property transferred by sale, gift and usufructuary mortgage. The papers show that, from the

outset, only sales, gifts and usufructuary mortgages were contemplated, and while leases are undoubtedly a form of transfer of property, it was never sought to include them. The proposal was never inserted in any of the schemes regarding which criticism has been invited, and the public have never discussed the desirability of taxing leases. It is possible to see various objections to so doing, and public opinion would probably have discovered others. In those circumstances I think the Council will be ill-advised to accept the amendment. As the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur has pointed out, leases are for varying periods, and the transaction in many cases may be of a very transitory description. It is not established that the additional revenue from the taxation of leases will be required, and as this might cause considerable hardship, it is preferable not to include leases in the clause."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said:—

"Sir,—The Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler has said that the insertion of the lease within this category would lead to deep resentment of the public. Would this be the only matter with regard to which there has been or will be public resentment? Does public resentment come at all into our consideration, not only in the Press or the platform, but in the memorials which have been criticised in the way that I shall not refer to now in this Council? Therefore, the question of deep public resentment is altogether beside the issue in the consideration of this question. The Hon'ble Member has been good enough to contribute a novelty to this proposal—novelty especially when contrasted with other proposals tending to take away from the strength of the Board, financial and otherwise. Sir, these amendments had to be moved, because the framers of these amendments thought they ought to be. In the same way, I think this ought to be, if we are going to tax property in Calcutta—I do not say it ought to be, so far as the transfer is concerned. Because it has not been suggested in the previous stages is, I think, no reason of its exclusion if it otherwise commends itself to the Council, because it involves no fundamental question of policy that might reasonably be put forward against it. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur has begun openly and publicly the crusade and tirade for which I had quite prepared myself when I put forward this proposition. But in dealing with these questions we must remember that we are legislators first and Indians afterwards. That has been the moving spirit of all the amendments as of this one, and if this one does not happen to commend itself to the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur to those of us I should be very sorry to think that my friend would think poor of me because I am an Indian and have had the misfortune of feeling it my duty to put this forward. I have said on previous occasions, and I say it again, that I am not here as the landlord's representative or as the custodian of their interests, though, Sir, by your courteous and considerate kindness some of us have stepped into the seats of the mighty; in this Council chamber I do not represent land-owning interests. I certainly do think that if deeds of transfer have to be included, the most important body of them ought not to be excluded, although it may affect the Calcutta landlords. The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur says there are leases and leases. It is a misfortune that we cannot distinguish them. There has been a change with regard to them, and it has not been attempted to be made for the official or the non-official Indian gentlemen who desire to stand out in the right of the Indian landlord. Can we gainsay that there is a distinct tendency towards the leasehold system which will take all conveyances out of the purview of this clause? If so, this clause would be absolutely valueless. Let us agree upon the usufructuary mortgage. It is a chimera. We have none of that in Calcutta. As regards gifts, Sir, that is almost as good or as bad a chimera, whatever may have been the tendency in the olden times; we adhered to the right of proprietorship absolutely to the last moment. Gifts *inter vivos* are a rare institution in Calcutta. There may be trusts in Calcutta which are not covered by this clause. With these increasing facilities for testamentary dispositions—dispositions that will not be affected by this clause as it was intended to do at

one stage of the proceedings—testamentary dispositions, which have been gaining in popularity, will be still more popular, and the few gifts that used to be in practice in former times will again give way. Therefore gifts go, usufructuary mortgage there is none, and I take it, Sir, it is no use moving any amendment that does not commend itself to the officials: this also will go. Without being a very bad prophet, I may say that the number of conveyances will be smaller than ever, and leases and releases will be the order of the day. With that warning the Council is welcome to accept or reject this motion as it thinks fit."

A division was then taken, with the following result:—

Ayes 3.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi.

The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Apcar.

Noes 35.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke, C.S.I., *Vice-President.*

The Hon'ble Mr. R. T. Greer, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Macpherson, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. W. Collin.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. E. Garrett.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Butler.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Cumming.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. Wheeler, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. K. Finnimore.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. L. Maddox.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. W. Küchler.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. F. Morshead.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mr. C. H. Bompas.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. L. Halliday, M.V.O., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. A. W. Oldham.

The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad, Khan Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. F. Payne.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. J. Hilary.

The Hon'ble Kumar Shiba Nandan Prasad Singh.

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Grant-Gordon, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.I.E., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.

The Hon'ble Mr. Norman McLeod.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. Stewart.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. Bradshaw.

The Hon'ble Mr. Golam Hossein Cassim Ariff.

The Hon'ble Dr. Abdullah-al-Mamun Suhrawardy.

The Hon'ble Babu Hrishikesh Laha.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Zahir-ud-din.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. Filgate.

The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dip Narayan Singh.

The Hon'ble Babu Bal Krishna Sahay.

The following Members were absent:—

The Hon'ble Mr. E. P. Chapman.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. C. Mitra.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore, Kt.

The Hon'ble Maharaj-Kumar Gopal Saran Narayan Singh.

The Hon'ble Babu Kirtanand Sinha.

The Hon'ble Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo.

The Hon'ble Mr. Saiyid Wasi Ahmad.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. B. Dutt.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Sarfaraz Husain Khan.

The Hon'ble Babu Braja Kishor Prasad.

The following Members abstained from voting:—

The Hon'ble Rai Kisori Lal Goswami Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu.

The result of the division was, ayes 3, noes 35, and the motion was therefore lost.

391. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "of the value of Rs. 40,000 or upwards" be inserted after the word "property", in line 3 of clause 71 [*now 82 (1)*].

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said:—

"Here, Sir, I hope to have the sympathy and support of my Hon'ble friend, Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur. I desire to fix a limit with regard to the amount of deeds concerned. Smaller purchasers have difficulties enough, which will now be increased. Those who will have to move out in the process of the improvements will have their difficulties considerably added to when the buildings available will be smaller than ever—a class of difficulties must be familiar to all. Of course I cannot anticipate what will happen to the compensation clauses that follow. But one cannot take it that they will fail. Therefore, the difficulties will be still greater. If in the case of the smaller purchaser we could see our way of granting some remission of the kind that I suggest, it would be a real boon. I therefore beg to propose that conveyances and cognate deeds, in which the consideration is less than Rs. 40,000, should not be taxed in the way proposed to be done."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—

"Sir,—I feel that the limit is too high."

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said:—

"In dealing with this and the subsequent amendments of a like character, it might be convenient if I draw the attention of the Council, at the outset, to certain general consideration connected with these taxation clauses of the Bill, which should be borne in mind when they are discussed. The point that I desire to press is that the taxation clauses of the Bill must be regarded

as a whole—a whole that has been arrived at after very long and detailed discussion of many suggestions and many alternatives, and which was eventually held to constitute a fair and reasonable distribution of the burden over the different classes of the community, upon the basis of which the Secretary of State has agreed to assist the Trust. Any material change in any respect may upset the whole balance of the scheme of taxation, and other considerations than the particular merits of each proposal are, therefore, involved.

"The question of the improvement of Calcutta, as Hon'ble Members are aware, has practically been under discussion since 1898, and for the first four or five years, till 1904, although the discussions were not made public, they were mainly directed towards the method of financing the Trust. That obviously was one of the root difficulties, and many suggestions were dealt with. The Calcutta Building Commission proposed, as suitable objects of taxation, jute, opium, petroleum, while they thought that money might also be raised by the imposition of local canal dues, the allocation of a share of the local excise revenue, a terminal tax, an octroi, or a local addition to the income-tax. It is curious how at that time they struck upon so many of the possible sources of revenue which have since been examined. In the course of the discussion of the matter the idea was introduced of a special subvention from Imperial Revenues, and this was first set before the Secretary of State in 1900. Matters were not at that time sufficiently advanced to permit of a detailed scheme being framed, but it is noticeable, and may be emphasised, that, in agreeing to pursue the suggestion at all, Lord George Hamilton insisted upon the condition (among others) that adequate arrangements were made to raise additional taxation from the population of Calcutta. The matter next came before the Secretary of State in 1902, and His Lordship again reverted to the necessity of the Corporation being required to make payments of a reasonable amount from the outset. For the first time, in 1903, public opinion was invited by means of a letter to the Calcutta Corporation, and it was then made known that the Government of India would be prepared, under certain conditions, to make a grant of Rs 50 lakhs to the scheme. Apart from the question of the municipal contribution it was mentioned that the idea of an octroi and terminal tax had been discarded, also that of a tax on jute. The only special tax, which was then proposed, was on petroleum. As also doubtless will be remembered by the Council, the discussion was not continued on that basis, because the whole proposal for the improvement of Calcutta took a new shape in consequence of the recommendations of the Committee which sat in 1904, upon which there were representatives both of the Bengal and Imperial Governments, and two leading Indian gentlemen—Dr. Ashutosh Mukharji and the late Babu Nalin Behari Sircar.

"That Committee threw the proposal for improvement into a new mould, in which it has continued ever since, and from which the present Bill has eventually resulted. Irrespective of contributions from the Corporation, they contemplated a levy on jute, an additional income-tax, succession and transfer duties and a terminal tax. They discarded the idea of a petroleum tax largely in the interests of the poorer classes. When this scheme came before the Secretary of State, he referred to it as being calculated to distribute, in a fairly equitable way, the burden of the sanitary improvement of the city over all classes of the community and likely to meet with readier acceptance and to prove less onerous than any possible alternative. When public opinion was next consulted in 1905, all the above suggestions were mentioned as possibilities, and in addition there was the suggestion of a special owner's rate and taxes on timber and animals slaughtered. The present Bill emerged from the different views then expressed, and it provides for an addition of 2 per cent. to the stamp duty on the transfer of property in Calcutta, a tax on jute, a tax on persons arriving and leaving Calcutta, and a contribution from the municipality. When the matter was next discussed in 1905-06, it was evident that there was a strong feeling that the assistance which was being given by the Government of India was insufficient. That view was laid before the Secretary of State, and in communicating his orders in 1908, in accordance with which this Bill has been framed, Lord Morley made a very important pronouncement

which it is essential that this Council should bear in mind in considering these clauses. He said:—

"I do not agree with the view that the promised grant-in-aid of one-third of a million sterling from general revenues is inadequare, whether regard be had to the total cost of the scheme or the extent to which the general tax-payer is interested in the improvement of Calcutta, but I defer to your opinion that the case presents special grounds for exceptional liberality of treatment, and I am willing to assent to a further grant-in-aid of Rs. 1½ lakhs (£10,000) per year for 60 years being conditionally promised, the condition being that the scheme of taxation set out in your letter becomes law in its entirety and is made effective for the full term of 60 years. The annual grant-in-aid will thus be in addition to, not a partial substitute for, the proposed income of the Trust."

"To sum up, Sir, the proposals for taxation which are embodied in the Bill are the outcome of much discussion and examination of possible alternatives to which I have briefly referred. The present scheme has been sifted out from a mass of criticisms and under the impulse of many different opinions, and we are not entirely free agents in discussing these clauses. It is not the case that the town of Calcutta is producing the whole of the funds required from its own pocket, when it might perhaps have claimed a weightier say as to the method by which the money should be raised; but the Board is going to be helped to a great extent by the general tax-payer and the assistance of the Government of India is only given under the conditions laid down by Lord Morley. These preclude our accepting amendments to these taxation clauses, which would lighten or vary the incidence of the scheme of taxation as a whole. If you begin tinkering with this part or that, you may disturb the whole balance of the proposals which have been framed after comparing the interests and liabilities of the different classes of the community. If any attempt were made by this Council to do so, it would be a breach of the conditions under which the Imperial assistance has been given, and the amount of that grant may be reconsidered. In other words, we should go far to wreck the Bill, and in any case, might curtail the operations of the Board to a most undesirable degree.

"I would apologize for these lengthy general remarks, Sir, but it is needless to repeat them in connection with each amendment, and in the view of Government, they must be considered in dealing with all these points. The particular amendments now before us are four or five in number, and are all of a somewhat similar character. In one way and another, they are all designed to reduce the incidence of the transfer duty. The one immediately before us is to tax the transfer of property only if of the value of Rs. 40,000 or upwards. If this is not possible, the Hon'ble Member would be content with a limit Rs. 25,000, and again in the alternative, he would be satisfied with Rs. 10,000. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu would go down to Rs. 5,000 for the 1 per cent. duty and levy 2 per cent. on property of the value of more than Rs. 10,000; while the Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Fakhr-ud-din is prepared to go down to Rs. 5,000. We are bound to oppose these proposals. We have no doubt no idea what they would mean in actual figures and what effect they would have on the revenue which is expected to be derived from this source. The point is one in which the Corporation is particularly interested, since the stamp duty and the contribution of the Corporation combined have been estimated to yield Rs. 7½ lakhs, and any shortage will have to be made good by the Corporation. The general merits of this form of taxation on property are justified by the fact that the property owners of Calcutta have benefited largely by the expansion of the city and will be benefited still further by the improvements to be carried out. The rate proposed in the Bill is not heavy, and we are bound to resist any attempt to reduce it."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said:—

"Sir—The key to the situation appears to be the concluding remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler, 'we are bound to oppose this amendment.' If they are bound to oppose the amendment, because of the very interesting facts that have been detailed by my Hon'ble friend, it appears to me that we,

as a legislature, have no further say in the matter, on account of what has preceded in the way of executive consideration of the measure. If that is the position with regard to it, I think that it is not only no good in moving this amendment, but all these amendments are more or less out of order and may have been ruled out accordingly. If, because of what my friend has stated and of the executive action that has already been taken, the legislature is precluded from considering any proposal that may be brought before it, whatever its merits may be, I do not know that we can usefully take up the time of the Council, either in moving these amendments or in detailing their merits as they appear to us. What has been decided has to be carried out. That is, in short, the proposition laid down by my friend, and if that is the real position of the matter, which makes him say that he is bound to oppose this, questions of merit cannot be gone into. If, however, they could be gone into, what the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu has said with regard to the Rs. 10,000 limit being too high, would possibly arise, and in that view we have given notice of successive amendments, the last ditch of which is—in my friend's phraseology—the Rs. 5,000 ditch. I do not know what good could possibly be achieved by pressing these amendments or even placing them before the Council, though in the shortest possible manner. I would ask Your Honour's ruling, therefore, as to whether, under the circumstances that have been detailed by my Hon'ble friend, these amendments are at all in order."

The PRESIDENT said:—

"I think the Hon'ble Member has not comprehended the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler's argument. He said that he was bound to oppose all amendments which materially interfered with the scheme of taxation and which would go far to wreck the Bill, that is to say, that if the financial arrangements of the Bill are disturbed, the Bill as carried in Council may not receive the assent of the Governor-General. That course was explained by the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler, and that was the consideration which he asked the Members of Council to keep in view in dealing with financial questions. At the same time, the Members are at liberty to move their amendments, if it is no concern with them whether the Bill is passed in a form which will receive the assent of the Governor-General or not."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said:—

"Sir,—We must deny with all the emphasis we can command that we are indifferent to the cause of sanitation and to the fate of the Bill and are interested in seeing that the Bill is wrecked or passed in such a way as it may be impossible for the Government of India to give its assent to. No intention can be further from our minds, and what we are persistently trying to do, with a degree of insistence no doubt, is to have the Bill improved from all possible points of view. I am much obliged to Your Honour for ruling that my present amendments, to which by implication a wrecking propensity is gratuitously attributed, are not out of order, and I should like to press them. We do not believe that these slight concessions to public demands will tend to wreck or even weaken the Bill, although it may make some slight diminution with regard to its finances for the time being. We have now quite enough stand-by, and it would be possible, with proper economy and proper efficiency, to work the whole matter so that the Improvement Scheme may not be wrecked, yet the burden on the public may be the least possible. I do not exactly know at what point of time this particular scheme of taxation regarding Calcutta house properties came in. As far as I have been able to follow the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler, it was after the stage when the non-official Members had an opportunity of being consulted or advising the Government in the matter and not earlier. If I am wrong, I may be pardoned."

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said:—

"The transfer duty was one of the proposals of the Committee of 1904."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said.—

"That I thought was the income-tax. At all events, the considerations that impel me to make this proposal I have tried to explain. If Rs. 40,000 is too high a limit, let us agree upon a smaller limit, so that really the smaller householder may be relieved of the unquestionable difficulties of the situation, however small the burden may appear from the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler's point of view. In this view of things, I desire to withdraw this amendment regarding the Rs. 40,000 limit."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

The following motion was, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

392. If Motion No. 391 be not carried, the Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the words "of the value of Rs. 25,000 or upwards" be inserted after the word "property," in line 3 of clause 71 (*now 82*) (*1*).

393. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "of the value of Rs. 10,000 or upwards" be inserted after the word "property," in line 3 of clause 71 (*now 82*)(*1*).

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said:—

"I should oppose this, Sir, for the same reasons generally that I have already indicated There is no reason why properties of small value should not be taxed. The rate of taxation is not high, and we have not the slightest idea what the practical effect of this amendment might be."

The motion was then put and lost.

394. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that the words "exceeding Rs. 5,000, but not exceeding Rs. 10,000 in value," be inserted after the word "property," in line 4 of clause 71 (*now 82*) (*1*).

He said:—

"Well, Sir, I must confess that one does not feel very much inspired when he goes to battle with a certain sense of defeat. But I feel that, in these questions, if I do not have the support, I shall have the sympathy of official friends, and I am quite certain that I shall have the sympathy as well as the support of my non-official colleagues, because I have put down my limit at Rs. 5,000, by which a person who sells his house for Rs. 5,000 is to be exempted from the operation of this tax. I am quite sure the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler will not raise any objection as regards its intrinsic merits. It is a well-known and well-established principle of taxation—a principle which we have followed in this country, according to which small incomes are exempted in the case of the income-tax, where we have got a limit of absolute exemption up to Rs. 1,000 and a partial exemption up to Rs. 2,000. In England, in the case of death duties, the same principle has been adopted. I am quite sure that the Government, if left to itself, unfettered by the directions of the Secretary of State's letter, would feel no hesitation in accepting a principle which they have thus laid down for their own guidance in other departments of the State. It is not fair that the poor should contribute equally with the rich. That greater responsibility attaches to wealthier men is now generally recognised, though nearly 19 centuries have elapsed since the time it was said, 'to whom much is given, of him much is expected.' I, therefore, base my amendment on a principle which has the high sanction of antiquity, and the

present sanction of general adoption throughout the civilised world. The only difficulty that appears to my mind to stand in my way is that it may so disturb the scheme of taxation as to throw the whole Bill out of gear. Is that so? Is that the position which is at all established? I had raised the question in the Select Committee; but, unfortunately, since those days I was absent, and I have not been able to gather facts about the sales of property of Calcutta of the value of Rs. 5,000 and below. But I believe it was open to my friends to have that inquiry made in the meantime. Even if they have not done so, let us see the scheme of taxation that has been proposed, and let us see whether this exemption that I now claim will, in any way, interfere with that scheme. My friends will pardon me if, in dealing with this question, I tell them that the estimate was that between Corporation and the property-owners, that is, vendors and purchasers of property in Calcutta, there should be an annual contribution of Rs. 7,50,000. That was the principle. I may quote from the opinion that was given by the Corporation of Calcutta at a time when my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Payne, was its acting Chairman. They borrowed these figures from the Secretary of State's letter, and this sum of Rs. 7,50,000 was divided in this way. At that time it was anticipated that the 2 per cent. contribution from the Corporation would yield Rs. 5,50,000, and the balance Rs. 2,00,000 should be made up by this duty of 2 per cent. upon sales, etc. I will accept that principle that you require Rs. 7,50,000—of that Rs. 7,50,000, Rs. 5,50,000 is to be paid by the Corporation, and the Rs. 2,00,000 to be levied in this way. Since then, when the Secretary of State wrote this letter, an important change has taken place, and I am quite sure that the Secretary of State is not deaf to reason that, if you put to him a case properly for the protection of the poor, he will not listen to you. The change that has now taken place is this: that the 2 per cent. contribution from the Corporation, instead of yielding Rs. 5,50,000 at the present day—I am speaking from their notes—would yield Rs. 6,56,000, so that there we have a clear difference of one lakh. I have consulted many Corporation officials, who say that, probably in the next year, the 2 per cent. contribution will yield Rs. 7,00,000, if not Rs. 7,50,000, so that you need not fear that if this exemption were granted the requisition of the Secretary of State would not be complied with. The Secretary of State wanted that there should be a contribution of Rs. 7,50,000 by the Corporation of Calcutta and the vendors and purchasers of landed property in Calcutta, and on that basis he agreed to make the proposed Government grants. That is a position which I perfectly understand. If that position still remained, I would be the first person to support my Hon'ble friend Mr. Wheeler, when he says that the Improvement Scheme is of such vital importance to the interests of Calcutta that these little things should not be allowed to stand in its way; but now our financial position is such that we can safely grant some remission in another direction—a remission about the justification of which I think I need not say much. Should we be precluded from asking for that remission? I am quite sure that, if the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler, with the ability that has always distinguished his notes, were to write a letter to the Secretary of State, pointing out that under the circumstances some remission in this direction would not affect the balance of the different elements which go to form the total contribution towards the Improvement Trust, the Secretary of State will surely grant the concession. I have no doubt about it

"There is another aspect of the question which may be cleared up. It may be said that if you exempt 5,000 sales, rich men, who may sometimes sell property worth Rs. 5,000, may be exempted. Then why should they have the benefit? Well, rich men, at least among our community—for whom in this case I may be entitled to speak with some authority,—do not sell property unless there is a strong necessity. We somehow or other, often more foolishly than otherwise, stick to our properties as a matter of personal and family honour. We do not sell them, and when rich men do sell them, they do so under necessity. Therefore that question does not arise. As regards the poor man who sells his property for Rs. 5,000, he sells his all. It is the seller who, in every instance, will have to bear the entire charge, in any event, the greater portion of the charge. That is a proposition well known to political economists,

and I would not take the time of the Council to place my authority before it, though I have got them with me. So take it in whatever way you will, take it in whatever light you think proper, the burden is upon the poor—a class of deserving poor. When a poor man in my community sells his property which may be his all for Rs. 5,000, he sells it under very strong pressure—he sells it for a necessity which he cannot avoid, *e.g*, marriages of daughters, deaths of parents and things of that kind. And if he can be somewhat relieved without endangering the scheme of taxation, without infringing the conditions upon which the Secretary of State has so largely laid stress, I do not think that we ought to take up the attitude—that we shall not grant him any relief. I do not ask my official friends to vote in my favour. May I ask them to leave us to our fate on this question? May I ask them to abstain from voting against us? I am quite sure that if this aspect of the question be put before the Secretary of State—from what I know of him personally and what we would expect from a high official who is always dealing with large questions in a kindly spirit—I have not the remotest doubt that the question would be reconsidered, and that we do not stand the least risk of the scheme being wrecked merely because we have ventured to make an exception in favour of the poor householder who is not well able to pay, of a person who, by selling his all in Calcutta, will in the end derive no benefit from the improvements that will be carried out by your scheme These are considerations which I most respectfully place before my friends. So far as my friends on the other side, officials, are concerned, they may feel some amount of restraint by the language of the Secretary of State's letter, but so far as we are concerned, there need not be any such feeling. My friends, who represent the great interests entrusted into the hands of the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association and who have daily dealings with most of us, rich and poor, know how hard is the condition of the middle class poor in Calcutta; they know it just as much as I do, as they have to deal with a large number of subordinates who depend upon them; and I feel sure that in this case they will come round to my support."

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said:—

"Sir,—On the general question of the exemption of small properties I have very little to add There does not appear to be sufficient reason for exempting small properties, as they have benefited, and will benefit, equally with large properties, and the amount payable up on their transfer will be very small.

The Hon'ble Member has, however, introduced a new argument, namely, that we estimated that the transfer duty and contributions from the Corporation combined would yield a sum of Rs. 7½ lakhs annually, of which the Calcutta Corporation should be responsible for Rs. 5,40,000. Since the contribution from the Corporation at the rate of 2 per cent. on the annual rateable valuation of property is now likely to amount to considerably more than Rs. 5,40,000, by reason of the rise in the value of property in the town, it is said that we can afford to take less under the head of the transfer duty. But this assumes that a total of Rs. 7½ lakhs was an absolutely final figure which need in no circumstances be exceeded. This, however, is not the case. I shall have more to say on the subject of the figures embodied in the Secretary of State's despatch when we come to the discussion of the contribution to be made by the Calcutta Corporation, and I would only now observe that these figures do not constitute a final statement of the income which it may be desirable to place at the disposal of the Trust and which can be usefully devoted to the improvement of the city. The figures are estimates only. It was determined to give the Board an income derived from various sources, and in order to decide what sourcss should be selected it was obviously necessary to estimate the sum which it was thought probable that each would yield, but it was never intended that if the yield was greater, the scale of taxation should necessarily be reduced. It may hereafter be found desirable to do so, and, if so, this can be done in accordance with clause 194 (*now 176*). But for the present, until we know how the working of the Trust will develop, it is desirable to give them all the income we can, and if the income exceeds the

estimate, so much the better. It will only mean that so much the more work can be undertaken, and from this point of view the argument of the Hon'ble Member appears to be invalid.

"I cannot, therefore, recommend the acceptance of the amendment."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said :—

"Sir—I wish to make only one observation with regard to the last statement of the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler. If he had adopted an income-tax as one of the financial aids to the Trust, there would have been an automatic statutory limit as the Income Tax Act stands, namely, Rs. 1,000; if we had adopted a succession tax, there again would have been a similar statutory limit, Rs. 2,000, smaller no doubt than we are asking for in this amendment. It is on these lines and none other that we are asking to place a limit to taxation with regard to property also. This question of taxing certain instruments came up incidentally in 1870 when compensation was allowed in the case of compulsory acquisition. There the Legislature thought and said and provided that where such a compulsory acquisition took place, the people concerned ought not to be called upon to pay a tax on the instrument by which they got the compensation. Of course, that would not exactly be the case here, but I am referring to that to show, when a proper case is made out for it, the question of taxing of instruments would be viewed in the light of considerations like those that presented themselves to the Imperial Legislature many years ago in connection with the Land Acquisition Act. No doubt, it has been laid down and accepted that property has to be taxed for financing the Trust and it will be taxed; but by accepting a limit of Rs. 5,000, as this amendment seeks to do, the burden of the Corporation will not necessarily be raised. I do not want to trouble the Council with figures—my friend Babu Bhupendranath has done so with great effect. We may take our stand upon that so long as we can, and it will be a question merely of a slight readjustment between the general tax-payer and the poor sellers. Therefore, there ought not to be that hesitation in accepting this amendment as there ought to be in the case of the larger limits."

The Hon'ble MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF said :—

"Your Honour,—I beg to support the amendment on behalf of the Muhammadan community. The principle of taxation, namely, that a better able a person is to bear the burden, a greater burden shall be imposed upon him than poorer people coming under the same description. The progressive death duties and income tax are cases in point. It is not just that when a poor man sells his property worth, say, a thousand rupees for necessity, he should pay 2 per cent. for the operation of the Improvement Trust in the same way and to the same extent as a wealthy man who sells a landed property for a lakh of rupees for speculation. I think my hon'ble friend will admit, that for this Trust the wealthy should pay proportionately more than the poor. My community will be specially affected as the transactions done by them are often of a very small amount.

"My Hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill is probably aware that huts have been held to be immoveable property and many poor people who build huts on lands or lease for purpose of residence, have to sell them either through poverty or other causes. Seafaring men in my community, who go out on long voyages as lascars, crews, etc., have oftentime to sell their huts which they have built, leaving their family in the care of a relation. In our own country, in the case of income tax there is a limit of exemption up to one thousand rupees, and the reduced assessment up to two thousand rupees. I think some such principle ought to be adopted for the release of the poorer classes in Calcutta."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—

"It is certainly, Sir, with a heavy heart that I rise to reply to my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Wheeler. I am afraid that the argument that the amount is small and the incidence of the taxation is small is not a sound argument to meet me with, for to the small the small is great. It is the proportion. What a comparatively well-to-do man may pay, will be very heavy for a poor man with practically a very small margin for the bare necessaries of life to pay, and therefore very justly, in the case of income-tax, the limit in my country was Rs. 500 (and now Rs. 1,000), that the poor wage-earners were exempted. That some principle ought to be allowed in the case of the poor is laid down by Mr. John Stuart Mill.

"It is quite true I appreciate to the full the observation of the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler when he says that in this taxation it is not necessary to exempt the poorer classes. I shall assume that the Government will be moved to take the step at some future time, but what of the men in the meantime. A poor man sells his holding and goes out of Calcutta. It is with his bones that you make the bricks, it is with his blood that you cement the mortar that paves your roads, and he goes out. At some future time, when we exempt a large class of men, the poor men will have suffered, and then the man who will be exempted will not be in the same position as the poor man of the present day because, they will derive all the benefits from the improvement which will have been carried out in the meantime; so that from them you may probably, with greater propriety and with greater justice, claim what you are seeking from the poor of to-day, because he pays at the outset without receiving any benefit from the improvements. Twenty years hence he will derive the benefits that the Improvement Scheme will bring. As regards the enhancement, principally the question will arise as to whether he ought not to contribute in a very humble degree to the improvement. But now things are different. A man pays who does not share in the benefits. Therefore that contention of my friend, I believe, is not well-founded. The real contention, I think, upon which my friend rests his case is the dictum of the Secretary of State. It is quite true that the more money we get, the greater will be the improvements that we shall be able to carry out. That nobody disputes. What I wanted to combat was this. We have provided for this scheme upon the minimum requirement, and the minimum requirement is 22 lakhs a year. Of this 22 lakhs, Rs. 7,50,000 have to be met by the Corporation and the house-owners of Calcutta who have got to sell their property. This is my minimum. My maximum may be anything above that. When we come to consider the financial aspects of the Bill, we shall show that the minimum will by far be ahead of the 22 lakhs that we seek to provide under our present scheme. The question is: Can we satisfy the Secretary of State with our minimum? If we say that between the Corporation and the rich people of Calcutta we are able to pay this Rs. 7,50,000, would it be reasonable to suppose that the Secretary of State will refuse this concession? Suppose there was a windfall—a man like Carnegie were to rise in our midst and told, 'Well, I shall pay Rs. 7,50,000 conditional upon your granting relief to the poor.' Can we say, then, that having regard to that windfall, some relief might be given in other directions, or would that condition be rejected as being such that cannot be given effect to because every man must pay his quota? I do not dispute the proposition that every man who derives benefits from the improvements ought to contribute towards this Trust, but there must be a limit at which a man who can merely get beyond the necessaries of life will be able to contribute. These poor men, who are mostly clerks in mercantile and Government offices, teachers in schools, and who have to undergo all sorts of epidemics in Calcutta, should contribute to a scheme which will largely benefit other interests along with them. The poor in a country derive as much benefit from the great institution which his country provides for their protection as the rich do. But it is recognised, Sir, that having regard to the fact that these people have not got enough to meet the barest necessaries of life, should be exempted from contribution in some way or other. This question has been so well argued on many platforms and on many occasions that it will be a mere waste of breath on my part to argue it, as it is known to most of us here."

A division was then taken, with the following result:—

Ayes 12.

The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu.

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.I.E., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi.

The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Apcar.

The Hon'ble Mr. Golam Hossein Cassim Ariff.

The Hon'ble Dr. Abdullah-al-Mamun Suhrawardy.

The Hon'ble Babu Hrishikesh Laha.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. Filgate.

The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr Dip Narayan Singh.

Noes 25.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke, C.S.I., *Vice-President.*

The Hon'ble Rai Kisori Lal Goswami Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Macpherson, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. W. Collin.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. E. Garrett.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Butler.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. P. Chapman.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Cumming.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. Wheeler, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. K. Finnimore.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. L. Maddox.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. W. Küchler.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. F. Morshead.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Bompas.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. L. Halliday, M.V.O., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. A. W. Oldham.

The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad, Khan Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. F. Payne.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. J. Hilary.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shiba Nandan Prasad Singh.

The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Grant-Gordon, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Zahir-ud-din.

The Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Babu Bal Krishna Sahay.

The following Members were absent:—

The Hon'ble Mr. R. T. Greer, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. C. Mitra.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore, Kt.
The Hon'ble Maharaj-Kumar Gopal Saran Narayan Singh.
The Hon'ble Babu Kirtanand Sinha.
The Hon'ble Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo.
The Hon'ble Mr. Saiyid Wasi Ahmad.
The Hon'ble Maulvi Sayid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. B. Dutt.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Sarfaraz Husain Khan.
The Hon'ble Babu Braja Kishor Prasad.

The following Members abstained from voting:—

The Hon'ble Mr. Norman McLeod.
The Hon'ble Mr. Stewart.
The Hon'ble Mr. Bradshaw.

The result of the division was, ayes 12, noes 25, and the motion was therefore lost.

In the absence of the movor, the following motion was not put:—

395. The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din to move that at the end of section 71 (*now 82*) (*1*) the following be added, namely:—

Provided that the value of the property or the amount secured, as the case may be, is not less than 5,000 rupees.

396. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "area to which this Act applies" be substituted for the words "Calcutta Municipality," in lines 4 and 5 of clause 71 (*now 82*) (*1*).

He said:—

"Sir,—The object of this amendment is to make the clause applicable to all the contracts that come under the operation of this law from time to time. If we were to leave it a it stands, we could not apply it to any areas that will be subsequently added to Calcutta. I do not take it that the cry, *delenda est carthago*, shall apply to Calcutta alone and not to those inscrutably favoured tracts that would come in later and which would, in the meantime, go on enjoying benefits and advantages like being entitled to 15 per cent. extra compensation on compulsory acquisition, even when they do come in. If legitimate effect is to be given to the operations of this clause, I think words, somewhat on the lines that I suggest, ought to come in. I do not know how property-owners outside Calcutta would regard this. I am afraid my friend, Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur, would not like it very much, but I feel bound to draw the attention to this seeming omission. When we have a Greater Calcutta, as we are sure to have soon, if the Trust does its work well, this clause ought to have operation in old Calcutta and new Calcutta as well."

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said:—

"The object of this clause was to tax property in Calcutta, and there was no intention of taxing property, as such, outside it. Neither can there be any justification for so doing. It is in Calcutta that the evils have originated which we are seeking to remedy, and if it is the defects of Calcutta which require to be removed, it would certainly not be popular to extend the consequent charge upon the transfer of property outside the city. It is not very obvious, moreover, that the Act, as a whole, will be extended anywhere outside Calcatta. Certain sections may be extended, but that will be for special reasons in each case."

The motion was then put and lost.

397. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "and in the case of agreements in respect thereof, entered into after the commencement of this Act" be inserted after the words "commencement of this Act," in line 5 of clause 71 (*now 82*) (*1*).

He said:—

"By this amendment, Sir, I desire to restrict the operation of this clause only for a short time and in a partial degree. Where there are pending contracts for transfers, I seek to exclude them from the operation of the clause. Let us be content with taxing transfers that come into existence after the Act comes into operation. Subsisting enforceable contracts alone are sought to be exempted and they cannot be difficult of proof in the same way as such jute contracts would be. In fact, as there would be a regular written instrument of agreement in each case, it would be capable of more satisfactory proofs than in the case of the existing jute contracts. I desire to enlarge the exemption only very slightly."

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said :—

"Sir,—We are only seeking to take into account documents executed after the Act comes into force. It is difficult to see how any fact can be satisfactorily established except the date of execution. It would be impossible to establish when the document was entered into without detailed, and probably controversial, enquiries, and I do not think the clause is likely to occasion hardship. The amendment would leave the incidence of the taxation undesirably vague, and it should be opposed."

The motion was then put and lost.

398. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur moved that the words "one *per centum*" be substituted for the words "two *per centum,*" in line 6 of clause 71 (*now 82*) (*1*).

He said :—

"After the expression of opinion by the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler on the previous amendment, I do not like to press my amendment."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

In the absence of the mover, the following motion was not put:—

399. The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din to move that the words "one *per centum*" be substituted for the words "two *per centum,*" in line 6 of clause 71 (*now 82*) (*1*).

400. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that the words "by one *per centum*, or, if the value exceeds Rs. 10,000, then by two *per centum*" be substituted for the words "by two *per centum,*" in line 6 of clause 71(*now 82*) (*1*).

He said :—

"After the fate of my previous amendment I will be unwilling to put it. I believe that at some future moment the attitude that we have taken to-day may be justified, and in that view I move this amendment, that in cases in which the value is less than Rs. 10,000, the taxation should be 1 per cent., following the precedent of the collection duties and income-tax."

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said :—

"I would oppose the amendment for the reasons already given. The property owners in Calcutta do not belong to that class of paupers to whom exemption is occasionally granted, say, from a chaukidari assessment or municipal taxation. The mere fact that they own property at all shows that they are not destitute. As I have already said, in the case of small properties, the amount taken will be very small, and it should not occasion hardship to any one to pay it.

The motion was then put and lost.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

401. If Motion No. 389 be carried, the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that the words "or (in the case of an usufructuary mortgage) on the amount secured by the instrument," in lines 7 and 8 of clause 71(*1*) [*now 82*(*1*)], be omitted.

402. If Motion No. 390 be carried, the Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the words "or (in the case of a lease) on the rent secured by the instrument" be inserted after the word "instrument," in line 8 of clause 71(*1*) [*now 82*(*1*)].

Clause 71 (now 82) (*1a*).

403. If Motion No. 396 be carried, the Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the words "area to which this Act applies" be substituted for the words "Calcutta Municipality" in sub-clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of clause 71 (*now 82*) (*1a*).

Clause 72 (now 83) (*1*).

404. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur moved that after the words "the Calcutta Municipality," in line 2 of clause 72 (*now 83*) (*1*), the following be inserted, namely :—

the Cossipur-Chitpur Municipality, the Dum-Dum Municipality, the Manicktola Municipality.

405. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that after the words "the Howrah Municipality," in lines 2 and 3 of clause 72 (*now 83*) (*1*), the following be inserted, namely :—

or any station in the neighbourhood of Calcutta within five miles from Government House.

The two motions above were discussed together.

The Hon'ble RAI SITA NATH RAY BAHADUR said :—

"What I wish to say is that recently some stations have been opened under the above Municipalities, and it would be proper to add those words to the clause; otherwise persons alighting at those stations shall be exempted from paying the tax."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"But no particular stations have been mentioned under these Municipalities."

The Hon'ble RAI SITA NATH RAY BAHADUR said : —

"There is the Pattipukur station and the Dum-Dum station."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"But there is no station in the Manicktola Municipality nor in Cossipur-Chitpur: and there is no Dum-Dum Municipality. There are the two Municipalities of North and South Dum-Dum. However, I oppose this amendment. In the Select Committee we thought we ought to alter the clause so that it might include stations like Baliaghatta and Ballygunge within the Calcutta Municipality, and there are also stations on the Howrah side at which passengers to Calcutta alight. But it is obviously dangerous to extend it to the stations mentioned by the mover. Most of the passengers alighting at Dum-Dum do not intend to proceed to Calcutta and there is no reason why they should be taxed for the benefit of Calcutta."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said :—

"Sir, my amendment covers the same round. If the amendment has erred in principle, it has done so in the distinguished company of the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur. It has the merit of unpopularity as his amendment, but it has also the merit of novelty, in seeking to supplement the resources of the Trust. There are stations in the neighbourhood which are not within the Calcutta Municipality from which people walk to Calcutta, and although enterprising people like that who are prepared to undergo so much fatigue and loss of time to save a paltry half-an-anna, ought under other circumstances to be exempted, I do not see that when such vast interests are at stake, we ought to be so considerate with regard to them, and therefore I think that we ought to extend the area beyond what has been done."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"Sir, this amendment is worse than the previous one. We have only to consider the Howrah side of the river; there are stations on that side within five miles of Government House which have no connection with Calcutta. On this proposal, a person travelling from Boureah to Santragachi on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, would be taxed. That would be quite unreasonable."

The motions were then separately put and lost.

406. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that after line 8 of clause 72 (*now 83*) (*1*) the following be inserted, namely :—

Goods (other than jute) brought to or taken from any of the said stations or landing-places shall similarly pay a tax of half an anna per each hundred maunds which are charged at goods rates and are transmitted by the same consignor.

He said :—

"This is still more novel and unpopular, because I am seeking to tax goods other than jute that come into Calcutta and adds to the filth, dirt and discomforts of Calcutta. If people from outside have to pay, the goods on which profits are made chiefly by people outside Calcutta, and which certainly adds to the insanitary conditions of Calcutta, should also contribute. This is a supplemental provision of which the Trust ought to be glad, and I hope the question of the poor man's food and necessaries will not come in when I ask for on a hundred maunds. It will yield a considerable sum without anybody knowing anything about it and cannot be as objectionable or inconvenient as the old-world *choongi* that has been rightly banished."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"Sir, this amendment scarcely needs serious consideration, and I need not discuss it at length. And I am not sure whether I should not ask you to rule it out of order. Although this Legislature has power of taxation, it is after all a Subordinate Legislature and the taxes imposed here must form part of the imperial scheme. The position of the taxpayer would be a sorry one if he were liable to be taxed by independent authorities acting without reference to each other. Briefly we have not the power to impose any such tax without reference to the Government of India and the Hon'ble Member has given us no idea of what such a tax would yield or what interests it would affect."

The Hon'ble RAI SITANATH RAY BAHADUR said :—

"I beg to oppose it on the ground that the mercantile community is going to pay heavy taxes on jute, and it would not be fair to allow their other goods to be taxed again. Among those goods, there may be many of perishable nature, and it would not be judicious to detain them for taxation."

The motion was then put and lost.

Clause 72 (1) [now 83 (1)] provisos.

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"With your permission, Sir, I will move amendment No. 408 first, and if it is carried, then it will be unnecessary to move 407."

408. The Hon'ble Mr. Bompas moved that the words "thirty miles" be substituted for the words "ten miles," in provisos (*a*) and (*b*) (*i*) of clause 72.

He said :—

"Sir, in moving this amendment, I beg to point out that in the Bill as it was introduced in Council, persons coming from within a radius of thirty miles from Government House were exempted from taxation. In the Select Committee that exemption was reduced from thirty miles to ten miles. And

I will briefly explain to the Council the cause which has led me to occupy the position of moving an amendment against the recommendations of the Select Committee. The Select Committee consisted of five non-official members who were all residents of Calcutta and five officials. On one occasion, one of the official members was absent from illness, and therefore the five Calcutta members were in a majority in the Select Committee. From the beginning of the discussion of this Bill, one of the principal points at issue has been what proportion of the cost of improvement shall be borne by the Calcutta people.

"The representatives of Calcutta, headed by the Chamber of Commerce, have throughout represented that they had overwhelming claims on the purse of the general taxpayer, firstly, because Calcutta is the seat of Government, and secondly, because it is a centre of trade for the whole of Northern India. The Government of Bengal has throughout been sympathetic towards these claims of Calcutta, but the Government of India has maintained that the citizens of Calcutta should bear a fair share of the cost of the improvement of the town in which they reside, and the Secretary of State has been even more emphatic.

"When this clause (72 (*now 83*) came up for discussion, the non-officials were in a majority on the Select Committee and they at once seized on the chance of applying the sound business principle of making other people pay for you as much as you can and they reduced the raduis of exemption from 30 miles to 10 miles.

"In favour of this, there is the plausible argument that the nearer a man lives to Calcutta, the more likely he is to visit the capital and benefit by its improvements. But this will not bear examination. The object of the Bill was to exclude suburban traffic from the tax. A man who lives at a distance from Calcutta may visit it once a year, and the tax of one anna will be unfelt by him; but the case is different directly you touch suburban traffic and people who pay constant and even daily visits to Calcutta. The framers of the Bill originally proposed a limit of 40 miles, but as this was found not to yield a sufficient income, it was reduced to 30 miles.

"To reduce the limit further to 10 miles means that you impose a tax of two lakhs a year on the inhabitants of the zone between 10 miles and 30 miles round Calcutta, and this tax is purely for the benefit of Calcutta. I hope that the representatives of the District Boards and Municipalities of the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions will tell us what their constituents think of this proposal.

"The tax, even if justifiable otherwise, would be a bad one, because it would be so unequal in its incidence. Take the case of the small clerk with a season ticket from Khardah. The least he can pay is As. 6 a month or Rs. 4-8 a year; if two members of the family work in Calcutta, they will pay a tax of Rs. 9 a year and this is more than a family of the same position residing in Calcutta would pay in extra taxation towards the Improvement Scheme. Such a tax would also fall heavily on the cultivators who bring in milk and vegetables in small quantities for sale and who do not stay in Calcutta at all.

"The effect which taxing suburban traffic may have on the railways has not been considered; it may lead to people alighting short of Calcutta or induce them to travel by river. I do not say that it may never be advisable to tax this suburban traffic; there is power in the Bill to reduce the limit below 30 miles, but at present such a tax appears, for the reasons which I have indicated to be unnecessary and inequitable. I have therefore no hesitation in moving that the 10-mile limit be raised to 30 miles."

The motion was put and agreed to.

Clause 72 (now 83) (1), provisos.

The following motion was, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

407. If motion No. 406 be carried, the Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the words "or goods" be inserted after the word "passengers," in line 1 of proviso (*a*) to clause 72 (*1*) (*now 83* (*1*).)

He said:—

"Sir, I am not much in sympathy with the observations that fell from the Hon'ble Member in charge with regard to the last amendment which, however, has my warm support on merits. Because a non-official majority once only upon a time managed to score a point ought hardly to be a matter of greivance. The non-official majority was, however, clearly wrong on the only occasion it prevailed. My idea was to make the exemption larger, but in view of the fact that when those in charge of the Bill considered the question of the 40 miles limit they found that the results were quite as satisfactory, that they desired and the higher limit that I propose is neither necessary nor expedient. In view of that, I do not desire to press my amendment."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

410. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that the word "twenty" be substituted for the word "ten," in line 3 of proviso (*a*) to clause 72 (*1*) [*now 83* (*1*)]

411. If Motion No. 410 be not carried, the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that the word "fifteen" be substituted for the word "ten," in line 3 of proviso (*a*) to clause 72 (*1*) [*now 83* (*1*).]

412. If Motion No. 409 be carried, the Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the word "fifty" be substituted for the word "ten," in line 3 of proviso (*b*) (*i* to clause 72 (*1*) [*now 83* (*1*).]

413. If Motion No. 410 be carried, the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that the word "twenty" be substituted for the word "ten," in line 3 of proviso (*b*) (*i*) to clause 72 (*1*) [*now 83* (*1*).]

414. If Motion No. 411 be carried, the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that the word "fifteen" be substituted for the word "ten," in line 3 of proviso (*b*) (*i*) to clause 72 (*1*) [*now 83* (*1*).]

415. The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur to move that after the words "ten miles," in line 3 of proviso (*b*) (*i*) to clause 72 (*1*) [*now 83* (*1*)], the following be inserted, namely:—

or increase it to any distance not exceeding thirty miles.

416. If Motion No. 406 be carried, the Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the words "or goods" be inserted after the word "passengers" in both places in which it occurs, in line 4 of proviso (*b*) (*i*) to clause 72 (*1*) [*now 83* (*1*).]

417. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to move that the words "increase the said radius to any distance not exceeding thirty miles" be inserted after the word "India," in line 2 of proviso (*b*) (*ii*) to clause 72 (*1*) [*now 83* (*1*)].

418. If Motion No. 406 be carried, the Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the words "or goods" be inserted after the word "passengers," in line 2 of proviso (*b*) (*iii*) to clause 72 (*1*) [*now 83* (*1*)].

Clause 72 (2) [*now 83* (2)].

419. If Motion No. 406 be carried, the Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the words "or freights" be inserted after the word "fares," in line 2 of clause 72 (*2*) [*now 83* (*2*)].

420. If Motion No. 406 be carried, the Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the words "or goods" be inserted after the word "passengers," in line 3 of clause 72 (*2*) [*now 83* (*2*)].

Clause 72 (3) [*now 83* (3)].

421. If Motion No. 406 be carried, the Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the words "and goods" be inserted after the word "passengers," in line 5 of clause 72 (*3*) [*now 83* (*3*)].

422. If Motion No. 406 be carried, the Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the words "or by which" be inserted after the words "by whom," in line 5 of clause 72 (*3*) [*now 83* (*3*)].

Clause 73 (*1*) [*now 84* (1)].

423. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "by sea," in line 2 of clause 73 (1) [*now 84* (*1*)] be omitted.

He said :—

"Sir, I have had an opportunity of consulting the Hon'ble Members representing the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and I am glad, Sir, to know that the matter has been very carefully considered. The whole of the goods that I seek to have omitted does not represent I understand more than 3 per cent. of the total quantity. In view of that explanation, I do not desire to press this amendment."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

423A. The Hon'ble Mr. Stewart moved that at the end of clause 73(1) [*now 84* (*1*)] the following be added, namely :—

Provided that the said duty shall not be levied or collected in respect of jute, whether raw or manufactured, exported under any contract which was made before the 15th day of August, 1911, and the existence of which was established to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector before the 15th day of September, 1911.

He said :—

"Sir, with regard to this amendment, I should perhaps explain for the information of those Hon'ble Members who are unacquainted with commercial procedure, that in the Calcutta export trades of jute and jute fabrics, particularly, perhaps, the latter, business is largely transacted under forward contracts which run some months ahead. If, therefore, this Bill becomes law with practically immediate effect, it will follow that a loss must be incurred by one of the parties to these forward contracts, commensurate with the amount of the tax leviable, and that party will undoubtedly be the Calcutta merchant shipper. The loss will certainly not be recoverable from the producer or seller, and though it is arguable that under the Tariff Act it might be possible to enforce it legally upon the consumers or buyers, any attempt to recover this tax from that direction will undoubtedly result in our Calcutta merchants losing their custom. I am quite sure that this is not the wish of Government; and I hope to have the support of all my non-official colleagues in my motion, though some of them have levelled occasional allegations of apparent apathy against us in regard to this Bill. It may be said that those concerned should have brought this point to the notice of Government at an earlier stage of the proceedings; but looking to the haze of uncertainty which has overhung the whole Bill for so long, they will perhaps hardly be blamed for having allowed their attention to be temporarily diverted from it to the requirements and routine of their daily business; and had they spoken earlier, they would undoubtedly have wanted much more. It was the original intention to ask that these provisions of the Bill should not become operative until the Bill itself had been law for at least six months, whereas my present amendment has purposely been framed in the most moderate spirit with regard to business already definitely concluded, and it has

been so framed as to entail the minimum of financial concessions on the part of Government. I therefore trust that it will prove acceptable to the Hon'ble Member in charge."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said:—

"Sir, I shall readily respond to the appeal made by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Stewart. Non-official members do not charge the members for the Chamber of Commerce with apathy, but they do feel that they are not getting all the assistance that they could reasonably expect from them. This amendment is somewhat on the same lines with that I tried to have introduced with regard to house property where we have existing obligations that we cannot get rid of, whether this Act is passed or not. Here, at all events, the exemption ought to apply. Of course, I failed with regard to house property, but I am sure, having regard to the influential support that it has, that the present amendment will not fail with regard to contracts that are already existing with regard to jute."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU, said:—

"Sir, I may say at once that my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Stewart is wrong when he says that we are not acquainted with the procedure adopted in regard to these contracts. These contracts come to our purview almost every day, and we know that a large number of forward contracts are always entered into in regard to jute; and as I think the financial aspect of the whole scheme will be so little affected by this concession, I do not think there is any difficulty in the way of Government accepting it."

The Hon'ble MR WHEELER said—

"The amendment, Sir, is one which Government is willing to accept. The theory of the jute tax, from the beginning, was that it will be paid by the consumer. The interests of the sellers are theoretically protected by the provisions of section 10 of the Tariff Act of 1894, which enables them to add the duty now imposed to the price, in cases of forward contracts for the supply of jute subsequent to the date of the Bill, but it is represented that it would be difficult for firms to realize this additional charge in view of the fact that their business extends to many and distant parts of the world. Under all these circumstances, it seems equitable to exempt from the operation of the clause contracts entered into before the Bill was discussed, and I would advise the Council to accept the amendment."

The motion was then put and agreed to.

Clause 73 (2), [now 84 (2).]

The following motion was, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

424. If Motion No. 423 be carried, the Honb'le Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the words "authority collecting the duty" be substituted for the words "Customs Collector," in the last line of clause 73 (2), [now 84 (2).]

Clause 92 (1), [now 88 (1).]

425. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar to move that the words "The Chairman of," in line 1 of clause 92 (*1*) [*now 88 (1)*], be omitted.

He said:—

"Your Honour, the reason for this amendment is that my hon'ble friend, the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, could not pay more than Rs. 1,000 on his own authority, and, as the Corporation will have to pay the money, I think it is only proper that it should be here stated that it is the

Corporation who will pay The Chairman will have to go to the Corporation to get authority, and, therefore, any call on the Chairman would have no effect at all. The amendment is intended to place this matter on a proper footing."

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said:—

"I think it is preferable that the Bill should remain as it is. I must confess that when we received the amendment we considered it to be largely of a verbal nature. If payment has to be made in accordance with this clause, I fail to see how it will not be legally incumbent upon the Chairman to pay. The Hon'ble Mr. Payne, from his experience of the working of the Municipality, has advised that the wording of the clause will present no difficulty."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—

"The reason of my amendment is that the Chairman is precluded from signing a cheque. It is the Corporation that will have to pay and the Secretary and Vice-Chairman will sign the cheque."

The Hon'ble MR. PAYNE said:—

"I do not understand why the Chairman cannot sign a cheque. I cannot understand Mr. Apcar's attitude that the Chairman cannot sign a cheque. The Chairman can sign a cheque for lakhs of rupees, so long as the budget is not exceeded."

The PRESIDENT said:—

"If he is directed to pay, he must do so. You will have the authority of the Act."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—

"This Act will not amend the Municipal Act, and it does not purport to do so."

The motion was then put and lost.

Clause 67A (3) [now 78 (3).]

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"May I draw your attention, Sir, to amendment No. 369 which was left over. It really failed with No. 350. And if the Hon'ble Member is to move it, I will oppose it."

The following motion (postponed from the meeting of the 19th August, 1911) was brought up for consideration:—

369. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu then moved that the words "the land may be retained" be substituted for the words "the acquisition of land may be abandoned," in the last line of clause 67A *(3)*, [*now 78 (3).*]

The motion was put and lost.

Clause 92 (1) [now 88 (1).]

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—

"Sir, my motion No. 426 is the same as Mr. Apcar's No. 430. I had the privilege of reading his notes, and I think that it is due and proper that he should move and not I."

430. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar then moved that the words "commencing on the first day of April, 1917" be inserted after the word "quarter," in line 2 of *clause 92 (1)* [*now 88 (1).*]

He said:—

"Sir, I hope that it will not be regarded that I wish in any way to disregard the very important announcement that was made by the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler, Financial Secretary to Government, but I believe, at the same time, that I can submit certain representations which possibly were not present in the mind of those who framed the scheme of taxation in the first instance. I think that what I have to say will come as a revelation to nearly every Member of this Council. It will be seen that the proposal that I make, if granted, will not in any degree curtail the operations of the Board, which was one of the fears that was expressed by the Hon'ble Member.

"The Corporation will be called upon to pay their contribution to the Trust from the passing of the Bill, that is to say, 2 per cent. to be levied in addition to the consolidated rate of 19½ per cent. now being collected by the Municipality for their ordinary administration, in the same way as the contributions from the other sources which provide the income of the Trust. I ask, on behalf of the Corporation, that they may be exempted from that contribution until 1st of April, 1917, that is to say, for a period of about six years. The request is not of a unique character. It will be sufficient if I give one instance: the London County Council were exempted under section 65 of the London County Council (Improvements) Act of 1899 from commencing their contribution to the Sinking Funds 'until after the expiration of seven years from the end of the financial year current on the passing of this Act.'

"The matter is of extreme importance to the Corporation and therefore to the public of Calcutta generally, because if the concession is granted, it will tide over a period when the income of the Corporation will be reduced, owing to demolitions of buildings by the Trust, and it will save the rate-payers of the present day from payments for the execution of works, the benefits of which will not be enjoyed for some time to come.

"Even if the payment of the contribution is postponed for the time I have mentioned, there will be no deficit in the revenue of the funds of the Trust (and in this I include all loan charges, that is, the interests and contributions to the Sinking Fund required for the repayment of loans). There are certain technical details involved, but I shall endeavour to place before the Council the grounds on which the Corporation rely as briefly as I can. I have pleasure in acknowledging that it is entirely based on calculations, which I believe have been circulated among Hon'ble Members, made by Babu Nilambar Mookerjee, Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, to whose zeal and labour for many years past the public are indebted to a degree that they little realise. His figures may be tested, and I put them confidently forward as unassailable. I submitted them early in this year to the Hon'ble Member, the Secretary in the Financial and Municipal Departments of the Local Government. I wish it to be understood that my computations are based on factors most unfavourable to the Corporation.

"Two per cent. of our rates already amounts to Rs. 7 lakhs, and we expect the growth of our income to be sufficient, by the time which I have fixed for the commencement of our contribution, to enable us to pay to the Trust Rs. 5¼ lakhs without increasing our present percentage of 19½. This is an additional reason why we ask for the concession, but I take 2 per cent. of the rates to amount to Rs. 5¼ lakhs only, which is the lowest sum reserved under the Act as payable to the Trust. The stamp duties are estimated to yield Rs. 2 lakhs, but the Corporation must make good any deficit in the stamp duties under that amount; and if that estimate is exceeded, the Corporation, it should be observed, will not derive any advantage, the whole amount being predestined to go to the Trust.

"I, however, for my present purpose, place the charge on the Corporation, in the first instance, to be Rs. 7¼ lakhs, as if the whole tax had failed, and the Corporation were burdened with their own contribution of Rs. 5¼ lakhs, and had to make good the stamp duties, amounting to Rs. 2 lakhs. I compute the profits from lands, under clause 68 *(now 81)* of the Bill at the estimate of 3 lakhs put on it by the Government. I take the loan to be at 60 years and no more, and finally I exclude altogether the annual subvention by the Government of Rs. 1¾ lakhs.

"Now the Government have estimated that Rs. 436 lakhs will be the total amount of the loans that will be required by the Trust. It, of course, is out of the question for this huge sum to be borrowed immediately on the passing of the Act, and I am assuming that these loans will be spread over ten years, that is to say, Rs. 43,60,000 will be borrowed annually which is a very fair, if not liberal, allowance, and therefore the first loan will be paid off in the 61st year, and the last in the 70th year. And I assume also that all contributions will continue to be paid for 60 years, as has been stipulated by the Secretary of State, and will cease after that year; and further, that the payment of interest as well as principal will be made out of the accumulations of the Sinking and Reserve Funds only, without any help from any other quarter. Then, taking the Sinking and Reserve Funds to be growing at the rate of 3 per cent. only, and not at 3½ per cent. as calculated by the Government, the accumulation at the end of 60 years will amount to Rs. 5,80,89,877, which is the minimum accumulation of the Reserve and Sinking Funds at the end of the 60th year from the passing of the Act and, on the expiry of the 70th year, that is, after the payments of the interest have been made in full and after all the loans have from time to time been discharged on maturity, and on the supposition that the Trust will not have received the Corporation contribution of Rs. 7½ lakhs for six years, that is to say, for the period for which I ask the concession, there will remain in the 70th year an ultimate net surplus of Rs. 1,71,02,256.

"But if the stamp duties do not fail, and the Corporation are called upon to pay Rs. 5½ lakhs only, the stamp duties contributing, as is anticipated according to the estimate of Government, Rs. 2 lakhs annually from the passing of the Act, the accumulations at the end of 60 years will be Rs. 644 lakhs; and after all the liabilities have been discharged, that is to say, all the loans contracted and the interest in full, the net ultimate surplus available will be Rs. 2,56,80,638.

"It should be understood that these calculations are based on the basis that the suspension of the contribution by the Corporation, as has been proposed, whether of Rs. 7½ lakhs or of Rs. 5½ lakhs, will not in the least impair the discharge by the Trust of all the liabilities which, by the estimate of the Government, is likely to be incurred by the Trust in their current expenditure.

"I have covered the ground on which the application by the Corporation is based, and I am not concerned to go further; but I perhaps may add that it is calculated that the loans which it is proposed to borrow for periods of 60 years will be repaid on due date, from the 61st to the 70th year; but it, of course, will require the full period of the terms of the loans mentioned for the accumulations to mature to the amount I have stated. I already have indicated that in the calculations I am submitting no allowance has been made for any income that may be derived by the Board from reproductive works: no profit whatever even to cover loan charge has been taken into account. But from our experience in the Corporation, we have found that after six years, loan works bring into our funds sufficient to cover the cost of the maintenance of the work and a surplus of 5 per cent. which covers our loan charges, that is, charges made towards repayment of the loan. Adverse circumstance may arise which may prevent the loan works of the Board producing results equal to that of the Corporation; but surely profits may be depended upon after, say, 30 years. I will assume that they will be unable to produce 5 per cent., but only 2 per cent. after payment of maintenance. If they produce so much as only 2 per cent. after 30 years, then the suspension of our contribution may be extended to 17 years, with the results I have shown.

"The Hon'ble Member, the Financial Secretary, has stated that the scheme of taxation has been arrived at as a whole and must be considered as a whole. It has been urged that the subvention of Rs. 1½ lakhs annually has been given by the Secretary of State on the condition that all the contributions shall be maintained without diminution according to the scheme. But may I suggest that the true financial position of this Board, which I have been able to disclose on the calculations of our Vice-Chairman,

were not appreciated. Has not the result of those calculations come as a surprise and a revelation? But putting this question aside for the moment, the calculation of the income of the Board was based on a contribution by the Corporation of Rs. 5½ lakhs as being the equivalent of 2 per cent. of their rates; but the equivalent of 2 per cent. will be Rs. 7 lakhs from the commencement on the Bill coming into force, if it is enacted. I venture to say it never occurred to the Secretary of State, or to any of the authorities who have been dealing with this subject, that from their initial payment the contribution by the Corporation would exceed by Rs. 1½ lakhs, the amount mentioned in the scheme, nor that we may reasonably expect that, in 20 years, their contribution will amount to be, not Rs. 5½ lakhs, but 12 lakhs. Is there any industry or any other source of income that can hold out any prospect such as the contribution by the Corporation? I submit these circumstances create a claim for consideration. And, after all, whatever happens, if there is any loss, the whole of it will fall upon the Corporation who are made responsible for the liabilities of the Board. I submit I have shown abundant—and I may say overwhelming—reasons for the concession which is sought, and I trust that in the interests of the rate-payers it will be granted."

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said :—

"Sir, this is one of the various amendments which have for their object the postponement or the lightening of the burden which it is sought to cast upon the Calcutta Corporation. There is one amendment (No. 426) which would postpone the municipal contribution for five years; there is another (No. 427) which in the alternative would reduce it to 1 per cent. for the first five years and thereafter 2 per cent.; there is still another (No. 429) which would reduce the contribution to 1 per cent. for the first ten years and thereafter 2 per cent.; and, lastly, there is another (No. 442) which would postpone it for five years unless, in the opinion of the Local Government, the finances of the Board render its payment imperative. The object of all these amendments is the same, and the argument upon which they are sought to be justified is that in the early years the working of the Trust will not require the full income which the Bill provides. It is the case that the revenue of the Trust from taxation, as also from the Imperial grant and the contribution from the Corporation, will accrue, as the Bill stands, from the outset, and it is of course obvious that the Trust will not be able to initiate improvements to the full extent at once. Its early operations must necessarily be on a small scale, and it must be some years before it gets in full working order. That, I understand, is the experience of Bombay. But this has been recognised in the Bill, and it is contemplated that whatever surplus may accumulate in these early years, shall be invested and applied to the service of whatever loans may be outstanding at the expiry of the 60 years for which it is at present intended that the scheme of taxation shall be in force. In this connection I should invite the attention of the Council to clause 128 (2) [*now 125 (2)*] which contains provisions to that effect. It is obvious that there must be loans which will run beyond this period of 60 years, while it is not desired, if possible, to continue the scheme of taxation for longer than 60 years. The only other alternative would be an extension of the period of taxation, and I cannot believe that would be a popular alternative.

"Then it is said that, even if we have this object in view, we are providing too much, and it is possible to show by calculations, based on certain assumed rates of progress, that this is the case. I am not concerned to dispute the accuracy of these calculations, but the figures are entirely hypothetical and, I submit, proceed upon a false impression of the basis of the Bill. The figures that are in the Secretary of State's despatch are not absolutely final figures. The Bill is based upon the fact that there is scope for the improvement of Calcutta, that this work should be undertaken by a Trust specially created for the purpose, and that various sources of revenue shoul be placed at the disposal of the Trust throughout a term of years from which they can, to the best of their ability, undertake works of improvement of various specified

kinds. If the revenues actually realised justify more extended operations, I cannot see why the Trust should not undertake them. If the income of the Trust proves to be less in amount than is anticipated, work will have to be curtailed accordingly. I am not prepared to admit that the sum of Rs. 822 lakhs constitutes the utmost which can advantageously be spent upon the improvement of the town. We can usefully spend all that we can get, and if so, the value of any hypothetical calculations disappears.

It is, moreover, certain that if circumstances justify the relinquishment or suspension of any of the sources of revenue allotted to the Trust the first beneficiary will not be the Calcutta Corporation. I have already alluded to the point incidentally in connection with the remarks which I have made on the subject of the scheme of taxation generally, and I would only make a few other quotations as supplementary thereto. In a despatch of 1900 the Secretary of State observed, 'The cost of the improvements should fall on the City of Calcutta and adequate taxation should be imposed to meet it, primarily upon Calcutta and in the last resort upon the Province of Bengal.' The idea of Provincial taxation was subsequently dropped. When proposals were sent home in 1902, the Government of India only recommended the scheme which was then contemplated to cost 478 lakhs only) 'in view of the undertaking that the Corporation shall discharge its full share of liabilities.' The Secretary of State then replied, as I have already quoted, that the Corporation should be required to make payments of a reasonable amount from the outset, but he added that the scheme before him 'seemed to be expresely based on the principle of exempting the Calcutta Municipality from any risk of having to increase its rate of taxation' He held the opinion that 'if the Municipality for any reason is unwilling to bear a substantial portion of the new burden, it has all the less reason to expect to be relieved at the cost of the general tax-payer.' He also made the significant remark that 'the limitation of liabilities should not commence with the principal beneficiary.' In the analysis of the proposals which was published in 1905, the Hon'ble Members will find that the first general principle on which it was proposed to distribute the burden of the project was that 'an appreciable share of the immediate financial burden and complete financial reponsibility in the event of default on the part of the Trust must devolve upon the Corporation.' The present proposals regarding the contribution by the Corporation were put forward by the Government of Bengal after consideration of many other alternatives, and they recommended them as a fair solution of a difficult question. The Government of India endorsed the proposals as 'securing to the Trust a certain income of at least $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs per annum.' Obviously the intention was to secure this income from the outset. I have already read the orders of Lord Morley.

Now, do the present proposals go beyond the intention that the primary beneficiary under the Trust should bear a substantial portion of the burden? The Secretary of State's estimate was that the municipal contribution should be Rs. 5,40,000, and that it should share in the guarantee of a total estimated income of $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs from this source and the increased stamp duty on the transfer of property. The total estimated income is Rs. 22·4 lakhs; and even if the anticipated return from land (Rs. 3 lakhs) be excluded, we have Rs. 19·4 left; and I submit, Sir, that the share of the Corporation of this amount is by no means excessive.

My reasons for opposing these amendments are that we can utilise this money to advantage, and that it is unsafe at this stage to abandon it; and even if we are prepared to abandon any of the resources which we have taken in this Bill, the first source of revenue to be discarded will not be the municipal contribution. The town of Calcutta must be prepared to bear a fair share of the burden. If advantage is taken of the clause which permits of the reduction or remission of taxation (including the Municipal contribution) before some experience has been gained, and if it is held now that all the resources given to it will not be required by the Board, and if the proposal is submitted to the Secretary of State in this form, his answer will almost certainly be, 'I gave Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs for 60 years conditionally and reluctantly; and if you do not require it—very well, I will take it away.'"

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said :—

"Sir, my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Norman McLeod, has expressed a pious hope that I should be laid up with laryngitis. If I am not laid up, I am very near being laid up. One of our supporters, the Maharaj-adhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan, has been obliged to leave to our great regret owing to ill-health, and, having regard to the unequal combat in which we have been engaged, the failing ranks of our supporters scarcely contribute towards any encouragement in the fight we have been carrying on. But, apart from that, I will assume all the arguments which my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler, has advanced as correct. I will assume that the Corporation of Calcutta, which in the end must largely benefit, ought to be primarily responsible for the financial stability of this enterprise. That we shall assume and I readily concede that the Calcutta Corporation should not evade or avoid any responsibility that should attach to it;—by the Corporation of Calcutta I mean the rate-paying public of Calcutta. My friend says that he does not dispute the correctness of the figures which have been furnished to us by the Corporation in their report which embodies the Vice-Chairman's note on the subject. I think I am correct in making that statement. Well, if it is so, let us consider our position. Take from me your pound of flesh, but do not take from me more. Take from me as much as you want either for your needs or for your stability. Take from me as much as will make the improvement a success, but do not take from me what you do not want. It is like the tenantry of a big landlord paying to him what is his due for his needs, but refusing to pay him what he only seeks for his extravagance; for I need not remind my friends that public bodies may be as extravagant if they have more than what they know to do with, as private individuals, and sometimes we have found that public bodies have been more extravagant. If this position is correct, what is it you propose to do? You propose to spend, as you show from your statement, the nett sum of 486 lakhs with your recoupment. Your gross total expenditure is 822 lakhs. You want money from the Corporation for two things: to provide your sinking fund, your reserve funds and your current expenditure. More than that you do not want. If I satisfy you that the various sources of revenue that you have provided are enough, including the contribution from the Corporation for this purpose, you certainly would not want more than that. The question which naturally arises is that between two contributing bodies—the jute trade and the Corporation, for instance. why should preference be given to the Corporation? Would it not be said as well, why should the jute trade go on paying from the beginning and the Corporation's contribution be deferred? That is a very reasonable argument to advance against me; and if I were not prepared to meet that argument, I should not be on my legs to argue the case before you. My hon'ble friend Mr. Payne, who was the Acting Chairman of the Corporation when this note was written, has shown that the immediate effect of the opening of Harrison Road was a drop of nearly a lakh of rupees. The Acting Chairman said that he had raised the question of the fall in rates from the construction of Harrison Road, and from the Assessor's report he would see (I am reading from his report) that if one road in Calcutta like the Harrison Road entails a drop of a lakh of rupees, all these schemes will entail a bigger drop, so that for the first few years of the Trust's operations it is inevitable that the present Corporation will suffer and suffer heavily. Their rates will probably go down. Only a few minutes ago I was talking this matter over with a gentleman in the Council who has had a very long experience in the Corporation—the Hon'ble Mr. Greer. He also anticipates that there will be a very serious loss in revenue to the Corporation. Mr. Payne, who has had a very long experience in the Corporation. also anticipates the fall. That is one argument. It is an elementary principle in taxation that all taxations from which the future generations receive the benefits should be so distributed as to make the burden fall upon the present generation less heavily than upon the future.

"These are the two arguments that I advance against my friend. First of all, the present body of rate-payers will suffer; secondly, the present body

of rate-payers will not benefit by the improvement schemes that you are bringing into operation. These are important titles to preferential treatment, and there is another, and that is not the jute trade, not the terminal charges, not the Government of India, but the Corporation ultimately which will have to face the entire financial responsibility of the Trust. Are these not titles enough for a favourable consideration, if circumstances justify a favourable consideration ?

"Now we come to the second head of my argument. Do circumstances justify this? Well, you will not require money at once to pay your loans. You will not in the first place require money. We have seen sometimes that the Government of Bengal and the Government of India make provision for budget expenditure which cannot be utilized or appropriated for your loans for the first ten years, and you will not be in a position to spend at once or within a short time any large sum of money.

"In the past during the year, in the arrangements between the Imperial Government and the Provincial Government, there used to be an allotment for provincial expenditure which could not be spent until towards the end when there was an extravagance in expenditure. You will not require the amount that you want to spend all at once. If you cannot, why do you want from us not only for your current expenditure—for your current expenditure is amply provided otherwise—why do you want the reserve funds and the sinking funds and the interest upon loans which are non-existent ? You want from us to provide for your reserve funds and for your interests upon loans which have been contracted. Then why should you want? My friend says you may spend more. You may do so; but is it likely? I would not grudge it if more is needed. You must bear in mind that in future times, when the rate-payers of Calcutta derive the benefit of the improvements that you have brought about, they will not pay. Why do you make him pay who lives in slums and in congested parts, which I shall presently show in connection with another amendment, is not the result of the apathy, the indifference of the landlords, but as a result of indifference, apathy and ignorance of Government. Why do you make him pay this 2 per cent. for a purpose which is not urgent and for which the full benefit will be derived by future generations? What is the object of spreading the loans over a large number of years? Because you want to distribute the burden fairly and equitably. I am quite convinced that my friends would not be the persons to so distribute the burden of taxation as to make it fall inequitably or unjustly upon the present generation for the advantage of the future. The present generation of course must contribute, but they ought not to contribute more than that is due from them. I will not go into the figures which have been furnished by the Vice-Chairman of the Corporation, and which, so far as I can say, have not been controverted. My friend has given figures, and I desire to go into them for a few seconds in order to put before the Council the views of a member of the lay public. I do not profess to be a financier or accountant, nor a municipal corporator, nor its Vice-Chairman, but I place before you the views of the outside lay public, with whom I may identify myself. Take it that you raise the whole of your loan in the first ten years. Then you do not levy any contribution for the first six years from the Corporation, and begin to levy your contribution after the end of the sixth year. Even then, without the subvention from Government, you find that after paying your loans off in the seventieth year there is a surplus of Rs. 2,56,80,000. Well, we will take it that 43 lakhs are borrowed every year; we want to borrow in ten years one crore and 30 lakhs. As my friend will at once admit, we shall not be able to pay off the amount in less than 60 years and will borrow in ten years, commencing from the first year, and we shall begin to pay from the sixty-first year the loans that we borrow within the first ten years, and without the subvention we shall pay the whole of our loan on the seventieth year and will have in our hands a surplus of Rs. 2,56,00,000, assuming that our reserve and sinking funds are multiplied at 3 per cent. My friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler, the Financial Secretary has taken it at 3½ per cent., which will leave us a larger balance. Therefore there is no fear, if there was any question of the slightest apprehension that this

remission to the Corporation would mean in the remotest degree some amount of instability of the financial position of the Trust, I should have been the last person to stand and urge this on behalf of the rate-paying public of Calcutta. I represent here not the Corporation. Though I am a Government nominee, I can certainly claim to be one of the rate-paying public of Calcutta and speak as a ratepayer of Calcutta. You have got this surplus at the end of the sixtieth year; added to this there is another element. The contribution of the Corporation has now been fixed at Rs. 5,50,000 a year at 2 per cent. My friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, has shown that at the present moment the contribution would be 7 lakhs, if you take 2 per cent., which is also shown in the note the Corporation has submitted to the Government of Bengal. Well, if upon a contribution of Rs. 5,50,000 your surplus after payment of your duty and your interests is Rs. 2,56,00,000, though it will be much more than that on a contribution of 7 lakhs which you are likely to get, or you are sure to get at the present moment, how much more would it be my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler would be able to give us. My friend opposite is much better qualified than I am to tel us, and I am quite sure he will give us those figures. I say that for the first few years the contribution may go back to Rs. 5,56,000, for there will be, as I said, a diminution in the revenue of the Corporation when the Trust begins its operations; but then after the Trust has had its operations completed, which I hope will be completed in the space of 15 years, there will be a very large rise in the assessable value of Calcutta. My friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Payne, will be able to enlighten us as to how much in every six years does the assessable value of Calcutta go up. I believe it goes up about 10 per cent. I do not know; it may be more, so that after 15 years you get a large revenue from the improvement, and you get a progressive rise in your rates—a rise in the amount, so that what will be felt as hardship and burden to-day will not be felt at all by the future generations who are comimg behind us, and we of the present day have to pay for the benefit of the future without the future contributing by a single penny towards the cost at which those benefits will be secured. Is that a fair adjustment of taxation? I have no authority to speak on a question of financial administration; but I am quite sure the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who would have to rely upon popular support for his position in the Cabinet and who would have to consider as to how the impost that is seeking to introduce would affect the masses of the people with whom he is concerned, would certainly so distribute and adjust its burden that it will not be felt as a burden by any class of individual for any particular period. The claims of the rate-payers of the present day are very substantial and well founded. Why should they be made to pay for the benefit of the future, and why should not that be secured by an equitable distribution of the burden. My friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, has placed all the figures in a very minute and detailed examination of the financial operations of the Trust. I have ventured to place the same figures from the point of view of the outside lay public, but I believe in the result we coincide. If we do coincide, does my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler, the Financial Member of the Government of Bengal, think that the Government at home will be so unreasonable as to insist upon a contribution for a freedom from a great part of which the people have got a very good cause? I do not think that would be a proper assumption to make. I am quite confident that if we have made out a proper case, whoever may be the Secretary of State for India, either Lord Morley or Lord Crewe, would be willing to concede. I accept the principle that my friend lays down, namely, that the people of Calcutta principally should bear the burden—a principle which I do not attempt or seek to shirk or evade. I am quite prepared to take that burden placed on my neck—but its weight must be according to my capacity, according to my interests in the Trust, according to the benefits that I am likely to receive thereunder, and those who will come after ought to bear the burden to the extent of the benefits they will receive, so that the burden may be equitably distributed."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said:—

"Sir, my amendment will practically cover the same ground, although with regard to *minutiæ* there may be some little difference. I would not like

to press it, however, having regard to the late stage of our proceedings as an independent amendment, and would not like to cover the same ground that has been elaborately covered by the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar and the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu. The gruesome commodity to which my friend has somewhat wantonly and unwarrantably alluded in the course of these debates is said to being capable of being easily differentiated the notorious 'pound of flesh.' We have been referred to clause 128 (*now 125*), sub-section (*2*), under which it would be possible to turn the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu's pound of flesh into something more convenient and more lasting, that is, in the shape of investments. If we read clause 128 (*now 125*) with clause 129 (*now 127*), under which it is permissible for the capital account to borrow from the revenue account, we shall see that with satisfaction is more illusory than it appears. In all matters of account the distinction between the revenue and capital account is maintained as rigidly as possible, and that must have been felt; otherwise there has been no necessity for distinctly providing in clause 129 (*now 127*) that it shall be competent for one fund to borrow from another, although rightly enough there is no provision for one fund being indebted to the other. We find in clause 128 (*now 125*), sub-clause (*2*), a variety of things which have to be complied with before that profitable investment that has been referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler will be possible. There must be in the first instance a closing balance of 1 lakh of rupees which, considering the gigantic nature of the operations, is not an unreasonable amount to insist on; but we have an exception created in clause 129 (*now 127*), and the second exception created is that it would be a matter of complete discretion of the Local Government. The investment cannot take place if the Local Government directs otherwise. We do not know what may be the contingencies that will arise, but those that do not participate in the present gain ought not to be called upon to pay what is not yet their share of the burden till the proper time has arrived. That is the whole essence of the contention embodied in these discussions. It has been argued that the present generation will have to pay their share of the contribution, although they will not derive the benefits from it, unless it be said that when the present generation passes away without discharging its obligations we shall not have anybody to fall back upon. I am very sorry that the Hon'ble Mr. Das is not here to-day to tell us stories about Magistrates directing the heirs of criminals to pay the fine that would have been imposed upon their fathers. Those that have been shown to incur the obligation are to be called upon to discharge that obligation, because it has been decided that Calcutta has to bear its share of burden. Of course it will do it if it has to, but no facts have been stated and no arguments have been adduced to show that, so long as the work of the Board is not in anything like a full swing, this obligation ought not to be insisted on because it has not arisen."

The Hon'ble RAI SITANATH RAY BAHADUR said:—

"Sir, I know very well that I cannot add much to the argument so forcibly adduced by the previous speaker." My only object in speaking is to add to the intensity and volume of the opposition raised against the attempt to realise the full contribution of 2 per cent. from the Corporation during the first few years of the Trust. There is no doubt that during the earlier part of the operation of the Board the revenue of the Corporation will diminish to a very large extent on account of the acquisition and demolition of buildings as illustrated in the case of Harrison Road, where there was reduction in the assessment amounting to Rs. 92,000 followed by subsequent increase of Rs. 2,48,000. Under all these circumstances unless the municipal contribution is suspended for the first five years or reduced to 1 per cent. for the first ten years, a heavy burden will fall upon the present generation of rate-payers who will derive little or no benefit from the operation of the Trust. Moreover, it may be mentioned here that during the first few years of the Trust, as the full amount of the loan of 4 crores and 36 lakhs would not be necessary, there would be no occasion for the payment of the full amount of 17 lakhs for interest and 2 lakhs for sinking fund, it will therefore be evident that the expenditure during the first few years would be considerably

less than 20 lakhs of rupees. The receipts from the other sources of revenue as provided in the Bill, with a contribution of [illegible] per cent. from the Corporation, would be more than enough to keep the Trust afloat. With the enormous falling off in the revenue of the Corporation on account of the wholesale demolition of buildings throughout the several quarters of the town the result would be the payment of more than [illegible] per cent."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"Sir, I should not have intervened in this discussion had it not been that the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar has raised a new point. He voices the views of the Corporation, and therefore every point raised by him and his supporters seems to me to need more attention than the views advanced by any private member.

"The point which was not dealt with by the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler was the argument that the income of the Corporation would be diminished by the earlier operations of the Trust and that there its contribution should be on a smaller scale during those years. But this argument loses its force when we examine the way in which the contribution of the Corporation has been fixed.

"When the proposals first went home in 1903, it was intended that the Corporation should finance the Trust with the help of a tax on petroleum, and it was stipulated that the contribution should not exceed 6 lakhs in any year up to 1911, nor 12 lakhs after 1911. To this the Secretary of State objected that the Corporation should be required to make payments of a reasonable amount from the outset and should provide itself, before the initiation of the scheme, with such resources as will enable it to do so.

"The Corporation is now asked to make a contribution which was estimated at 7½ lakhs; in 1903 it was contemplated that its contribution might amount to 12 lakhs. The present sum was fixed in 1907 and was fixed after taking all the circumstances into consideration."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—

"If my hon'ble friend will pardon my interrupting him, this Rs. 7,50,000 has to be made up by the transfer duty and 2 per cent."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:

"Certainly, but the two per cent. contribution is a great deal less than 12 lakhs, and in 1907 was less than 6 lakhs. As compared with the proposals of 1903, the present Bill is very favourable to the Corporation. The two per cent. grant with a minimum of 7½ lakhs was arrived at as follows:—The Government of Bengal wrote in February 1907:—'under the scheme advanced by the Government of India the contributions from the Calcutta Corporation constitute an important item (Rs. 8,24,000) of the revenue which will be at the disposal of the Trust, and the suitability of this sum is therefore the primary point of importance for determination. . . . It must be borne in mind on the one hand that an immediate effect of the operations of the Trust may be a diminution of the resources of the Corporation, since property will be destroyed and will cease to pay rates: while their ultimate effect will be a considerable addition to the charges devolving upon the Corporation, which will presumably be responsible for the maintenance of the new roads, &c., once they are made over to it. The final net result upon the financial position of the Corporation it is difficult to forecast, and the process of recoupment from the enhanced rates assessed upon property of increased value must necessarily be gradual. It would also be unwise for the purpose of financing this scheme to take any action which would tend to cripple the efficiency of the Corporation.'

"Thus it appears that the fact that the rates of the Corporation may go down during the early years of the Trust was foreseen and allowed for in making the present arrangements which are so favourable to the Corporation.

"It is unnecessary for me to go over the ground so fully covered by the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler. It seems to me quite beside the mark to picture the Trust ending up with a balance of two crores of rupees. It has been impossible to foresee the exact nature of the works to be undertaken by the Trust or to estimate their cost Certain revenues are to be placed at the disposal of the Trust, and it is to spend them to the best advantage. If at any time it has not need for so much money, its income would be at once reduced."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—

"Sir,—The previous speakers have covered the ground very satisfactorily, and they have left me very little to add. But I desire to emphasise this point more than any other, that when the income of the Corporation will be diminished the present rate-payers will be paying for the benefit of future generations, because on the lowest computation the surplus that will be remaining will be Rs. 1,71,00,000, after putting aside every possible chance. Then, from what the Board will be doing, our own municipal admini tration will be affected by the payment that we are called upon to make.

"The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has pointed to certain reductions from the original scheme of the payment by the Corporation; but why were those reductions made? Presumably because the payments originally determined upon were found to be unnecessary; and even now, if it is found not to be necessary for us to pay so much as now will be demanded, why should there be that call made upon us? Sir, it must be clearly understood what the position is. With the computation that Rs. 43,60,000 will be borrowed annully, and that amount cannot possibly be increased, if there is no failure of any duty, there will then be an accumulation of 5 crores and 80 lakhs, leaving a net surplus of Rs. 1,71,00,000, and if the stamp duty does not fail the Board gets 5½ lakhs from the Corporation and no more, and if the stamp duty realises 2 lakhs from now, there will then be an accumulation of Rs. 6,44,00,000, and then there will be an ultimate surplus of Rs. 2,50,00,000. This does not count as it is the excess from the 5½ lakhs which will be paid by the Corporation. But computed as that contribution we shall be paying more than 5½ lakhs, so that the accumulations and the net surplus will be something enormous, and we in the present generation would be called upon to contribute nevertheless to increase and swell the ultimate surplus for the benefit of those who will be coming after. I do not know how many years the Trust is going to exist. Are they going to spend all this money in 20 years? It is evident that all needs have been quite sufficiently provided for, and that it is only fair that the allowance asked for should be made to the Corporation.

"I will not occupy the time of this Council any longer, and I submit that on principle, in fairness and justice, this claim which the Corporation make through me to the Council, should be allowed."

A division was taken, with the following result:—

Ayes 13.	*Noes 28.*
The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu.	The Hon'ble Mr F. A. Slacke, C.S.I., *Vice-President.*
The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur.	The Hon'ble Rai Kisori Lal Goswami Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi.	The Hon'ble Mr. R. T. Greer, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari.	The Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Macpherson, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Apcar.	The Hon'ble Mr. E. W. Collin.
	The Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore.
	The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. E. Garrett.
	The Hon'ble Mr. T. Butler.
	The Hon'ble Mr. E. P. Chapman.
	The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Cumming.
	The Hon'ble Mr. H. Wheeler, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. Golam Hossein Cassim Ariff.

The Hon'ble Dr. Abdullah-al-Mamun Suhrawardy.

The Hon'ble Babu Hrishikesh Laha.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. B. Dutt.

The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dip Narayan Singh.

The Hon'ble Babu Bal Krishna Sahay.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. K. Finnimore.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. L. Maddox.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. W. Küchler.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. F. Morshead.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Bompas.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. L. Halliday, M.V.O., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. A. W. Oldham.

The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad, Khan Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. F. Payne.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. J. Hilary.

The Hon'ble Kumar Shiba Nandan Prasad Singh.

The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Grant Gordon, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. Norman McLeod.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. Stewart.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. Bradshaw.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Zahir-ud-din.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. Filgate.

The following Members were absent :—

The Hon'ble Mr. B. C. Mitra.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore, Kt.

The Hon'ble Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.I.E., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.

The Hon'ble Maharaj-Kumar Gopal Saran Narayan Singh.

The Hon'ble Babu Kirtanand Sinha.

The Hon'ble Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo.

The Hon'ble Saiyid Wasi Ahmad.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Sarfaraz Hussain Khan.

The Hon'ble Babu Braja Kishor Prasad.

The result of the division was Ayes 13, Noes 28, and the motion was therefore lost.

The following motion was, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

426. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to move that the words "after the expiration of five years from the commencement of this Act" be inserted before the words "The Chairman," in line 1 of clause 92 (*1*) [*now 88* (*1*)].

427. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that the words "one quarter (or, after the expiration of five years from the commencement of this Act) one-half" be substituted for the words "one-half", in lines 3 and 4 of clause 92(*1*) [*now 88* (*1*)].

He said :—

"Sir, I simply move it without making any speech. I have suggested an alternative proposal that if amendments Nos. 426 and 430 be not carried, the words "one-quarter (or, after the expiration of five years from the commencement of this Act) one-half" be substituted for the words "one-half" in clause 92 (1) [*now 88* (*1*)] At present we pay 2 per cent. The effect of this amendment will be that during the first five years we will have to pay 5 per cent. and again after 5 years we will have to pay 10 per cent."

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said:—

"I should oppose the amendment for the reasons which I have already urged."

The motion was then put and lost.

428. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved—

(1) that the words "up to the year 1917" be substituted for the words "so long as the Board continue to exist", in line 3 of clause 92 (1) [*now 88 (1)*],

(2) that the word "half", in line 4 of clause 92 (1) [*now 88 (1)*] be omitted, and

(3) that the words "and thereafter at the rate of one-half per cent. per quarter so long as the Board continue to exist" be inserted after the word "quarter", in line 7 of clause 92 (1) [*now 88 (1)*].

He said:—

"Sir, I do not think it is necessary to say anything further in support of it than what I have said in connection with the other amendment. This will appear to be much less objectionable than the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar's. We propose to pay at a lesser rate up to 1917 and full rate after that period. That would meet the objection of the Hon'ble Member. The effect would be that up to the year 1917 the payment will be at the rate of 1 per cent. instead of 2 per cent. After that the rate will be 1 per cent. and half so long as the Board will continue in existence. That will distribute the burden more equitably and will make the working of the Trust easy and possible. When the first outlay will have been provided for and the subsequent burden will be easier."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—

"Sir, I do not clearly follow my friend's amendment. The Chairman of the Corporation shall pay from the municipal funds to the Board on the first day of each quarter, so long as the Board continue to exist, a sum equivalent to 1½ per cent. per quarter. This means 4 per cent."

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said:—

"Whatever may be the intention of the Hon'ble Member, the practical effect of his amendment is that the Municipal contribution would be made at the rate of 4 per cent. for the first five years and thereafter at 2 per cent. I scarcely think it is necessary to oppose it."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

429. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that for the words "one-half *per cent.*", in lines 3 and 4 of clause 92 (1) [*now 88 (1)*], the following be substituted, namely:—

one-fourth *per cent.* for the first ten years, and thereafter one-half *per cent.*

431. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that proviso (*a*) to clause 92 (1) [*now 88 (1)*] be omitted.

432. If Motion No. 430 be carried, the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar to move that proviso (*b*) to clause 92 (1) [*now 88 (1)*] be omitted.

433. If Motions 430 and 432 be not carried, the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar to move that for proviso (*b*) to clause 92 (1) [*now 88 (1)*] the following be substituted, namely:—

(*b*) this sub-section shall not come into operation until the first day of April 1917.

434. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to move that proviso (*b*) to clause 92 (1) [*now 88 (1)*] be omitted.

Clause 92 (2) [now 88 (2)].

435. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to move that clause 92 (2) [*now 88 (2)*] be omitted.

436. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the words "after the year 1917" be inserted after the words "financial year", in line 1 of clause 92 (2) [*now 88 (2)*].

437. If Motion No. 430 be carried, the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar to move that the words "after the year 1916-17" be inserted after the words "financial year", in line 1 of clause 92 (2) [*now 88 (2)*].

438. If Motion No. 429 be carried, the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that the words "after the first ten years" be inserted after the words "financial year", in line 1 of clause 92 (2) [*now 88 (2)*].

439. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar moved that the words "the Chairman of," in line 3 of clause 92 (2) [*now 88 (2)*], be omitted.

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—

"I should like to say this. I did not hear it, but I have been informed that the Hon'ble Mr. Payne said that the Chairman did sign cheques, but under section 112 of the Calcutta Municipal Act it is distinctly reserved only for the Secretary and the Vice-Chairman to sign cheques."

The Hon'ble MR. PAYNE said:—

"They are not the only authorities to sign cheques. I am afraid the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar has not read the whole of the section."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—

"Sir, nowhere in the Municipal Act is the Chairman authorized to sign a cheque. However, I will not press this as I shall not gain anything by doing so."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

440. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that to sub-clause (2) the following be added, namely:—

> Provided that this sub-section shall not apply until after the expiration of five years from the commencement of this Act.

He said:—

"Sir, I had been contending that the contribution for the first five years would have been necessary. There is a provision 92 (2) [*now 88 (2)*] which says that if the contribution from the Corporation *plus* the receipt of the stamp duty does not amount to 7½ lakhs, the Chairman shall make good the deficit. I have tried to establish that this large sum would not be necessary for the first few years of the Trust, so that the present amendment that I seek to move has this object in view, namely, that for the first five years you should be content with your 2 per cent. *plus* the receipt of the stamp duty without throwing the additional burden upon the Corporation. It will only be a relief to the well-deserving rate-paying public of Calcutta."

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said:—

"This is a small variation of the amendment which has already been rejected by the Council. It would have the effect of postponing the guarantee for a period of five years. I do not think any such concession is called for, especially if it is the case that there is very little likelihood that the guarantee will ever require to be enforced."

The motion was then put and lost.

The following motion was, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

441. If Motions 435 and 440 be not carried, the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to move that the words "six lakhs" be substituted for the words "seven and-a-half lakhs", in lines 3, 5 and 6 of clause 92 (*2* [*now 88* (*2*)].

Clause 92 (*4*) [*now 88* (*4*)].

441A. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar moved that the words "but not exceeding 15 *per cent.*" be added at the end of clause 92 (*4*) [*now 88* (*4*)].

He said:—

"Sir, there is no limit in this clause. I want to put in 'not exceeding 15 per cent.' The general rate is 13 per cent., and I think that there ought to be a *maximum* limit placed, and there is ample margin allowed. I would, therefore, ask the Council to accept 15 per cent. as the stated maximum."

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said :—

"I cannot see any reason for accepting the amendment. At present the maximum of the general rate is 13 per cent. The amendment seeks to ensure that not more than 15 per cent. should ever be levied. It is not desirable to impose any absolute limit in this Bill. We may readily hope that it will not be necessary to raise the general rate beyond 15 per cent., but if the liabilities of the Corporation cannot be met without doing so, the rates must be raised. My answer is that the merits of the demand for a contribution from the Calcutta Corporation rest on grounds which do not give any basis for an arbitrary maximum of this description."

The motion was then put and lost.

Clause 92 (*now 88*), *new sub-clause* (*5*).

442. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar moved that after clause 92 (*4*), the following be inserted, namely :—

(*5*) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the contribution from the Corporation shall not be payable until the first day of April, 1917, unless, in the opinion of the Local Government, the finances of the Board render its payment imperative.

He said :—

"Sir, here it will be observed that the matter is placed in the hands of Government, and I think that if this contribution is to be exacted, at all events let it be in the form that is here proposed."

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said :—

"This is in one sense the reverse of what we have introduced in the Bill. We have it in the Bill that the contribution shall be levied unless, under clause 194, the Local Government chooses to suspend it. I think that the wording of the Bill is eminently preferable."

The motion was then put and lost.

443. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar moved that after clause 92 (*4*) [*now 88* (*4*)], the following be inserted, namely :—

(*5*) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the contribution from the Corporation shall, until the first day of April, 1917, be one quarter *per cent.*, in lieu of one-half *per cent.* per quarter on the annual rateable valuation referred to in sub-section (*1*).

He said :—

"Sir, this is reducing the payment by 1 per cent. instead of 2 per cent. until the first day of April, 1917."

The PRESIDENT said:—

"That has practically been decided."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—

"If Your Honour thinks it has, I have nothing more to say."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

Clause 96 (now 89).

444. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "(not being less than sixty years)" be inserted after the word "period," in line 2 of clause 96 (*now 89*).

He said:—

"This is somewhat a difficult financial question regarding which there may be difference of opinion. Unless it is accepted as a reasonable safeguard for the matter of taking loans, I do not wish to press it."

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said:—

"I submit, Sir, that it is not desirable to insert a rigid minimum period of 60 years in the Bill. In the course of the discussion of the Bill, it has been assumed that the loans raised will ordinarily be for 60 years, but circumstances might render a variation desirable, and each case should be judged on its own merits. As the Bill stands, these things would be decided by the Local Government and the Government of India, and the elasticity thus allowed is preferable to the specification of a definite minimum."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said:—

"Sir, I do not wish to press it."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

The following motion was, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

445. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the word "previously," in clause 96 (*b*) [*now 89* (*b*)], be omitted.

Clause 99 (now 91).

446. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "not exceeding the rate approved under section 96" be added at the end of clause 99 (*now 91*).

He said:—

"Here, Sir, in clause 99 (*now 91*), I desire to have the rate of interest limited to what has been, or may have been, sanctioned under clause 96, even with regard to short loans such as are contemplated by clause 99 (*now 91*). It ought not to be open to the Trust to raise money from the Bank, or whatever is sanctioned under clause 99 (*now 91*) in a definite rate, and therefore I seek to bring in the words the effect of which will be that the rate will be governed by what may have been sanctioned by Government under clause 96."

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said:—

"The object of clause 99 (*now 91*), Sir, is to provide for a case that may arise in which, although the Board has received permission to float a loan, it is not immediately desirable to put it upon the market. In that event, temporary accommodation may be sought from a Bank. If the amendment were accepted, it would have the effect of requiring that the interest on a temporary overdraft shall in no circumstances be greater than on a loan for

60 years. But the two things are in no way comparable, and they are not governed by similar considerations. The amendment seems to be based on a misapprehension and I would oppose it."

The motion was then put and lost.

New clause 99A.

447. The Hon'ble Mr. Bompas moved that after clause 99 (*now 91*), the following be inserted, namely :—

Division of borrowed money to purposes other than those first approved.

99A. When any sum of money has been borrowed under section 96 or section 99 for the purpose of meeting particular expenditure or repaying a particular loan, no portion thereof shall be applied to any other purpose without the previous sanction of the Local Government.

He said :—

"I have the honour to move this amendment which provides that funds raised for a particular purpose should not be devoted to any other purpose without the previous sanction of the Local Government. As the sanction of the Local Government is required for the raising of a loan for a certain purpose, it is desirable that the approval of the Local Government should be obtained if the money raised for that particular loan be diverted to some other purpose."

The motion was put and agreed to.

Clause 100 (now 93).

448. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that the words "two other Trustees" be substituted for the words "one other Trustee," in clause 100 (1a) [*now 93 (2)*].

He said :—

"If my friend does not wish to accept this amendment, I would not move it. I thought it would be a protection if two Trustees would sign the debentures, as in the case of Municipal debentures."

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said :—

"It is the case that the Municipal debentures are signed by the Chairman and two Commissioners. The Bill says that the debentures of the Board shall be signed by the President and one Trustee. I do not think there is any reason to require more than this, and my impression is, that we were told in Select Committee that in ordinary commercial practice the signature of two responsible officers of a company was considered to be sufficient."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said :—

"As my friend does not wish to accept this amendment, I would, with Your Honour's permission, withdraw it."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

449. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "and without any preference over loans of later dates taken from Banks under section 99 (*now 91*)" be added at the end of clause 100 (*4*) [*now 93* (*5*)].

He said :—

"This I seek to bring in, Sir, in order that the Bank loans provided under clause 99 (*now 91*) may be on the same footing as the debentures. I think all the parties concerned ought to be on the same plane, and if that is accepted, the debenture-holders ought not to be preferentially treated from the Bank."

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said:—

"I submit, Sir, that the amendment is based upon some misapprehension. The clause merely provides that all debentures, for the purpose of suing in respect of them shall rank *pari passu*, irrespective of their actual date. The amendment refers to the case of a temporary overdraft at a Bank, but I do not think that that is in any sense relevant."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said:—

"If there is any misapprehension with regard to the matter, I do not press it"

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

Clause 105 (now 98).

450. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that to clause 105 (*now 98*) the following be added, namely:—

(*f*) by the purchase and cancellation of debentures issued under this Act.

He said:—

"Does my friend accept this suggestion of mine? I think it is a business-like suggestion that would be useful in the repayment of our loans."

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said:—

"The Hon'ble Member has raised a very difficult financial point, and I would strongly recommend the Council not to touch it on the present occasion. Clause 105 (*now 98*) deals with the permissible methods of the repayment of debt, and the manner in which that will ordinarily be done is by the establishment of a Sinking Fund. It is difficult to discuss rather complicated financial questions briefly, and I apologise if I indicate the general line of argument upon which this amendment is based in somewhat sketchy terms. The theory of a Sinking Fund is that the borrowing body sets apart each year a certain percentage of the outstanding loan, which is invested in securities and held in a Sinking Fund, which, if it is on a sound basis, will have matured, at the expiry of the currency of the loan, to the full amount originally borrowed. That amount will then be taken from the Sinking Fund and the loan will be discharged. Since, however, it is permissible to invest the Sinking Fund in the securities of the Board, it is argued by some people that there is no advantage in locking up such debentures in the Sinking Fund and paying interest to the Sinking Fund upon them, but that it is much simpler to cancel the debentures as they are bought up, and thereby wipe them out of existence. One advantage claimed for this procedure is that it would not then be necessary to resell the securities and incur commission charges when it was sought to realize the Sinking Fund. So far, the theory sounds simple, and it contemplates what is known as the procedure of a Loans Fund as contrasted with that of a Sinking Fund. But in practice various difficulties may arise. The theory of a Loans Fund would view the indebtedness of the Board as a whole. It would require that each year the Board should set apart a percentage of the loan which, multiplied by the number of years for which the loan will be current, will be equivalent to the whole of the loan. Thus, if the loan was for 50 years, 2 per cent. would be set aside annually. This sum would be devoted at the discretion of the Board, to buying up its debentures in the market, as they became available, after which they would be cancelled, and since under this theory the full amount of the loan is eventually paid to the Loans Fund, the total indebtedness of the Board must in the long run be discharged. But there is one difficulty in that it may not be always possible to invest the contribution to the Loans Fund, set aside in respect of a particular loan, in the debentures of that loan. They may be invested in the debentures of other loans, and it may thus happen that when the loan to be repaid falls in, very few of its debentures have been cancelled, and the Board would then have to re-borrow to discharge the greater part of the loan. It may not happen, in the

conditions of the Indian money market, that this is always convenient. There is another difficulty as to whether it will always be possible to buy up the debentures of the Board at or below par, and it is also debateable what effect these purchases and cancellations will have upon the market value of the Board's debentures. Then, again, there is a somewhat controversial point as to how far it is permissible to invest the contributions to the Loans Fund in the debentures of new loans, that is to say, to utilise the Loans Fund for the avoidance of debt. I have touched upon these points in a very brief manner, but the amendment is probably the outcome of certain discussions which we have had recently with the Calcutta Corporation as to the amendment of the Calcutta Municipal Act as regards its Sinking Fund. It was then urged that the procedure of a Loans Fund should be introduced. The Local Government considered the question, and was of opinion that, in the circumstances of this country, it was not, for various reasons, desirable to do so; but we have referred the matter to the Government of India for an expression of opinion and in order that the views of other commercial centres, for instance, Bombay, may be ascertained. Should the Government of India decide, as the outcome of that enquiry, that the procedure of a Loans Fund is suitable, the provisions of various Acts will be affected, and among them may be the present Bill. If so, there may be an occasion for an amendment hereafter, but for the present I would urge that it will be much better not to attempt to make this innovation in the Bill."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—

"Sir, I may remind my hon'ble friend that it is only an alternative suggestion. Of course, I leave it to my friend. If hereafter the procedure is sanctioned by the Government of India, the Trust will be in a position to adopt it."

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said:—

"If the amendment is inserted in its present form, it will be a dead letter, and would not completely attain the object in view. It would be necessary to add consequential provisions as to how the Loans Fund was to be dealt with, and regarding the position of the Trustees to the Sinking Fund. None of these details have yet been elaborated, and even assuming the soundness of the intention of the amendment, it would not be secured, even if it was accepted.

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—

"In that case I withdraw it."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"Sir, with your permission, I will move an amendment to this clause. I would move that the words 'subject to the provisions of section 128, sub-section (2)' be inserted before the words 'by such,' in line 3 of clause 105.

This clause (105) (*now 98*) provides the methods by which loans are to be repaid, and it is desirable that in clause 105 (*now 98*) there should be a mention of clause 128 (*now 125*), because clause 128 (*now 125*) indicates a manner in which loans outstanding at the end of sixty years may be liquidated."

The motion was put and agreed to.

Clause 106 (now 101).

451. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "Bank of Bengal shares" be substituted for the words "debentures issued by the Board," in clause 106 (*d*).

He said:—

"Sir, this is a difficult matter, and I am not sure that I have followed the Honbl'e Mr. Wheeler and the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu in their arguments. If what the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler says is sound with regard to the amendment on clause 105 (*now 98*), sub-clause (*f*), moved by the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, the debentures issued by the Board would be a likely mode of investment of the money by the Board.

"Issue debentures by the Board is allowed under section 106 (*now 101*) as one of the modes of investment. What the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu wanted under clause 105 (*now 98*) to do, was to extinguish the loans by purchase and cancellation of debentures issued under this Act. Of course, belief in oneself is very healthful and reassuring. It reminds me of the great German general to whom a bullet-proof coat was brought by a would be patantee. He straightaway ordered the artist to put it on and took his rifle up to test whether the coat was really bullet-proof or not. From that point of view, it would be an extremely reassuring thing for the Board to invest in its own debentures, which businesslike bodies like the Bank of Bengal do not. The Bank of Bengal will not advance money on their shares, as that is forbidden by their rules. Taking, however, that it is desirable to extinguish as much as possible of the existing loan of the Board, by buying in their own debentures and thereby extinguishing them, I do not quite follow how the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu's previous amendment was not acceptable. If, however, the objection to that obtains, objection against my amendment, if there is any, ought to disappear. I, therefore, move my amendment which provides for an alternative mode of investment."

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said:—

"Clause 106 (*now 101*) deals with the various forms of securities in which it is permissible to invest the Sinking Fund, among which are the debentures of the Board itself. It is, I believe, true that this is not in accordance with English practice, but the purchase of its own securities is allowed both to the Calcutta Corporation and to the Bombay Trust, and I can see no sufficient reason for refusing it in the case of the Calcutta Trust. The second part of the amendment, which permits investment in shares of the Bank of Bengal, seems to be undesirable, and I cannot support it. The general principle is that a Sinking Fund should only be invested in securities of public bodies, and it would be decidedly unusual to permit the purchase of Bank shares, the value of which may fluctuate considerably from time to time.

The motion was then put and lost.

Clause 108 (now 103).

452. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that after clause 108 (*now 103*) (*d*) the following be inserted, namely:—

and

(*e*) the aggregate amount already paid into the sinking fund.

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said:—

"We accept this amendment with certain modifications, and I suggest that the motion should run:—

and

(*e*) the aggregate amount already paid into each sinking fund."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said:—

"That is a distinct improvement, Sir, and I accept it."

The motion was then put in the altered form and agreed to.

Clause 110 (now 105).

453. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar moved that the words "the Chairman of," in line 1 of the third paragraph in clause 110 (*now 105*) (*1*) and in line 1 of clause 110 (*now 105*) (*2*), be omitted.

He said :—

"Sir, with regard to this, there is a strange misapprehension, because the law is perfectly clear, that only the Secretary and the Vice-Chairman sign a cheque. The hon'ble member, the late Deputy Chairman, said to an amendment I previously moved that I had not read the whole of the section, as an answer: the rest of the section reads that, it is only in the event of the sickness or absence of either of them that the Chairman can appoint anyone to sign in place of either of them. It seems strange to me that this matter should be pressed against me. I will submit it for the consideration of the Council."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"I oppose this amendment for the same reasons that I opposed a similar amendment. Somebody has got to pay this sum, and the Chairman will have legislative authority to do so when this Bill is passed. And there is another advantage, too, and that is, that if the Chairman fails to pay, you can get an order from the High Court to compel him to pay and ultimately you can put him into prison, but you cannot put the whole Corporation into prison."

The motion was then put and lost.

454. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "and shall debit the same against the amount payable by the Corporation to the Board" be inserted at the end of line 12 of clause 110 (*now 105*) (1).

He said :—

"Sir, it appears to me necessary to put in these words, so that without any obscurity it may be at once indicated that the amount of money that may be paid in under this clause will be debited against the amount payable to the Board, in order to make the account quite clear and square."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"I resist this amendment, Sir. We now come to the guarantee clause. This guarantee is in addition to the income which the Trust will derive under the provisions of this Bill. The proposal of the Hon'ble Member is that there shall be no additional guarantee, but that if the Trust defaults the Corporation may make an advance to the Trust and recover it out of the next yearly contribution. But it is necessary that the guarantee, of the Corporation to Government should be a real and effective guarantee, as only on those terms will Government guarantee the Trust's loans to the public. If the amendment is carried, there will be no addition at all to the resources of the Trust.'

The motion was then put and lost.

455. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that clause 110 (*now 105*) (*2*) be omitted.

He said :—

"Sir, I am afraid it is far too large a measure to go down, and, therefore, I shall not take up the time by trying to fight such a hopeless battle at this time of the day."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

456. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur moved that after the words "for that purpose," in line 5 of clause 110 (*now 105*) (*2*), the following be inserted, namely :—

after all the taxes leviable under this Act have been imposed to the full.

He said :—

"I do not propose the deletion of the clause. My proposal is quite simple."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"I think the Hon'ble Member will be pleased to learn that I will accept it with certain modifications. I would propose that at the end of clause 110 (*now 105*) (*2*), the following be added, namely:—

Provided that no such increase shall be made unless the taxes imposed by sections 72 and 73 are levied at the maximum rates, respectively, prescribed by those sections.

I hope the Hon'ble Member will accept it."

The motion was then put in the altered form and agreed to.

Clause 111 (now 106).

457. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar moved that the words "the Chairman of," in line 1 of clause 111, be omitted.

He said:—

"Sir, here we have got the same point. 'If the Chairman of the Corporation fails to make any payment, the Local Government may attach the Municipal funds or any of them.' Why should the Chairman be put in a position like that? Why should they depend on the Chairman failing to pay, when the Government might proceed directly? I cannot conceive why this extraordinary instance is persisted in."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"Sir, as the other amendments of the same nature have been lost, I need not oppose it at length. But I do oppose it."

The motion was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bompas, with the permission of the President, moved that at the end of clause 111 (*now 106*), the following be added, namely:—

Provided that no such increase shall be made in consequence of any failure of the Chairman of the Corporation to make any payment as required by section 110, unless the taxes imposed by sections 72 and 73 are levied at the maximum rates, respectively, prescribed by those sections.

He said:—

"This follows the lines of the modified amendment No. 456 which has just been accepted."

The motion was put and agreed to.

Clause 112 (now 107).

458. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar moved that the words "the Chairman of," in line 1 of clause 112 (*now 107*), be omitted.

The motion was put and lost.

Clause 113 (1) [now 108 (1)].

459. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur moved that for the words "The President," in line 1 of clause 113 (*1*) [*now 108* (*1*)], the following be substituted, namely:—

A special committee of the Board, consisting of the President and three Trustees.

He said:—

"It is a very small matter. In the Corporation the General Committee, and not the Chairman, prepare the Budget. I would suggest here that instead of the President, a special committee, consisting of two elected and one nominated member, should be appointed to prepare the Budget."

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said :—

"The proposal, Sir, would render it obligatory to have a Budget Sub-Committee, and I doubt if this is necessary. Under clause 18 (*now 20*) the Board can always appoint a Budget Committee if it wishes to. The precedent of the Calcutta Corporation is not to the point, because the Chairman lays the estimate in the first instance before the General Committee and the latter frames the budget. This cases questions of the constitution of the Corporation, and it would be difficult, apart from this, for the Corporation to frame the budget, since the Corporation is a large body comprising 50 members; whereas the Trust is a very small body of 11 only. I think the provisions of clause 18 (*now 20*) are sufficient for practical purposes, and no special sub-committee is required. There as no such committee in Bombay."

The Hon'ble RAI SITA NATH RAY BAHADUR said :—

"There is also a Budget Committee in the Corporation."

The motion was then put and lost.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

460. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to move that the words "not later than the tenth day" be inserted after the word "held," in line 1 of clause 113 (1) [*now 108 (1)*].

Clause 114 (now 109).

461. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to move that the words "not later than the tenth day of March," be inserted after the word "same," in line 2 of clause 114 (*now 109*).

Clause 119 (now 114).

462. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that sub-clauses (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) of clause 119 (*3*) [*now 114 (3)*] be omitted.

Clause 122 (now 116).

463. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "Local Government" be substituted for the word "Board," in line 2 of clause 122 (*now 116*) (*a*).

He said :—

"I think this is a necessary safeguard. The Board is already getting spoilt enough. It will legislate for itself; it will be a judge with regard to its own cases; it will be its own assessor and its own executive agency. It is not content with all this power; and it will also choose its bankers. I think in the matter of the choice of bankers, the approval of Government should be obtained."

The HON'BLE MR. WHEELER said :—

"We are prepared to accept this amendment."

The motion was then put and agreed to.

Clause 122A (now 117).

464. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "subject to the provisions of section 110," in line 1 of clause 122A (*now 117*) (*1*), be omitted.

The HON'BLE MR. BOMPAS said :—

"I will accept this amendment, Sir."

The motion was put and agreed to.

464A. The Hon'ble Mr. Bompas moved that the words "the account referred to in section 120" be substituted for the words "the said account," in clause 122A (*now 117*) (*1*).

He said :—

"This is only a verbal amendment, Sir. It sounds better as it is amended now."

The motion was put and agreed to.

Clause 123 (now 120).

465. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the word "includes" be substituted for the word "means," in line 2 of clause 123 (*1*) [*now 120* (*1*).]

He said :—

"This is a matter which I leave to the department to consider. I am glad that our relations with the Hon'ble Members in charge of the Bill towards the end are slightly improving. They surely do not mean to limit the cost of the management to the item indicated. There may be many that will come in and 'includes' will be a safer word than 'means,' which would be a limiting word; 'includes' will be a permissive word."

The HON'BLE MR. WHEELER said :—

"We are advised that the wording of the Bill is preferable."

The HON'BLE BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said :—

"My suggestion certainly makes the matter explicit. Anyhow, I do not wish to press it."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

Clause 124 (now 121.)

466. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "each general improvement scheme and each street scheme" be substituted for the words "each improvement scheme," in line 2 of clause 124 (*now 121*) (*2*).

He said :—

"Sir, I beg to move that the words 'each general improvement scheme and each street scheme' be substituted for the words 'each improvement scheme,' in clause 2 of section 124 (*now 121*) (*2*), because improvement scheme may not include a street scheme."

The HON'BLE MR. WHEELER said :—

"The Hon'ble Member appears to have overlooked the definition of an improvement scheme in clause 2 (*d*) (*1*), which I think meets the object of the amendment."

The HON'BLE BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said :—

"Then, Sir, I withdraw it."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

Clause 125 (now 122).

467. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the words "except interest," in clause 125 (*now 122*) (*a*), be omitted.

468. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the words "(if any)", in line 1 of clause 125 (*now 122*) (*h*), be omitted.

Clause 127 (now 124).

469. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that clause 127 (*now 124*) (*a*) be omitted.

Clause 134 (now 133).

470. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "and report the same to the Local Government" be added at the end of clause 134 (*now 133*) (*a*).

The HON'BLE MR. WHEELER said :—

"We accept the amendment."

The motion was then put and agreed to.

471. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "and send a copy thereof to the Local Government" be added at the end of clause 134 (*now 133*) (*c*).

He said :—

"On similar grounds I would ask Your Honour to put this amendment. It proceeds on the same lines."

The HON'BLE MR. WHEELER said :—

"The effect of the amendment is that the auditor would be required to send a copy of the audit report in all cases to the Local Government. We discussed the matter in the Select Committee, and we were of opinion that since the audit report was a document of a long and detailed nature, dealing with many petty items, there was no necessity of troubling the Local Government with it. In Bombay a copy of the audit report is not sent to Government, nor is this the practice in the case of the Calcutta Corporation."

The HON'BLE BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said :—

"I think, Sir, I shall insist upon this as a very necessary safeguard, which I thought my friends would not have seen their way to resist. Here is a very peculiar position, and we are relying entirely upon the Local Government for all the safeguards that may be conceived under the circumstances, and that are allowed under the Act. I do not see why such a very reasonable proposal should not be accepted."

The motion was then put and lost.

Clause 135 (now 136).

472. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "with such rectification as may be possible" be inserted after the word "relates," in line 3 of clause 135 (*now 136*).

The HON'BLE MR. WHEELER said :—

"This scarcely seems to be necessary, as the Board will have to publish their accounts in as correct a form as possible, and we must assume that the Board would not willingly publish accounts which they knew to be inaccurate."

The motion was then put and lost.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

Clause 136 (now 137) (1).

473. If Motions Nos. 25 and 55 be carried, the Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the words "(2a) and (2b)" be substituted for the words "and (2a)", in clause 136 (*now 137*) (*1*).

474. If Motion No. 56 or Motion No. 57 be carried, the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to move that the words "(2a) and (2b)" be substituted for the words "and (2a)," in clause 136 (*now 137*) (*1*.)

Clause 136 (now 137) (2).

475. If Motion No. 130 be carried, the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to move that clause 136 (*now 137*) (*2*) be omitted.

Clause 136 (now 137) (3).

476. If Motion No. 239 be carried, the Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that clause 136 (*now 137*) (*3*) be omitted.

Clause 137 (now 138).

477. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "associating members with" be substituted for the words "adding members to," in clause 137 (*b*) [*now 138* (*a*)].

The HON'BLE Mr. BOMPAS said :—

"I will accept it, Sir, and I will also ask the Hon'ble Member to move an amendment consequential to it."

The HON'BLE BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said :—

"Yes, it refers to clause 137 (*2*) (*b*) [*now 138* (*2*) (*a*)]. I beg to add that it was an omission that escaped the lynx eye."

The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari, with the permission of the President, also moved that the words "associated with" be substituted for the words "added to" in clause 137 (*b1*) [*now 138* (*2*) (*b*)].

Both motions were put and agreed to.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

478. If Motion No. 260 be carried, the Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the word "buildings" be substituted for the words "dwellings and shops," in clause 137(*e*) [*now 138* (*g*)].

479. If Motion No. 262 be carried, the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to move that the words "for persons of the poorer and working classes" be inserted after the words "dwellings and shops," in clause 137 (*e*) [*now 138* (*g*).]

Clause 142 (now 143).

480. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that for the words "Boards, with the rules, made under section 136 and section 137 printed thereon, or with printed copies of the said rules affixed thereto," in lines 1 to 3 of clause 142 (*now 143*), the following be substituted, namely :—

Copies of the rules made under section 136 and section 137.

The HON'BLE MR. BOMPAS said:—

"I will accept this amendment in a modified form. I should like to have it in the following form:—

that for the words 'Boards, with the rules made under section 136 and section 187 printed thereon, or with printed copies of the said rules affixed thereto, in English and Bengali', in lines 1 to 3 of clause 142 (*now 143*), the following be substituted, namely: —

Copies, in English and Bengali, of all rules made under section 136 or section 137."

The HON'BLE BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said:—

"Sir, this is a verbal amendment, and I put it in the form modified by the Hon'ble Member in charge. Yes, Sir, some such alteration is necessary; and then the whole thing would have a less wooden appearance. We dot not want any boards with rules and the Board's office, to confuse us.

"Whatever commends itself to my friends on the opposite, will be acceptable to us so long as they see the necessity for the change that I request."

The motion was put in the altered form and agreed to

Clause 144 (now 145).

481. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "and every member and officer and servant of the Tribunal" be inserted after the word "Board," in line 2 of clause 144 (*now 145*).

The HON'BLE MR. BOMPAS said:—

"I accept this amendment, Sir."

The motion was put and agreed to.

Clause 147 (now 149).

482. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "and credited to the capital account" be inserted after the word "disposal," in line 2 of clause 147 (*now 149*) (*1*) (*a*).

He said:—

"This is one of those necessary amendments that struck me. It is for my friends to consider whether they will have it or not. It is more or less verbal; something has to be done in the matter, and I suggest that it should be so provided that it may be credited to the capital account However, it is for my friends opposite to consider."

The HON'BLE MR. WHEELER said:—

"The amendment seems to be rather out of place here. The question of what is debited to the capital account is dealt with in clause 126 (*a4*) [*now 123 (c)*], under which payments in pursuance of section 147, otherwise than for interest or for expenses of maintenance or working, are debited to capital. Under clause 128 (*c2*) [*now 125 (e)*] payments for working and maintenance charges are debited to revenue. The amendment would debit to capital any sums paid for interest on capital expended in connection with the improvement of the means of locomotion. Interest on the Board's loans is debitable to revenue, and these payments seem analogous in nature. I would prefer to leave the clause as it stands."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said:—

"I do not wish to press it, Sir."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

Clause 150 (now 151).

483. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that clause 150 (*now 151*) be omitted.

He said:—

"I wish to draw attention to the fact that in this clause there is no provision whatever as to what would happen if that offence was to take place outside Calcutta. Jurisdiction is limited to the Presidency Magistrate, as also in the following section. If I am in error in regard to that, I shall be glad to be corrected; and if I am not, it would be somewhat risky to provide for offences within Calcutta and to leave out the suburbs which are certainly a part of Municipal Calcutta. I do not know what the answer of my hon'ble friend is with regard to this. If it is intended that it is only with regard to where the jurisdiction of the Presidency Magistrate runs, it is provided for and it is not necessary in the case of outside suburbs. If that is not the intention, the best course would be to leave the two sections and let the ordinary course of law to take its course."

The Hon'ble MR. SLACKE said:—

"Sir,—As I understand the clause, it provides that offences against the provisions of the Bill, no matter where such offences are committed, shall be tried by a Presidency Magistrate, and I see no reason to alter the clause."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said:—

"Sir,—If that can be properly done under the law as it stands, and in view of the opinion that has been submitted to this Council, I have nothing further to say. I have my doubts, and I have drawn attention of the department to it; and in view of the explanation just given by the Vice-President of the Council, I do not wish to press it. This will govern the next amendment also."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

Clause 151 (now 152).

484. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the word "Presidency", in line 3 of clause 151 (*now 152*), be omitted.

Clause 152 (now 153).

485. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that clause 152 (*now 153*) be omitted.

486. If Motion No. 485 be not carried, the Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the word "Presidency", in line 2 of clause 152 (*now 153*), be omitted.

Clause 154 (now 155).

487. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that clause 154 (*now 155*) be omitted.

He said:—

"Sir,—I beg to move this amendment, because I think that with regard to important matters like this the jurisdiction of the civil court ought not to be ousted. When an officer does anything in good faith, what he is required to do under the Act, his safeguards in a Court of Law are ample and sufficient, and he requires no artificial safeguard of the type that this clause contemplates and no clear case for which has, so far as I know, been made out in the Statement of Objects and Reasons or elsewere. We have not yet come to the definition portion of the Bill. When we do that, I shall have to move an amendment

with regard to what good faith is. But whatever that definition may ultimately turn out to be, successive rulings have made it quite and abundantly clear that persons acting *bonâ fide* need have no fear if a reckless litigant happens to drag him in a court of law. The safeguard of a trial in open court when one's conduct is in question is to be welcomed rather than deprecated. It has its attendant costs and disadvantages no doubt. But the person recklessly rushing into court takes many risks if his claim is not well grounded, and if it is so, it is undesirable to preclude his redress by statutory enactment of this kind, simply because this Legislature is strong enough and is supposed to be competent to do so. Sir, this question was considered at length recently in connection with an important piece of legislation that this enlarged Council had to deal with. I refer to the Calcutta Police Bill. I pointed out then, and I feel it my duty to point out again, that whatever may be the differing views of things regarding the jurisdiction of this Council for amending Imperial Legislature Acts that affect this province, there is certainly more than doubt as to whether we, in this Council, in spite of the sanction of the Imperial Government recited in the preamble of the Bill, can in any way interfere with the jurisdiction of the High Court. There can be no question or doubt that this section, so far as Calcutta proper is concerned, would be interfering with the jurisdiction of the High Court which has seizin, unless it is prevented, of all suits that the King-Emperor's subjects think fit to take to that Tribunal. The High Court is our usual shield of liberty, as it has always been, and will always be regarded in this country, and he is no friend of the country or the constitution that makes all possible and impossible on it. What case, I ask, has been made out for taking away or interfering with that jurisdiction? If I say the Board has acted *bonâ fide*, its officers and servants are perfectly immune without this artificial barrier between the people and their King's Court. Sir, there is, I know, a keen tendency in recent times to put a stop to these suits as much as possible, and unfortunately for us that endeavour has succeeded in the past. It has not yet had the test of efficiency and success in our courts, but if it is ever to be a question, and I hope and trust the occasion will never arise, I feel bound to say that I have serious doubts as to whether, in spite of our enactments, a proper suit will ever be shut out. I shall not say more, because the time at our disposal is very short; but this is a question upon which I feel very strongly, and I should have done less than my duty if I did not bring to the notice of the Council in some slight way the very serious objection to a clause like this."

The Hon'ble MR. SLACKE said:—

"I bring to the notice of the Council, Sir, that this is no new provision which has been inserted in the Bill. It is taken verbally from the Calcutta Municipal Act of 1899, and similar provisions will be found in other Acts anterior to that one. So the Hon'ble Member need not be afraid that it was specially introduced in this Bill. I would ask the Hon'ble Members to adopt this clause as it is worded."

The Hon'ble MR. K. B. DUTT said:—

"I associate myself with every single word which has fallen from my hon'ble friend, Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari. I am aware, as I have no doubt that the Hon'ble Members are aware, that there is that provision in the Calcutta Municipal Act, and as far as my recollection goes I think it is also in the Bengal Municipal Act, but that is, I submit, absolutely no justification why a provision which is now being introduced in the Reformed Council should find place in a statute book. To my mind it seems that this section practically invades the unlimited jurisdiction which the Civil Court exercises, and I have very grave doubts if this Council has really the power to introduce a section like that which will interfere with an Imperial Act. However that may be, there can be no objection in omitting the provision of this Act, and I think it will have a very salutary effect with any one who is connected with the Trust, and I have no doubt, Sir, as you have seen that the other Members have seen that this Act gives very large powers to those who will have to exercise

these powers. I do not for one single moment suggest that these powers are likely to be abused, but at the same time it would be desirable that those who are entrusted to exercise these very large powers will also be amenable to the Civil Courts of the country. With these observations, I fully support this amendment, and I consider that if the question is broached purely from convenience and also from necessity, I have not the slightest doubt that the Hon'ble Members will find their way to support the measure which will, on the one hand, enlist the sympathy of the people and, on the other, it will in no way interfere with its smooth working."

The Hon'ble RAI BAIKUNTHA NATH SEN BAHADUR said:—

"I beg also to submit that the protection which has been sought to be given to the Board and the officers and the servants of the Board is in pursuance of the principle which was first adopted in Act XVIII of 1850, which gives protection to judicial officers. This principle of protection was recognized and made applicable to the case of judicial officers for enabling them to act with independence in the discharge of their duties. If the judicial officers did not enjoy such protection their acts might be questioned, and they might be tried in the Court in the shape of suits against them. That would be largely detrimental to the judicial work. This principle has been adopted in the Calcutta Municipal Act, but I venture to submit that the protection ought not to be extended to the case of such an important body as the Board of Trust of the Calcutta Improvement. There should be a check against the abuse of the powers of the Board. I do not mean to say that abuse will take place, but still the withholding of this protection would be a sufficient safeguard against the vagaries of the members of the Board and its officers and servants. If the protection has been simply given to the members of the Board only, something might have been said in its favour, but the protection goes even to its officers and servants. Who knows of what degree of honesty or ability or capacity these officers and servants might be? I need not repeat the argument put forward by my hon'ble friend, Mr. Dutt, which deals with the jurisdiction of the Court. The right of an individual to sue is sought to be restricted, and the jurisdiction of the Court should not be encroached upon and taken away."

The Hon'ble BABU MAHENDRA NATH RAY said:—

"Sir, I am sorry, extremely sorry, that I do not share the apprehensions entertained by my hon'ble friends. This section, as has been pointed out, is not a new feature in the Provincial Legislature. It does not, and cannot possibly, work any mischief and would not oust the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts. If, however, the officer concerned can prove, and I take it from the wording of this section that the onus of proof will be upon him, that he had acted in good faith and with due care and attention, the jurisdiction of the Civil Court will cease. It will prevent vexatious litigation."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"Sir, I am much obliged to the Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray for coming to our assistance in this matter, for I was becoming rather daunted by the array of legal knowledge against this clause.

"I do not wish to argue this matter on high legal grounds, but I must say that the arguments of the supporters of the amendment seemed to be mutually destructive. They first argued that you were giving some unreasonable and nefarious protection to the officers of the Trust which would be detrimental to the public, and, secondly, that the clause, if not absolutely invalid, would be entirely infructuous and would not in the least affect the proceedings of the Courts. I am inclined to leave the matter there. The clause is taken from the Calcutta Municipal Act, and it seems to me that you are not giving a very dangerous amount of protection to a man if you say that a suit shall not be maintained against him if he has acted not only legally, but also in good faith and also with due care and attention."

The HON'BLE BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said:—

"The Hon'ble Mr. Bompas is welcome to appropriate the strength of the Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray's authority; but he will find that it is somewhat of a broken reed. I was following the Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray with very great interest and attention, and I have not been able yet to make up my mind whether he was speaking on my side of the question or on the other. I wish I could share his roseate view, and could believe that when the matter went up to a court of law, the court of law would without difficulty accept his view. I should be very pleased if it did. So far as the mutually destructive character of the two criticisms referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas goes, all that I should like to say is this: if it has that effect, a Legislature seriously legislating ought to be very careful whether it should legislate anything so ineffective, as it has been enacted here according to the Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray. I am afraid the Vice-President of the Council did not quite understand me, for I never suggested that it was a novel and new feature that we were first introducing, and our grievance was quite the other way, for we complain that we had been carving away steadily the rights and jurisdiction of the civil courts. If the municipal officer, the excise officer, the police officer and lastly the Improvement Trust officer, are all to have this immunity provided under the various Acts this Legislature passes, I emphatically say that it is not a healthy state of things and ought to be discountenanced."

The motion was then put and lost.

488. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that the words "or the President of the Board or any Trustee" be inserted after the word "Board," in line 1 of clause 154 (*now 155*).

488A. The Hon'ble Mr. Bompas moved that the words "or any Trustee" be inserted after the word "Board," in line 1 of clause 154 (*now 155*).

He said:—

"I will accept it if the word 'any Trustee' is inserted. The President is a Trustee, so it is unnecessary to refer to him separately. This comes under amendment 488A, which I was to have moved."

The motion was then, with the consent of the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, put in the form proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas, and agreed to.

488B. The Hon'ble Mr. Bompas moved that the words "or of the President" be inserted after the word "Board," where it first occurs in line 3 of clause 154 (*now 55*).

He said:—

"The amendment is much the same as has just been accepted by the Council. Any person acting for the Board or the President gets a somewhat vague protection if he is acting in good faith."

The HON'BLE BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—

"Sir, there is only one thing that I wish to point out in connection with this amendment. In our definition we have defined the 'President' and the 'Trustees,' separately. 'President' means the President of the Board [clause 2(*h*)] and 'Trustee' means a member of the Board [clause 2(*j*)]. In clause 4 the definition disappears, where we say that the Board shall consist of 11 trustees. I wanted to bring this to the notice of the Hon'ble Member in charge."

The HON'BLE MR. BOMPAS said:—

"The President of the Board is a member of the Board and is a trustee."

The HON'BLE BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—

"Sir, what struck me was this: that the definition in clause 4 might be inconsistent."

The HON'BLE MR. BOMPAS said:—

"I doubt it. The President is a member of the Board under clause 4 and is one of the 11 trustees."

The HON'BLE BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—

"Then that is all right."
The motion was then put and agreed to.

489. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur moved that at the end of clause 154 (*now 155*) the following be inserted, namely:—

"but the *onus* of proving legality, good faith and due care and attention, shall lie on the defendant."

He said:—

"Sir, the amendment which I propose to move is, I believe, superfluous. The general practice in the Civil Court is that when a public servant is accused of acting in bad faith and without care and attention, the burden is on him to prove the contrary. This practice should also be followed in this Bill, and I do not see why these words should not be added at the end of clause 154 (*now 155*)."

The HON'BLE MR. K. B. DUTT said:—

"Sir, I support this amendment. I have no doubt, Sir, that you are fully aware that sometimes in a Court of Justice we have to depend to a very large extent, if I am permitted to say, on the whims of the judge before whom the case comes up. As this amendment proposes to do away with all these difficulties, I have no doubt that the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill will accept this amendment."

The HON'BLE MR. CHAPMAN said:—

"I think this amendment would be wrong in principle. The clause, as it stands, protects an officer only if he acts lawfully and in good faith and with due care and attention. The clause, as it stands, does not add any protection which the law does not provide already. The addition of this amendment would make this clause undersirable, because it would lay the onus of proof on the officer not only to show that he was acting lawfully, but also to prove that a lawful act was done by him in good faith. It would be going beyond every principle of law. The law requires that the onus of proving malice or negligence should lie upon the plaintiff.

The HON'BLE RAI SITANATH RAY BAHADUR said:—

"So that I can reply that it is not the practice for the plaintiff to prove bad faith, but for the defendant to prove that he acted in good faith and lawfully."
The motion was then put and lost.

Clause 155 (now 156).

490. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that the words "or the President of the Board" be inserted after the word "Board," in line 1 of clause 155 (*now 156*) (*1*).

The HON'BLE MR. BOMPAS said:—

"This amendment is unnecessary, because the words 'any Trustee' include the President."
The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

490A. The Hon'ble Mr. Bompas moved that the words "or of the President or of any officer or servant of the Board" be substituted for the words "or any of their officers or servants," in lines 3 and 5 of clause 155 (*now 156*).

He said :—

"The clause as it stands will not protect a person acting under the direction of the President of the Board. The President of the Board is not a servant of the Board. This amendment would make the clause complete, which I think is absolutely necessary."

The motion was put and agreed to.

New clause 155A.

491. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar moved that after clause 155, the following be inserted, namely :—

Power to compel Local Government to make orders.

"155A. The making of any order by the Local Government under this Act may be enforced under section 45 of the Specific Relief Act

I of 1877. 1877."

The HON'BLE MR. BOMPAS said :—

"I will ask for your ruling, Sir, whether this amendment is in order. This involves an encroachment on the principle of an Act of the Supreme Council—the Specific Relief Act. The High Court of Calcutta, under that Act, cannot issue an order on the Local Government. Unless the Hon'ble Member has got the sanction of the Government of India in his pocket. I will ask you, Sir, to rule it out of order."

The HON'BLE MR. APCAR said :—

"Sir, it is only intended to give authority to the Local Government to apply to have their own order carried into effect. Of course, the matter affects the Government and I leave it to your Honour's hands."

The HON'BLE MR. BOMPAS said :—

"We have entirely misapprehended the meaning of the clause. Section 45 of the Specific Relief Act confers on the High Court the power of '*mandamus*,' but sub-section (*f*) of that section says that it cannot issue an order on the Local Government."

The PRESIDENT said :—

"If it is not to apply compulsion to the Local Government I do not know what the amendment does attempt. It appears that on the face of it the meaning of the amendment is clear enough."

The HON'BLE MR. APCAR said :—

"Sir, it is to give authority to the Lieutenant-Governor to go to the High Court to compel the Board to do anything which he desires should be done in the public interests."

The HON'BLE MR. BOMPAS said :—

"Then I submit, Sir, that the amendment does not effect what the Hon'ble Member wants. As it stands, it certainly implies that the order is to issue against the Local Government. If the Hon'ble Member wants to move it, I will oppose it."

The HON'BLE MR. APCAR said :—

"Sir, as I have said, it is to give opportunity to the Local Government to have power to enforce its own orders. The amendment only follows English statutes : that is all."

The HON'BLE BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said :—

"I believe a misapprehension arises from the wording of the amendment, which principally seems to indicate that it is a compulsion upon the Local Government."

The HON'BLE MR. BOMPAS said :—

"Whatever the meaning might have been in the Hon'ble Member's mind, the words, as they stand, must be taken. I resist any alteration in the amendment at this stage."

The PRESIDENT said :—

"What the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas means is that is a way of compelling the Local Government."

The President ruled the motion to be out of order, on the ground that it was *ultra vires*, the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy to its inclusion in the Bill not having been obtained.

Clause 157 (now 158).

492. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that clause 157 *now 158*) be omitted.

He said :—

"I seek the deletion of this clause, not because I do not wish the Police to have authority of the kind described here, but because I think the clause redundant. It was only the other day that we passed a very comprehensive—I was going to say encyclopædic—Police Act, under which my hon'ble friend, Mr. Halliday, would have power enough to deal with offences committed under any law. I do not happen to have the exact text of that law for the present, but I have excellent reasons to remember that the Police have under that Act long, strong and, I take it, willing enough arms to deal with offences under any of the law that may be in force for the time being. Therefore, this section ought not to be enacted as an unnecessary piece of legislation."

The HON'BLE MR. BOMPAS said :—

"Sir, the Hon'ble Member's only objection to this clause is that it is rather redundant, but I think that it might just as well stand. The Hon'ble Member says that his impression is that it is covered amply by the provisions of the Calcutta Police Act. He thinks that that is a sufficient answer. But this law will be extended to areas in which the Calcutta Police Act is not in force. He has said nothing to show us that under these circumstances it is redundant."

The motion was then put and lost.

The following motion was, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

493. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that clause 157 (*now 158*) (*3*) be omitted.

Clause 158 (now 159).

494. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that the words "or (*b*) any officer or servant of the Board," in clause 158 (*now 159*) be omitted.

He said :—

"Does the Hon'ble Member in charge think this amendment necessary? If not, I do not press it."

The HON'BLE MR. BOMPAS said :—

"No, there does not seem to be any justification for the amendment. It has also a precedent in the Calcutta Municipal Act."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

The following motion was, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

495. If Motion No. 494 be carried, the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to move that the words "in case (*a*)" and the words "and in case (*b*) by the said officer or servant," in clause 158 (*now 159*), be omitted.

Clause 159 (now 160).

496. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the words "associated with" be substituted for the words "added to," in line 1 of clause 159 (*now 160*) (*c*).

The motion was put and agreed to.

New clause 159A.

497. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar moved that before clause 160 (*now 161*) the following be inserted, namely :—

"159A. Any person whose immoveable property is injuriously affected by the execution of any improvement scheme or re-housing scheme under this Act, shall be entitled to obtain compensation in respect thereof from the Board."

Compensation to be paid for injury caused by execution of schemes.

He said :—

"Does the Hon'ble Member in charge accept this?"

The HON'BLE MR. BOMPAS said :—

"No, I don't accept it."

The HON'BLE MR. APCAR said :—

"Sir, the Hon'ble Member's opportunities are fast passing away, and I have thought that the Hon'ble Mr. Dutt's appeal to the sense of reasonableness, on the part of Government, might perhaps persuade the Hon'ble Member to accept this amendment. The present position is this : that if the property of any owner is acquired and there is injury done to any other property, then he can obtain compensation, but if no property of an owner is acquired, then, whatever injury may be done by the Board to his property, he has no claim to compensation, and the reason is that all the operations of the Board carried through under the authority of this Bill, when it becomes law, are lawful, and therefore there is indemnity given to the Board, so that it requires special legislation to enable an unfortunate owner whose property has been injuriously affected by the operation of the Board, to recover any compensation at all.

"By the Improvement Bill, the Land Acquisition Act is to be amended and altered on various points, but always entirely and consistently at the expense of the owners of property. I do not here question that policy. But it is not unreasonable to ask, if the operations of the Board actually injure and cause damage to the property of an individual, that he should be compensated. Under the Land Acquisition Act, section 23 (*1*) (*4*), compensation is given to an individual when any property of his is acquired, and any injury is done to any other property belonging to him : that is to say, a right of set-off is given, and I seek by this amendment to obtain a right for compensation in other cases. In England, under section 68 of the Land Clauses Act, the principle of which is expressly incorporated in the Town Planning Act of 1909, but on far wider terms, compensation is given whether or not any property has been taken. It is only in accordance with one's primary sense of justice that he should be conceded this right. If it is not expressly given by this Bill, he will not obtain it. The reason why a provision is necessary is because, as I have said, the Board will be indemnified for whatever they may do within the scope of their powers, for the reason that whatever loss or damage results, it will be from acts that have been made lawful by statutory powers that will be conferred on the Board. If only the Board keep themselves

within the powers conferred on them and their acts are done in a proper manner, even though special injury may be caused to a particular individual, he will have no right of action unless the right of compensation is expressly given by law. But even if the right of compensation is allowed, it should be understood, it will not be given in an unrestricted sense. It must be an injury that must have been caused by reason of what has been authorised by this law, and it must be an injury that would have been actionable but for the authority that will be given to the Board by the law. Supposing, for instance, the Board put up a building which interferes with an adjoining owner's light or prospect: he could have no right to compensation, except he had acquired an easement of light by law or under a contract.

"This proposal was rejected in Committee under a misconception of the position. The opinion prevailed that a right for compensation would be created owing to loss of custom or profit to a trader. Now, that is exactly what could not be done. The damage or loss must be an injury to land, and not a personal injury or an injury to trade. And it has been settled law for many years that the damage must be due to construction. Judgments of the House of Lords with reference to the Land Clauses Act and Railway Acts have placed it beyond question that the words 'injuriously affected' must be taken to mean the suffering of a legal injury or infringement of a legal right, which is not personal but incidental to the ownership of land, and that it must be due to construction and not to user. To take, as an instance, a reported case to which I shall apply a local illustration. If the Port Trust are the proprietors of a ferry and the East Indian Railway are authorised by law to build a bridge, with a footpath, the latter to be used by persons going to the station and also to other places, and the traffic of the ferry in consequence between certain ghâts falls off, and the Port Trust even have to abandon that particular trip· it was held in the case on which I have based my illustration that no compensation could be recovered, because the injury was due, not to the construction, but to the user of the bridge. The Port Trust would have no claim for the loss of their trade, because it would not be the construction of the bridge that had caused injury, for if the bridge had been built and not used, it would have done no harm. But if a ferry boat were injured by the piles of the bridge on the river, the Port Trust would have been compensated. I have endeavoured in some measure, helped by this illustration, to explain the principle on which the compensation under the amendment would be based.

"I think it is only fair when we find that this right of compensation is allowed in England, that it should not be shut out from us here, and there should be authority given to claim compensation when property is injuriously affected by the operations of the Board."

The HON'BLE MR. BOMPAS said:—

"Sir, I think I can convince the members of the Council, without any very recondite legal argument which I am quite unfit to undertake, that this amendment goes too far and could not possibly be placed upon the Statute Book. The scope of the amendment has been considerably modified by the insertion of the word 'immoveable' before 'property,' but even then it seems to be dangerous and impossible. If Hon'ble Members will look at clause 160 (*now 161*) of this Bill, they will see that persons will be entitled to get compensation from the Board. That clause entitles persons to claim compensation whenever they suffer any damage. If anyone suffers damage and is entitled under the ordinary law to claim compensation, he can sue the Board which is liable to pay damages like any private individual. But this proposed clause would make the Board liable where an ordinary individual would not be liable. Suppose that the Board makes a 60-foot road in a part of the town where there have been no broad roads before, it is probable that the frontages on the narrow 20-foot roads will decline in value. But the Board should certainly not be made liable to pay compensation to the owners of the lands which have thus decreased in value. So, if the Board lays out a healthy suburb, the value of land in unhealthy suburbs may diminish. It seems to me impossible to justify a clause as wide as this and I oppose it."

The HON'BLE BABU MAHENDRA NATH RAY said:—

"From what the Hon'ble Member has just told us, I take it that he has no objection to a provision in the clause being inserted which will render the Board liable to pay reasonable compensation to any person who sustains damage by reason of exercise of any of the powers under this Act. He only objects to the rather sweeping amendment now before the Council. That being so, with the permission of the President of the Council, he may move that for the word 'may' in the second line of clause 160, be substituted by 'shall.'"

The HON'BLE MR. BOMPAS said:—

"That, I submit, is unnecessary."

The HON'BLE BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—

"There is only one observation that I wish to make My friend, Mr. Bompas, is under some misapprehension. When the Trust opens out a 60-foot wide road, naturally shops would go to that road, and no compensation will be payable under that amendment.

"When you are laying a sewer pipe, you are making the level in good faith and you are doing it with due care, but take, for instance, the sewer is 20 feet deep and the foundations of my house would ordinarily be 6 feet deep, and my house is damaged."

The HON'BLE MR. BOMPAS said:—

"Then clause 160 (*now 161*) applies."

The HON'BLE BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—

"The Hon'ble Mr. Bompas says that clause 160 (*now 161*) applies, which makes it not obligatory on your part, but gives you the power. That is the difficulty. If the ordinary law would make it obligatory there would be no difficulty, but by the introduction of clause 164 *now 165*) you limit your liability against an act which, if lawfully done and in good faith, nobody will charge you inch having acted without these safeguards. At the same time, in the very nature of things, you, operations, however carefully conducted, may involve loss or damage to the property of some owner. Then, as my friend says, the section that he quoted would give some relief, but that would be only a charitable relief. The danger that he apprehends is that people would be able to set up extravagant claims, but that is not the intention of Mr. Apcar's amendment."

The HON'BLE MR. APCAR said:—

"Sir, it must always be consolatory to the supporters of the Government to find a spokesman who is so quite sure about matters which he argues. Here we are told that this cannot possibly go on the Statute Book, and that it is dangerous and impossible, but I am not devising anything out of my inner conscience or imagination, for I am humbly following the law as it exists in England. I have taken this amendment from the Statute Law in England, and here I ask that the compensation be permitted for injury done owing to lawful acts which are indemnified, and no compensation would be admissible unless my amendment is allowed. The Hon'ble Member, as I understood him, has referred me to section 160 (*now 161*), which provides that in any case the Board may pay reasonable compensation to any person who sustains damage. That is an authority given to settle a case. That is all, but there is no authority or right to recover compensation which a person can claim in a Court of Law. I am not seeking anything beyond what is recognised law in England, and the incidents and illustrations which the Hon'ble Member in charge gives as sufficient to answer me, are exactly those which are not

permitted, because they are not matters attached to the land. You cannot bring a suit for compensation where there has been injury to trade or profit; that is settled law."

A division was then taken, with the following result:—

Ayes 12.

The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu ...
The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari
The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Apcar.
The Hon'ble Mr. Golam Hossein Cassim Ariff.
The Hon'ble Dr. Abdullah-al-Mamun Suhrawardy.
The Hon'ble Babu Hrishikesh Laha.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. B. Dutt.
The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray.
The Hon'ble Mr. Dip Narayan Singh.
The Hon'ble Babu Bal Krishna Sahay.

Noes 28.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke, C.S.I., *Vice-President.*
The Hon'ble Rai Kisori Lal Goswami, Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. T. Greer, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Macpherson, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. W. Collin.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. E. Garrett.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Butler.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. P. Chapman.
The Hon'ble Mr J. G. Cumming.
The Hon'ble Mr. H Wheeler, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. K. Finnimore.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. L. Maddox.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. W. Küchler.
The Hon'ble Mr L. F. Morshead.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Bompas.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. L. Halliday, M.V.O., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. A. W. Oldham.
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad, Khan Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. F. Payne.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. J. Hilary.
The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Grant Gordon, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi.
The Hon'ble Mr. Norman McLeod.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. Stewart.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. Bradshaw.
The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Zahir-ud-din.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. Filgate.

The following Members were absent:—

The Hon'ble Mr. B. C. Mitra.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore, Kt.
The Ho'nble Kumar Shiba Nandan Prasad Singh.
The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Sir Bijoy Chand Mahtab, K.C.I.E., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.
The Hon'ble Maharaj-Kumar Gopal Saran Narayan Singh.
The Hon'ble Babu Kirtanand Sinha.
The Hon'ble Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo.
The Hon'ble Mr. Saiyid Wasi Ahmad.
The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Sarfaraz Husain Khan.
The Hon'ble Babu Braja Krishor Prasad.

The result of the division was, ayes 12, noes 28, and the motion was therefore lost.

Clause 161 (now 162).

498. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that clause 161 (*now 162*) be omitted.

He said:—

"Is that accepted—because what precedes is a question of compensation about which we have some fairly strong language."

The HON'BLE MR. WHEELER said:—

"No, Sir, we do not accept it."

The HON'BLE BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said:—

"This reminds me of a story. Once upon a time there was a vastly learned pandit who used to give *babyasthas* to people for penances for dire offences. One day a rustic came to him and asked, 'Good, sir, what is the penalty for killing a spider.' The Pandit asked:—'A spider, quotha. Why, it is a very serious matter, and the least of penances would be the gift of 16 kahans of cowres, 2 kine and half a tolla of gold to a goodly Brahman, who should be well fed.' The rustic said, 'Sir, it is very serious. Your son has killed a spider.' The Pandit rejoined:—'Tut, tut, killing of a spider is really an infinitesimally insignificant affair, and indeed there is no penalty attached to it in any of the Sastras if you look at them closely enough.' When the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar pleads for some concession, not to property generally, but to immovable property that may be injuriously affected by the Improvement Scheme, and when he quotes the high authority and English Statutes and precedents in the House of Lords, what is the answer with which we meet? It is dangerous, it is impossible and it is impracticable. When, however, questions of an injury to a lamp post, which is property of the Trust, come up, and we have a strong expression of opinion with regard to paying compensation to the Trust itself for damage to its own property, we are stoutly told that it is dangerous to concede compensation to the affected owners. Therefore it comes to this, under this Bill when it becomes an Act, the Trust will be altogether immune, but if there is the slightest damage to any of its own property, compensation is to be recovered, and in addition to any penalty to which the damager may have been adjudged. That is not all. How is that compensation to be enforced? By a method which I confess I have not been able to follow. The wording of this clause is,—that if on account of any act or omission, any person has been convicted of an offence against this act or any rule made hereunder, and by reason of the same act or omission by the said person, damage has occurred to any property of the Board, compensation shall be paid by the said person for the said damage, notwithstanding any punishment to which he may have been sentenced for the said offence. Then we are told in the next sub-clause, that in the event of a dispute, the amount of compensation payable by the said person shall be determined by the Magistrate before whom he was convicted of the said offence. Sir, this compensation comes under the category of a penalty, and up to now I never heard that it was open to a person convicted to dispute what the penalty imposed upon him should be, because the compensation there is nothing more or less than a penalty which the Magistrate shall adjudge. Of course, in olden times a judge, after the jury had returned their verdict, used to ask the prisoner at the bar to show cause why sentence should not be passed upon him. It is almost as useful to have this question of dispute between the vendor and the Board settled at a later stage by the Magistrate as this question of penalty. But here the Magistrate is to adjudge compensation. We have left the Magistrate no option as to whether there should be any compensation payable or not; the Magistrate ordinarily has a right under certain circumstances, and in conceivable cases, to award compensation if he thinks fit to do so. But the case here is altogether different. Though the Magistrate may not have thought fit to adjudge any compensation,

in due course he is to assess it at a later stage of the Board and the offender cannot agree as to what the latter should pay. This section does not give the Magistrate any option. It lays down for all time to come that compensation shall be paid if there has been damage, and although there may have been conviction and although the Magistrate in his own discretion may have awarded no compensation in due course. The Magistrate has to step in next, whether compensation ought to have been awarded or not in his judgment; he has merely to determine the amount of compensation, but it does not appear at what stage. We are here told about disputes between the offender and the Trust as to the amount of the compensation. I suppose negotiations will have to go on, bargains will go on as to what compensation ought to be allowed, and then, at a subsequent stage, when the parties are unable to agree as to what the compensation ought to be, the Magistrate has to intervene again and adjudge on the amount of damages which in the circumstances are to be recovered, as if they were a fine inflicted by the court. Therefore, we have a somewhat incongruous state of things: the Trust will not pay any compensation itself. It will be entitled to compensation, which will be a matter of course; in cases of damage the parties will have the right to negotiate, and if they do not agree, the Magistrate has to intervene again and to realise the compensation as fine in the ultimate stage. If legislation like this is to proceed, things will be, to borrow my friend's language, absolutely impossible, and I think that the best thing we can do is to delete this section and leave it to the good sense of the Magistrate to award any compensation, to press for which it will always be open to the Trust, if the circumstances are such as to justify such pressing."

The HON'BLE MR. SLACKE said :—

"This clause is simply borrowed from section 615 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, which says that, in the event of a dispute, the amount of compensation payable by the person shall be determined by the Magistrate before whom he is convicted and on non-payment the sum shall be recoverable as if it were a fine inflicted upon him. That appears in the Calcutta Municipal Act and, therefore, I would oppose this amendment."

The motion was then put and lost.

Clause 163 (now 164).

499. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that the words "shall be in writing over the signature of the President or the Secretary to the Board and" be inserted before the word "shall," in line 5 of clause 163 (*now 164*).

He said:—

"Is this accepted?"

The HON'BLE MR. BOMPAS said :—

"No, Sir, I do not accept it. It does not appear in the corresponding clause of the Calcutta Municipal Act. This clause merely provides how notices should be published and says that they should be published in newspapers."

The motion was, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

The following motion was, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

500. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the words "if practicable," in line 5 of clause 163 (*now 164*), be omitted.

Clause 168.

501. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that after clause 168 (1)(e) the following be inserted, namely :—

"or

"(f) to do any other thing that it may be necessary to do under and for the purposes of this Act."

He said :—

"Sir, here at all events I hope to have the support of my friend opposite. In this case some little concession is possible through the good offices of my friend."

The HON'BLE MR. BOMPAS said :—

"I am prepared to accept this amendment in a modified form, Sir. I would only have the words 'to do any other thing' inserted after clause 168(1)(e). If the Hon'ble Member will read the clause with his amendment taken in, he will find that it makes a very cumbrous sentence."

The motion was then put in the altered form and agreed to.

The Council was then adjourned to Tuesday, the 22nd August, 1911, at 11 A.M.

CALCUTTA;
The 8th September 1911.

F. G. WIGLEY,
Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Council.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council assembled under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861, 1892 and 1909.

THE Council met in the Durbar Hall in Belvedere on Tuesday, the 22nd August, 1911, at 11 A.M.

Present:

The Hon'ble MR. F. W. DUKE, C.S.I., Acting Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding*.

The Hon'ble MR. F. A. SLACKE, C.S.I., *Vice-President*.

The Hon'ble RAI KISORI LAL GOSWAMI BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble MR. R. T. GREER, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble MR. D. J. MACPHERSON, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. E. W. COLLIN.

The Hon'ble MR. C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE.

The Hon'ble MR. J. H. E. GARRETT.

The Hon'ble MR. T. BUTLER.

The Hon'ble MR. E. P. CHAPMAN.

The Hon'ble MR. J. G. CUMMING.

The Hon'ble MR. H. WHEELER, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. B. K. FINNIMORE.

The Hon'ble MR. S. L. MADDOX.

The Hon'ble MR. B. C. MITRA.

The Hon'ble MR. G. W. KÜCHLER.

The Hon'ble MR. L. F. MORSHEAD.

The Hon'ble MR. C. H. BOMPAS.

The Hon'ble MR. F. L. HALLIDAY, M.V.O., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MR. C. E. A. W. OLDHAM.

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID MUHAMMAD, KHAN BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble MR. C. F. PAYNE.

The Hon'ble MR. H. J. HILARY.

The Hon'ble KUMAR SHIBA NANDAN PRASAD SINGH.

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU.

The Hon'ble RAI SITA NATH RAY BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble LT.-COL. G. GRANT-GORDON, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble SIR BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB, K.C.I.E., MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR OF BURDWAN.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDI.

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI.

The Hon'ble MR. J. G. APCAR.

The Hon'ble MR. NORMAN McLEOD.

The Hon'ble MR. F. H. STEWART.

The Hon'ble MR. W. J. BRADSHAW.

The Hon'ble MR. GOLAM HOSSAIN CASSIM ARIFF.

The Hon'ble DR. ABDULLAH-AL-MAMUN SUHRAWARDY.

The Hon'ble BABU HRISHIKESH LAHA.

The Hon'ble MR. K. B. DUTT.

The Hon'ble MAULVI SAIYID ZAHIR-UD-DIN.

The Hon'ble MR. T. R. FILGATE.

The Hon'ble RAI SHIBA SHANKAR SAHAY BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble RAI BAIKUNTHA NATH SEN BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble BABU MAHENDRA NATH RAY.

The Hon'ble MR. DIP NARAYAN SINGH.

THE CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT BILL, 1911.

Clause 137 [*now 138* (1)].

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"Sir,—May I call attention to an omission that occurred yesterday? I would request permission to move that the words 'or the President of the Tribunal' be inserted after the words 'by the Local Government' in line 3 of clause 137 [*now 138* (*1*)]. Under clauses 64 (*now 74*) and 66 (*now 76*) the President of the Tribunal has power to make rules, and he should therefore be referred to in clause 137 (*now 138*)."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE SCHEDULE.

Clause 14 (*2a*) [*now 9* (*1*)], *relating to the 15 per cent. additional compensation in consideration of the compulsory nature of acquisition.*

The following motion, of which several Members had given notice, was taken into consideration. In the ordinary course the motion would have been moved by the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, since his name stood first in the List of Business; but at his request the President allowed the Hon'ble Babu Hrishikesh Laha to move it, and he moved it accordingly.

507. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to move that clause 14 (2a) [now 9 (1)] of the Schedule to the Bill be omitted.

508. The Hon'ble Babu Hrishikesh Laha, to move that clause 14 (2a) [now 9 (1)] of the Schedule to the Bill be omitted.

509. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that clause 14 (2a) [now 9 (1)] of the Schedule to the Bill be omitted.

510. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that clause 14 (2a) [now 9 (1)] of the Schedule to the Bill be omitted.

511. The Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur to move that clause 14 (2a) [now 9 (1)] of the Schedule to the Bill be omitted.

512. The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din to move that clause 14 (2a) [now 9 (1)] of the Schedule to the Bill be omitted.

513. The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur to move that clause 14 (2a) [now 9 (1)] of the Schedule to the Bill be omitted.

The Hon'ble BABU HRISHIKESH LAHA said:—

'I beg to support the amendment which has been moved by my hon'ble friend Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu. The amendment also stands in my name. The reasons given why sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Land Acquisition Act should not apply to the acquisition of land in Calcutta are because the Bombay Improvement Act does not contain it and that it would increase the cost of the acquisition. But they do not appear to be at all convincing. Calcutta is not Bombay: the circumstances of the two provinces are quite different. If it had been a good reason that the 15 *per cent.* statutory allowance would go to swell the cost of the acquisition, the Legislature would never have provided for such allowance in the Land Acquisition Act at all. The principle underlying this provision is a very just one. When persons are forced to part with their properties, specially residential houses of which Calcutta is mostly composed, a solatium is absolutely necessary in view of the fact that all associations of love and traditions which are dear to us, are linked up with them, and even John Stuart Mill, who, as is well known, was not favourably inclined towards property-owners, was constrained by a keen sense of justice to admit, 'When property is of a kind to which peculiar affections attach themselves, the compensation ought to exceed a bare pecuniary equivalent.'

"With regard to the liberal treatment of house-owners I am confirmed by the Report of a Conference held at the Guildhall, London, by experts under the auspices of the Garden City Association. I cannot do better than quote from the speech of Mr. H. Rider Haggard, the Chairman of the meeting at the Guildhall. He says:

'Gentlemen, we should be more innocent than we are if we suppose that land will always be available at a reasonable price at a moment's notice, and, therefore, I presume there would have to be some measure of compulsion in order to enable that land to be acquired. Now, I confess to you that compulsion is not a word which I am personally very fond of, and I had far rather see everything done by voluntary agreement if it can be done, but, at the same time, I do think that there are occasions when the wishes of the individual man must give way to the good of the community: only personally I should make this proviso, that the individual whose land is taken for this purpose ought to be fairly and liberally treated. I am strongly of the opinion, gentlemen, and I expect most of you are of the same opinion, that a great deal more harm is done to schemes of reform by those who advocate very violent measures, by those who, for instance, advocate taking peoples' land, etc., at a beggarly price, than good, because the effect of such advocacy is to raise the strongest opposition in the minds of moderate men who are accustomed to the thought that a man has a right to his own, or a right to sell his own, at a reasonable price. For that reason, therefore, also, I think, and I believe that this meeting will agree with me, that anybody whose land is taken for this purpose ought to be fairly and even liberally treated.'

The principle enunciated in London is of universal application, not even India excepted. To act against such principle cannot be justified on any moral ground, however plausible the contrary argument may be.

"Bitter and most unjust criticisms have been levelled against the rapacity of the big landlords, or the 'grandlords' as they are sneeringly called. It would not therefore be out of place for me to show by facts and figures how utterly baseless these futile bickerings and irresponsible criticisms are. From a statement of facts carefully compiled and furnished by Mr. Cooper, the Assessor and Surveyor of the Calcutta Corporation, it will be seen that there are 39,790 premises in the 25 wards comprised within the Calcutta Corporation, and out of them—

903 premises are valued at one lakh of rupees and upwards, or, say 2·27 per cent.

		Rs.
1,280 premises	...	50,000 and upwards, or, say 3·22 per cent.
2,988 „ ...	...	20,000 ditto 7·51 do.
34,599 „ ...		below 20,000, or, say 87 per cent.

There are also 6,457 bustees, of which 53 or ·82 per cent. are valued at a lakh of rupees and upwards, 151 or 2·34 per cent. Rs. 50,000 and upwards, 584 or 9·04 per cent. Rs. 20,000 and upwards, and the rest below Rs. 20,000. From the same source I have received a statement showing that the owners of premises pay, in the shape of rates, Rs. 45,68,851, the occupiers Rs. 15,88,085, and the bustee owners Rs. 5,78,443.

"It will be obvious to any one from the above figures that the 'grandlords' are a very negligible quantity, and the withdrawal or the statutory allowance of 15 per cent. will only press very hard on the poor house-owners. So the statement that the rich house-owners are playing off their poorer brethren for the advancement of their own ascendancy have no foundation in fact. I should have gladly avoided this part of the question, but as the Indian house-owners have been reviled and accused of interested motives I cannot avoid it, and our critics must not be surprised to find that two can play at the same game with equal facility. The above-mentioned facts and figures will, I hope, completely dispose of all current misconception or misstatements on the subject. I cannot help quoting a reply of Abraham Lincoln in another connection, which may aptly be applied to our critics: 'I am sorry to perceive that friend Judge Douglas is so constituted that he does not feel the lash the least bit when it is laid upon another man's back.' So long as the lash does not fall upon the backs of the cavillers, they are quite indifferent to the whip, but the moment it touches their own bodies they at once perceive the injustice, cruelty and inhumanity of the matter.

"If the poor house-owners are deprived of the usual statutory allowance, they will find it very hard, when they are displaced, to get new houses, considering the progressive rise in the value of lands which is taking place every year. They will not only have to pay higher price for the land, but also for increased cost of labour and materials, and they will be obliged to submit to an injury, being unable to repair to a refuge, the door of which can be opened only by golden keys. It would be a tyrannous use of power to deprive a certain section of the people and to force them to pay, for the benefit of another section of the community which is to enjoy all the improvements. We have not yet advanced enough to appreciate the sledge hammer methods of socialism, and so long as land does not become common property and Government does not undertake to maintain us with food and clothing, sustain us in sickness and old age, and bury and cremate us when dead, it would be most unwise to introduce this revolutionary provision in the Bill. We do not want any concessions. All that we wish is that our vested rights should be kept in tact, and we want nothing more. Any indulgence in this direction will command the respect of all right-thinking Indians and of all who have been watching their affairs most closely and with a breathless interest. It will no doubt prove to them a source of great consolation to know that they have, on this most important occasion, at this acute crisis, the sympathy of Government.

"I may be permitted to point out that the Bill omits all attempts at co-operation with the people, which is the key-note of success of a measure like

this, as will be manifest on a reference to section 56 (g) of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909. It is idle to argue that, as provisions similar to those now being introduced obtain in England, and probably in other places on the continent, they should also be enacted here. The people of this city and the much-abused landlords cannot be said to be responsible for the present state of affairs. Has there been any enactment on the lines of the English Acts relating to the housing of the working classes and other cognate Acts relating thereto in this country, although such Acts have been in operation in England for a very long time? Such Acts are still being amended in England, and they have not yet passed the experimental stage, if I may say so, nor the mode of procedure thereunder definitely settled. To bring to bear upon the people of this city all the stringent provisions of the English law without its safeguards and limitations of public enquiry and right of appeal is, to say the least, quite premature, and our people are ill-fitted to adapt themselves to the new condition all at once. The habits and customs of the people and their mode of living are wholly different from those of the Western nations, and the far-reaching effects of this Bill on their home-life, regard being had to the poverty and comparative ignorance of the people, should receive as sympathetic and liberal a consideration as practicable. In Calcutta, specially in the Indian quarter, most of the property consists of residential houses; hence the need for the liberal treatment of house-owners by granting them the solatium of 15 per cent. is the greater on account of the peculiar affections attached to an ancestral dwelling-house. In the estimation of the Government such a deprivation may be just, which the people, however, do not see; yet such justice may be executed without forgetting mercy, especially in this auspicious year of their Majesties' Coronation, when the Government may be disposed to confirm the time-honoured principle that a gift, when once made, can never be revoked.

"I regret that the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill expressed his opinion in the Select Committee that the landlords of Calcutta are solely to blame for the bad condition of the city, and therefore deserve punishment—quite forgetful of the fact that the Government are more to blame in this direction than the landlords. Town planning is not their *forte*, and if they had been guided by Government in the early days by rules and regulations regarding planning of sites and open spaces, the defects which are now visible would never have occurred. Government have, however, made some amends by way of a grant of 50 lakhs of rupees, but this is too small for the purpose, and instead of allowing one section of the community to be sacrificed for the good of another, they should, in common fairness, have made a further grant of 50 to 60 lakhs. This would have avoided the necessity of inserting one of the most objectionable clauses in the Bill. However much the unsavoury contents of the ink-pots be emptied over the devoted heads of the landlords their faces can never be blackened, as their works stand out in a clear light—their yearly payment of over 50 lakhs in the shape of rates and taxes speaks volumes in their favour and has contributed to make Calcutta what it is now. The landlords can therefore fully expect indulgent treatment at the hands of Government."

The Hon'ble the MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR OF BURDWAN said:—

"Your Honour,—I have come here today at certain risks to my health, which has not been good of late, and I have done so simply for the purpose of protesting against that broad principle of equity that the Government of India have adopted and have asked the Bengal Government to adopt in connection with the Calcutta Improvement Bill. This broad principle of equity, when put into practice after the Improvement Bill has been carried, will mean the vampiring of the Calcutta landlords and landowners. What particular crime the Calcutta landowners and landlords have done so as to be deprived of the privilege of the statutory allowance of the additional compensation of 15 per cent. under the Land Acquisition Act, still remains to be demonstrated. The Bill before us, which will undoubtedly be passed into law today—though some of us will, because certain principles have not been accepted, vote against

its passing—will in the future have far-reaching effects. But in connection with this question of the granting of additional compensation of 15 per cent., you will not only be depriving the landowners and landlords of Calcutta of a legitimate right, but you will be depriving many members of the poorer middle classes of a privilege that they could have claimed had they not had the misfortune to live within the Calcutta Municipality. The Government of India have said that since the introduction of this Bill, no proof or demonstration against the adoption of what they have been pleased to term as the broad principle of equity, has been given to change the attitude of Government. I do not know, Sir, what further proof or greater proof we could have given than the tenacity with which several of us, non-official Members, have been opposing certain sections and certain clauses of this Bill. The unsympathetic attitude of the Government is not creditable to itself. You might have had the landowners and the poorer classes with you by a slight concession. You can at present ignore the poorer classes, but do not forget the example of Liverpool. In the past you have had to deal with much discontent and unrest and even anarchism in India, thanks indirectly to the utterings of irresponsible ultra-radicals at home, and you are now going to give by this measure an opportunity to the whole of the landholding classes of Calcutta to turn to a channel of disloyalty and discontent. You are a mighty Government and you can do what you like. But is this wise? As a Councillor, as a man having some interest in Calcutta, and further, representing the landholders of the province like my esteemed friend to the left, the Maharaja of Cossimbazar, I would be failing in my duty if I did not protest emphatically against this taking away of the 15 per cent. compensation which the landowners would have been privileged to get had they not been in Calcutta. This Bill is no doubt going to give Calcutta a great privilege. It is to have 50 lakhs from the Government of India for improvements, upon which Calcutta is undoubtedly to be congratulated, for we could have spent that 50 lakhs elsewhere, perhaps in relieving the needs of the mufassal. It may also be argued by several mufassal Members here that by the tax that will be levied to meet the expenses of this Improvement Trust, the people of Calcutta are really going to escape with very little expenses; for undoubtedly, the tax, which is to be levied on all passengers coming into Calcutta, will not affect so much the people of Calcutta as the mufassalites. But granting all these, I fail to see that when the Improvement Trust will embrace not only insanitary areas but areas through which you will construct streets and roads to beautify the city and also add to its sanitation, why in the latter cases some compensation cannot be given to the people who will be affected? I do not simply refer to the landlords, because the Hon'ble Maharaj-Kumar Hrishikesh Laha has pointed out their case. For, though the landowners are a minority—and an important minority too—and will be affected by this measure, there will be other people also affected. I would, therefore, even at this stage, appeal to the Government to consider this question, and also to my friend, the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, and the other Members not to move the omission of clause 14 (2 *a*) [*now 9 (1)*] in its entirety, for I myself am opposed to giving any extra compensation in the case of lands situated in absolutely insanitary and unhealthy areas, but to move the amendment No. 519 with such modifications as my hon'ble friend may deem fit."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—

"Your Honour,—I would readily respond to the appeal of my friend, the Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan, if I found the least inclination on the part of the Government to accede to that very moderate request contained in the amendment. But, so far as I have been able to ascertain, there is no desire on the part of the Government to come to any terms regarding this question, and consequently there is no option left to me but to move the amendment of which I have given notice.

"I do not think it is necessary for me to go into the genesis of this question. For the information of my colleagues in this Council it is enough to say

that the change now sought to be introduced by the new measure is that the compensation of 15 *per cent.*, which used to be awarded to owners of properties for the compulsory nature of the purchase, will not any longer be allowed. Well, Sir, in order to justify this action on the part of Government, there must be some cogent reasons in moving it to take this step. We have not got here the practice under which the Member in charge introduces a special clause and explains its motives. The Statement of Objects and Reasons is practically silent over this matter, and we are left to conjecture as to what may be the actual motives which the Government has got in making this drastic change in the law of the country as it now stands. As regards the law that now obtains, I may remind my friends that it is the handiwork of the greatest men who have had anything to do with the administration of British India. Sir John Strachey, Sir James Fitz-James Stephen and Sir Henry Maine are names to conjure with in any country, and they deliberately adopted, when passing the Act of 1870, this principle of giving especial compensation for the compulsory character of the acquisition, because they thought that it was a just and equitable treatment of popular rights, and in doing so they were not following a haphazard method. It was well recognised in England itself that some special compensation should be given to the owner for the compulsory character of the acquisition. In England, moreover, in cases of dispute, the compensation used to be and it is still so fixed by arbitrators in the first instance or by juries. The result was as was to be expected, that there was a very liberal consideration of the claims of the owners of properties from whom the land was taken. Moreover, in England the principle of valuation was different. England was not the only country where for the exigencies of the State it was necessary to acquire land compulsorily, but in every country on the continent of Europe that was the principle followed of giving compensation to the owner for the compulsory character of the acquisition. Sir John Strachey, who was then Mr. Strachey, said that it was a special desire and intention of Government that the law and practice in England should, so far as these principles were concerned, be adopted in the Bill. He then made it clear that the principles of the measure were really identical with those obtaining in England, and that the law of all civilised European countries, for there was really, as far as we have been able to discover, little or no difference in this respect in the different countries in Europe. He says that he did not see any reason why the same principles of equity should not be applied to India in the case of private rights of property, and he quoted in support of his contention a note left by such a high authority as Sir Henry Maine, and Mr. Strachey proceeded to say that he thought that the Council would be satisfied when he said that the principles were those which were in practice in England, but he quoted the remarks contained in the memorandum which was issued under the special authority of Mr. Maine before he left.

"Well, Sir, I have quoted what I respectfully submit is the highest authority available to me in this country for the support of my proposition that in the case of compulsory acquisition of property, there should be some compensation given to the man from whom you acquire the property. I do not wish to go into reasons which have led all civilised countries to adopt that principle. That must be well-known to most of my colleagues here, and that is a principle which is still followed in England and in European countries and is still followed in our own country. Why is it then that it is not to be followed now?

"Well, I now come to the question as to why this principle should be disregarded at the present moment. Before I go into the precedent about the present practice sought to be introduced, I suppose my friend will justify his position on two grounds: (1) that the means of the Trust will not be sufficient to pay this extra allowance to the landholders of Calcutta, and (2) that the landholders of Calcutta themselves have been responsible for this state of things, which has led to this legislation. Before I proceed, I will refer to an authority to which my hon'ble friend some time or other, in the course of the debate, referred. He has referred to that authority with great respect.

I will follow his example, I mean the report of the Calcutta Building Commission presided over by Mr. Justice Trevelyan and supported by a very distinguished body of men, engineers, the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, and Mr. Risley. There also they considered the question of compensation, and in paragraph 140 of their Report.

"Let us see how the case was then put by a man whose great abilities were recognised in this country as well as in England, and he says,

'Mr. Hughes also considers that there should be no statutory allowance in respect of property acquired in unhealthy areas.'

"We see that Mr. Hughes confines his case to unhealthy areas. The Commission says—

> We have carefully considered the question of statutory allowance and are not inclined to recommend any altertation of the present law? In some of the English Acts no allowance is made for compulsory sale. In one a discretion is allowed. Mr. Freeman in his book to which we have referred says at page 41 that in England the allowance for compulsory sale in case of house and building land is invariably 10 *per cent.* while in the case of agricultural land it is usually 25 *per cent.* and in some of the northern counties rises to 50 *per cent.* The 15 *per cent.* fixed by the law in this country is we think, fair.

"Well, Sir, I have placed before my colleagues a very recent authority, an authority constituted by the Government itself for dealing with the very question with which we are now dealing, namely, the removal of the insanitary conditions that prevail in Calcutta, and more than this. This Report was the outcome of an agitation which was started in Calcutta on the outbreak of plague, which, it was feared, would work the same havoc in Calcutta as it had done in Bombay. Luckily for us, the experience of the last 10 or 12 years has not justified those fears and Calcutta itself has fared much better than Bombay has done. Consequently the panic under which the Commission was started and which, it would be expected, would to some extent influence the minds of those who formed the Commission and would in some degree induce them to recommend the adoption of stringent and drastic measures, no longer finds place in the Council to-day. Why is it then that we go beyond, much further than, what was recommended by the Building Commission? As I said, the only reasons which would justify us would be, firstly, the inadequacy of our means, secondly, the remissness of the classes who would be entitled to compensation, if compensation were at all allowed. Well, Sir, as regards our means, I tried to point out yesterday, from figures which the Corporation of Calcutta have supplied, that even without the Government subvention, that even without the contribution from the Corporation for a great many years, the final result of the operations would be a large saving. I respectfully submit that this is a position which my friend opposite the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler was unable to controvert. He merely said that it would not be safe to deal with figures, and that actual experience might involve us in greater expenditure that was anticipated at the present moment. But, Sir, if we take the financial provisions, let us consider how much extra expenditure this 15 *per cent.* would involve. Our gross expenditure would be about Rs. 8,22,00,000 against which there would be recoupment of about Rs. 3,86,00,000. We shall assume that our net expenditure on the acquisition of the property would be, say 4 crores or even 5 crores. Well, if it is 5 crores, and if we pay a compensation of 15 *per cent.*, which will not be possible for a period of less than 12 years, because we do not expect to carry out our operations in less than that time, it will be at the highest an extra expenditure of 70 or 75 lakhs spread over a period of ten or fifteen years. Is that an expenditure which strikes terror in the hearts of my friends opposite, for the figures show that they need not be frightened by the extra expenditure? My friend says that Government spent very liberally for us, as it has given to us a grant of 50 lakhs to start with. My friend will remember that it made a grant of 57 lakhs to the Government of Bombay in the shape of land when they

started their improvement scheme. Only the other day the Government of India made a liberal grant to the improvement of Bombay. Well, Sir, the figures that we have discussed yesterday did not take account of the Government subvention. With the Government subvention our financial position, so as we can anticipate, will be perfectly sound. Therefore, I say that it is not the pressure of financial requirements of the scheme that would compel us in withholding from the people what we think otherwise is fair and just. Then what is it? Is it the remissness of the people concerned as to the present state of Calcutta that has enraged a just and powerful Government so that it denies to them the rights which have been conceded in other civilised countries in the world, either on the continent of Europe or in America? But apart from that, is the first part of the premises right? Is it right to say that the present state of Calcutta is owing to the landlords? Sir, I shall not trouble my friends by references to documents which must be well-known to my friends opposite. My friends are probably aware that, in 1885, there was a Committee in Calcutta known as the Health Committee, under the presidency of Mr. Justice Cunningham, and that at the instance of that Committee a Commission was constitued under section 28 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, as it then was, Bengal Act VI of 1876, to inquire into the whole question, and the Commission, presided over by Mr. Beverley, came to the conclusion that much good work, so far as it was possible to do, had been done by the Corporation of Calcutta with the means, the resources at their disposal, and the circumstances under which they were placed, and they showed that if anybody was to blame for allowing those miserable streets in the heart of Burra Bazar to grow, those narrow winding lanes, those high ill-ventilated houses, it was not the Corporation of Calcutta which had not then existed, but it was the Government of Bengal and the Government of India which had ample powers and which did not interfere. I do not blame the Government, for sanitary ideals had not then advanced to the present extent, but was there anything to prevent you or your predecessors (the Government of India or the Government of Bengal, when they had absolute power over the destinies of Calcutta its civil population from allowing those lanes, those open sewers, of which some of us have at least a faint recollection) to be put an end to by the rate-payers when they became organised into a corporation? Who was it that was responsible? And who, again, was responsible that until 1888 there was no regulation, there was no statute laying down provisions under which houses were to be built or constructed? Well, Sir, it has often been said that the work of British administration has been the work of education. Then whose fault was it that for more than 100 years since the days when Clive's victorious army entered Calcutta until 1888, this city was allowed to grow into its present state? Then, again, Sir, would you for a moment compare the landholding classes, the responsible landowners, the householders of Calcutta with the great landholders of England? Who is it that is responsible for the overcrowding here? Is it the people of Calcutta that are responsible, because good roads have not been provided for access from Calcutta into its environs? Are we responsible for the omission to provide cheap railways for the use of your working men who could easily go from the places of their work to some place where they could live? Are we responsible that there are no sewers, no drains, no water-works outside Calcutta where middle-class people can go and live? Are we responsible that there are no means of communication between Calcutta and its environs? Why is that, in one of the *bustees* in northern Calcutta we find your working men huddled together? Where are they to go? Have you found any place for their habitation? The other day you built a magnificient dock at Kidderpore. When was it that you made accommodation for the working people? Are we responsible if a small plot of land is taken from a land-owner by these poor people who build their huts and huddle together, because they have got to live there in large numbers? Have you inquired into the cause of this? It is because the wages are low and they cannot afford to pay for good lodgings. Do you expect that under your Trust, whether you carry it out by despoiling your landlords, you will be able to give them such cheap dwellings that they will be able to live in comfort upon the wages that they at present earn? What is the rate of wages

in this country, and what is the standard of life? Are these no evils which have resulted from the land-grabbing interests of residential house-owners in Calcutta? Can you say honestly if you ever held any inquiry into that subject, any inquiry in which the landlords might be arraigned before you as criminals in dock to place their evidence to clear themselves? Who is responsible for the present state of wages which compel the working classes to huddle together in huts between Calcutta and its environs in larger numbers than would be healthful. I say it is the absence of good roads, the absence of cheap railways and tramways that are responsible. You, Sir, have given in this country a monopoly to tramways which charge higher fare than even in European countries. You have given blindfully your contracts to electrical firms for your tramways, for your lighting, and they charge enormous sums upon your poor people. Have you compared the rate of wages on the continent with the rates that prevail in this country? I think, therefore, it may be the present low industrial condition of my country, it may be the remissness of those in authority, it may be the ignorance of these things that are responsible. How is it that the landlords are responsible? I have got a plot of land which is in demand. Working people come and offer me terms. I have got to make the best of terms. Am I responsible? If my friend, the representative of the Chamber of Commerce, has a large stock of grain, and if unfortunately a famine year comes and force up the prices of grains, will he sell the grain as an act of philanthropy or will he sell the grain for whatever it may fetch in the open market? I say, Sir, that if the Calcutta landlords have been found to blame, there has been no inquiry upon which they have been represented, or, if not represented, before which they have been allowed to put their case. If all these factors are well-considered, it will be found that more people are responsible than the landlords of Calcutta; and more than that. It is not the landlord of whom I am thinking in this improvement scheme of yours—the landlord whom you will displace—but it is the residential house-owner. Do you have a class who live in large numbers in European cities—men owning small houses where they have been living for generations? Your experience of Europe I appeal to. Would you tell me if there is such a state of things in a European city? Then why is this negation of a right which is enjoyed by the people everywhere, if your financial condition does not prevent the obligations to be imposed upon you if you find that your landlord has not been after all such a bad fellow as he is represented to be—(it has been said that some very important personage is sometimes painted blacker than he really is, and I suppose that the landlord suffers from the same difficulty)? But I go further, and take the models of the English Acts in regard to the improvement of insanitary areas and of town planning. As I said, Sir, this act of yours is a beautiful jumble, like the toy kaleidoscopes which little children make for his own amusement. If you look at this Act and its provisions, it becomes a kaleidoscope of various intentions. There is everything. It has the merit of all the virtues; it has the demerit of not providing, of not anticipating, how these virtuous intentions are to be carried out, without infringing upon popular rights, without creating discontent. Well, Sir, as I have now said, I would refer to the English Acts of town-planning.

"Let us begin with the English Acts of town-planning. In this connection I am only putting it as a personal matter, for the fates, which have been dogging our footsteps over this measure, have unfortunately made me miss the parcel in which I was bringing out all the literature connected with this subject. I had an interview with the valuer of the London County Council, and I believe, my friends, Mr. Bompas and Mr. Payne, interviewed the gentleman. He gave me a statement in writing. He said that it is true that under certain circumstances no compensation for the compulsory character of the acquisition is given as such, but whenever we value land, we put in 10 *per cent.*, to provide against a margin or error. If we value a land at £ 1,000 which we are taking for public purpose from a private individual, it is quite possible that we may be erring against the individual, and we put in 10 *per cent.* in addition. Well, Sir, it may be said that the same thing will be done in this country. But does the experience of the Land Acquisition Act in this country

justify that hope? I see before me many old lawyers who have had a large experience of this Act; will they say that the Land Acquisition Deputy Collector always takes a generous view of the value of the land which is going to be acquired. In my unhappy country where, in the Executive Service, promotions go by the number of convictions, and in the other branch of the service preferment goes by the reduced amount of expenditure, the tendency has always been to keep down the expenditure as much as possible, even though it might be, as it has always been, at the cost of great suffering to the poor. How many people, do you think, are able to bring their case up to a court or even to the Collector? And our invariable experience has been—my experience is more confined to Calcutta than to the mufassal—that the Land Acquisition Deputy Collector proceeds upon the well-known doctrine that prevails on the continent amongst the shopkeepers who ask as much as they think they might be able to get and then you have got to bargain. So my Land Acquisition Deputy Collector gives as little as he can at the outset so that he may gradually go on increasing and see at what time the owner will untimately agree to part with his land. That has been, I say, without fear of contradiction and with all the responsibility of making that statement from my place in this Council Chamber, invariably the practice. There is always a spirit of bargaining for these petty matters. It has never been said 'I make this offer', but that ought not to be the attitude of the land acquisition officers that are employed to acquire land for the Government of this country.

"Well, Sir, my friends, the representatives of the Chambers, also have had a large experience of land acquisition matter, and I am quite sure they will be able to bear me out that in land acquisition proceedings there is always an attempt on the part of these officers to offer at first as little as they can.

"Well, Sir, I was referring to the English Acts, and I said that notwithstanding their present Acts, that is how they proceed. But I do not ask you to proceed upon a statement of mine, which I am unhappily just now not in a position to corroborate by the production of the documents upon which I would rely. We shall assume that this 10 *per cent.* is not allowed under the English Acts, but let us examine the Acts and see what it is that is not allowed under the Act? The great roads, the great thoroughfares that are opened, and do not come under the Town Planning Act, nor under the clauses of the Land Clauses Consolidation Act. We contemplate under this Act not only to deal with insanitary areas, to open squares and public places, but we contemplate to relay the town of Calcutta, to open up arterial roads to the suburbs, to make some attempt and to atone for our past neglect, in providing our working men with reasonably easily accessible sites with cheap modes of communications. All these are to be opened at the expense of the Calcutta house-owner. Is that reasonable? The Bill provides that so far as lands outside the Calcutta Municipality are concerned, they will not suffer in value as they will receive the compensation of 15 *per cent.* I do not grudge that compensation; in fact, I welcome that provision. But is it just and is it fair that there should be a differential treatment between Calcutta and its suburbs in reference to this claim to compensation, for who will primarily benefit? The people through whose lands roads cheap trams and railways will be carried? They will benefit more than Calcutta itself, and they are to receive the 15 *per cent.* compensation, whereas Calcutta is not to receive it. Is that fair?

"Then, Sir, the English Acts (Act of 1890) are confined to insanitary areas, and no compensation is given for compulsory acquisition in respect of insanitary areas. From the operation of that clause neighbouring lands were expressly excluded, and then the net result of the Act is thus stated. In dealing with the principle of assessment, I shall quote with your leave from a well-known edition of the English Acts for housing of the poor and town planning:—

'Under the Land Clauses Acts when land is taken, compensation is awarded in respect of the value of the land in itself, the damage due to severance from other adjoining land of the same owner and any other injuries affecting such other land. These three items really make

up what is the value to the owner, and it is the value that was always to be ascertained in determining the compensation under these Acts.'

"Is it the principle that we are going to adopt in this Act even when you are acquiring insanitary areas? The gentleman whom I saw said that that is a condition which is very reasonable. Supposing we have got to deal with a property where some former King of England had planted an oak. The intrinsic value of the oak is but little, and we set at nought the value of the oak itself, but the value the owner attaches to it in the fact of its having been planted by a former King of England. That was the example he gave. But that is only by way of illustration as to what is done under the English Acts. Then there are some other clauses, parts of the English Acts where no compensation is allowed, when you are acquiring land for the purpose of building houses for your working classes. In that case you do not get any additional compensation, so that where you do not get this is when you are acquiring unhealthy areas. But in connection with unhealthy and insanitary areas, if you are acquiring neighbouring areas you have to pay. Where you are building for the working classes you do not pay. Where you are building sanitary conveniences, you do not pay. I will not trouble or fatigue the Council by going into these details. I have made this statement, and if I am wrong my friends opposite will correct me. Here, in your Calcutta Act, you not only deny this compensation in respect of insanitary areas, but in regard to every plot of land that you acquire for whatever purpose it may be, whether for squares, whether for making a road, or whether for recoupment. You are carrying on a large number of operations for which you do not pay Have you confined your non-payment purely and simply to unhealthy areas and insanitary houses? There might be some justification for this; but what is the justification for this sweeping measure, I cannot find It is, I think, unjust, unfair and unnecessary. My friend, the Hon'ble Maharaja Bahadur of Burdwan, has asked me that my subsequent amendment would be better adapted to carry out my purpose than the present one. I have no hope, as I have said, that the subsequent amendment would find favour with the Government at all, and, therefore, I move this amendment. I show that it does not make you suffer, that it does not endanger your scheme. Even in democratic America, they provide numerous safeguards against the municipal operations. Well, if even in such a democratic country as America, it has been found necessary to provide these safeguards, I do not see why they should be dispensed with in my country. I would only recapitulate and say this, that your financial position does not impose upon you the necessity that the Calcutta landholder is not principally, if at all, responsible for the present state of affairs in Calcutta. If he is responsible, the Government is equally, if not more largely, responsible. The state of wages in this country is as much responsible. The ignorance that prevails amongst the lower classes about hygienic laws and conditions of health is also as much responsible. Why should one class suffer and not others? Lastly in all civilized countries this practice obtains. In England, where gradually, in cases of sanitary improvements and town planning, the practice has been growing of not allowing the excess of 10 *per cent.* over the valuation awarded, there, as I have said, the operation is limited, the hasty operation is safeguarded, because there the valuation is fixed by an arbitrator and not by a tribunal, and if the arbitrator does not give satisfaction, you have the right to go up before a jury. All these safeguards are wanting here. I say, therefore, that I have made out a very strong case for reconsideration of that provision of the law which does away with compensation that is granted for compulsory acquisition."

The Hon'ble MR. NORMAN MCLEOD said:—

"Your Honour,—Some days ago I expressed an impious wish that something might happen to our friend Mr. Basu. But I am glad to find that he is able to be here to-day and that his voice is as strong, as resonant, as ever. I am sorry, however, that I cannot agree with him in the attitude he has taken up with regard to the amendment put forward. Before I give my vote on this question I should like to explain why I support the Government. My

former colleague, Mr. Shorrock, who was on the Select Committee of this Bill, recorded a note of dissent with regard to the 15 *per cent.* compensation. Until recently I was generally in sympathy with that note, for the reason that I considered it would be upsetting an almost universal principle, and expressed myself accordingly. Since the postponement of the Bill in April last I have heard so much exaggerated sentiment applied to the hardship which the Bill would entail on a deserving section of the community, I have seen a memorial addressed to Your Honour on the subject which was so full of valueless generalities and so devoid of practical argument or convincing facts, that I determined to inquire fully into the matter for myself. I, therefore, took the opportunity of visiting many of the slums of Calcutta which might be expected to come into the proposed improvements. I was not only astonished but so astounded at the condition of things as I saw them that I was forced to the conclusion that to pay an increased compensation for the improvement of such places would be almost an act of criminality; they were not fit for human habitation. If there was any law suggested, under which the landlords of these places would suffer drastic punishment, it would be more to the point. On the other hand, if any suggestion had been practically made to differentiate between the good and the bad, I would have been prepared to support the former, but as this has never so far been proposed the inevitable must occur, and the just suffer for the unjust. It is no answer to say that the fault is with the sanitary authorities in the past. Here, in the twentieth century, we are faced with strenuous opposition to what is admitted on all hands as a much-needed measure. What must have been the difficulties in the way of improvements when the light of sanitation was dark and fitful. I am glad to say I have the support of an almost unanimous majority of my constituency in the attitude I am compelled to take. The Hon'ble Member who moved the amendment has referred to the question of wages. I think, if he himself were to inquire into the matter, he would find that the state of matters were not as ba as he puts forward. Is there any country in the world where the workmen can absent themselves when they please, and can afford to be away for several months during a year?

"A lot has been said on the subject of land acquisition. I heard a Judge of the High Court here in Calcutta, who was the President of the Tribunal in Bombay, state that in his experience the compensation in Bombay erred on the side of liberality. There is one argument which was advanced by the Hon'ble Babu Hrishikesh Laha, and I am surprised that it was last put forward by the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan. We are continually met with the argument that the landlords and others, who object to this Bill, are loyal and law-abiding citizens. I cannot see the virtue in this argument, or the virtue in these people of being loyal and law-abiding. It should be inherent in every good citizen, when the benefits they derive from being so, so largely outweigh the disadvantages a contrary course would involve. The argument is one which almost raises a doubt as to whether such a state of matters exists, when it requires such constant reiteration."

The Hon'ble RAI SITA NATH RAY BAHADUR said:—

"The previous speakers,will kindly pardon me for saying that it was a waste of energy on their part to have taken so much pains to collect figures and to set forth reasons, when the Council, I mean the official majority, is not prepared to listen to arguments or reasons. But it might be said that this should have prevented me as well from speaking out. But, Sir, we all know that when one feels strongly on a subject, it is a great relief to him to speak out and not to suppress his feelings. Perhaps it will be said that the provision of the statutory allowance has been abolished in London and in Berlin, but pray do not flood us with English precedents or precedents from California or Mexico, when you are not prepared to give us the good things that are embodied in the English law. When there is anything favourable in the English law and we want it, it is then said that the circumstances of the two countries are so different, the peoples here are so unhomogeneous,

consisting, as they do, of different sects, creeds and religions, that it would be dangerous to apply the principle of the English law to this country; but when there is anything hard or unfavourable in English law and we resist its application here, then it is said that such being the English law you must have it.

"I cannot certainly regard it as a concession to provide that the statutory allowance of 15 *per cent.* should be paid in the case of areas which are situated outside the limits of the Calcutta Municipality. It comes to this, that the statutory allowance of 15 *per cent.* is only to be paid in case of waste and paddy lands which sell at the rate of Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 a cottah, that is, lands which have absolutely no value in the bazar, but nothing at all in the case of lands the value of which ranges from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 80,000 a cottah. Is this fair? There is no reason why there should be a special law required for the acquisition of land by the Improvement Trust, while the Corporation, the Port Trust and the Government have hitherto been content and will continue to acquire lands under the present Land Acquisition Act, though the lands will be in close proximity to one another. Why is it that a particular advantage should be enjoyed by the Improvement Trust which has hitherto been denied to the Corporation, to the Port Trust and the Government? In every case the Land Acquisition Collector's award in considerably below the market value, and as such the claimant has invariably to incur very large expenses in engaging the services of engineers and other expert land-valuers and of pleaders and counsel, for properly putting forth his case and conducting it through the different courts and, it may be, up to the Privy Council In the case of owners of residential houses, over and above the heavy expenses of conducting the land acquisition cases, they will have to engage brokers for the purchase of new lands and to pay heavy stamp duties and to engage attorneys to prepare conveyances which, with incidental expenses, will go to more than swallow the statutory allowance of 15 *per cent.* I can certify from my personal experience that, in contested cases, the expenses of litigation far exceed the statutory allowance of 15 *per cent.*, and oftener than not go to make a heavy inroad on the price of the land acquired.

"I do not know what dire offence the owners of property in Calcutta have committed that they should be deprived of the statutory allowance of 15 *per cent.* which has hitherto been paid to them and would continue to be paid elsewhere, and even to owners of property in Calcutta whose lands are to be acquired by other corporate bodies, as the Corporation, the Port Trust and even the Government. I regret that the analogy of Bombay cannot hold good here, for it was during a terrible crisis when the citizens were panic-struck and hundreds and hundreds of people were daily dropping down dead from plague, and when all classes of people were flying away from the city, and when trade and commerce were nearly paralysed that the citizens of Bombay, or rather their representatives, acquiesced in submitting to a sacrifice which, they thought, would go to help in the improvement of the city, and the consequent dislodgment of plague therefrom. However, I beg to submit that it would not be fair to attempt to throw dust into the eyes of the people by apparently providing the payment of the statutory allowance of 15 *per cent.*, which will be paid only in the case of paddy-fields and waste lands which have virtually no market value, while denying the same indulgence in case of highly valuable lands in the heart of the city, and which are rising up by leaps and bounds every year. I submit it would be an act of great injustice to deprive the citizens of Calcutta of the statutory allowance of 15 *per cent.*

"I beg to assure the Council that the proposal to do away with the statutory allowance of 15 *per cent.* has created a sense of alarm, has caused a widespread dissatisfaction. There is no doubt that compulsory acquisition of lands whatever may be its purposes, is certainly a hardship. It is, therefore, necessary that some allowance should be made, some indulgence should be shown, to the owner, for forcibly taking away his property. It is a terrible wrench.

"Give me a fair price for my property, a price which I can have in the open market, I shall not claim compensation. But here, Sir, all sorts of excuses have been brought forth to make provisions which will go to reduce the market value to the vanishing point. My friend, the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu was not far wrong when he, in a jocular vein, proposed in the Select Committee (give us 50 *per cent.* of the market-value and we shall be satisfied). All shades of public opinion are unanimous in condemning the abolition of the provision for the payment of the statutory allowance.

"I beg to propose the entire deletion of sub-section (*3*), which has been added at the end of section 23, that is, clause (*a*), (*a 1*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), or, in the alternative, I propose the deletion of sub-sections 3 (*a*), 3 (*b*), 3 (*d*)."

The Hon'ble RAI BAIKUNTHA NATH SEN BAHADUR said:—

"Sir,—These amendments from 507 to 513 are all identical. Several Hon'ble Members have already spoken on the subject, including the Maharaja-dhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan, and exhaustive references have been made to English laws and other matters. I do not intend to take up the valuable time of this Council by treading over the same grounds; but I think it my duty to offer my views as to the ways in which legislative enactments on a subject like this should be made. I intend to deal with principles which are recognised by law. I must say, in the first instance, that there ought to be one law for all the subjects of His Majesty. There ought not to be one law for the residents and inhabitants of Calcutta, and another law for the rest of the province. I beg to draw the attention of the Council to Her Gracious Majesty's proclamation of 1858, in which it is stated that there should be one law for all the subjects throughout British India, irrespective of caste, creed and colour. With regard to the acquisition of land, certain principles had been adopted by the Supreme Legislature in 1870, and then there was a subsequent Act of 1874. Sir, I beg to submit that this 15 *per cent.* on the market-value is being looked upon and treated as an additional compensation. I consider that to be a misnomer. What do we find in section 23 of Act I of 1894, which is sought to be amended? Section 23 says that, in determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for land acquired under this Act, the market-value should be first taken into consideration. Then there are other things which have also to be taken into consideration, and I need not waste the time of the Council in repeating them; in the second clause of that section, it is laid down that a sum of 15 *per cent.* should be paid in addition to the market-value in consideration of the compulsory nature of the acquisition. What does that show? It shows that the market-value does not represent the full value of the property which is acquired. The market-value *plus* something represent the full value, and here the question is whether this can be looked upon as an additional compensation. There ought to be done justice in snatching away property from one's hand who is unwilling to part with it. I therefore submit, Sir, that the full value of the property ought to be given at least when it is acquired by compulsion. It is not a question of favour; some have chosen to call it a solatium, and I refuse to admit it. It is justice what we expect. If you look, Sir, again to the principle which underlies section 55 of the Transfer of Property Act, which deals with the rights and liabilities of sellers and buyers, you will find that justice is the main factor in the ascertainment of value. I, therefore, stand upon these grounds and say that there ought to be one law for all the subjects of His Majesty's. Full value should be given for all lands that should be snatched away from owners, and I hope that when the Hon'ble Members of this Council will consider the question from that standpoint, they will be convinced that the 15 *per cent.* is not an additional compensation: this taken with the market-value represents the full value and no one can deny it. I have no doubt that this Council will be guided by the principles of equity and justice in framing a legislation which will affect large interests. Let us see what are the grounds on which this departure is sought to be made, in respect of a law which was passed in 1870 and the principle which underlies that

law, the Land Acquisition Act, which has been recognised for about forty years. I am not going to discuss what prevails in European countries or any other countries; there is no analogy, I should say, between Bengal and other countries. If you apply wholesale laws of principle which are applicable to one country, to Bengal, well, and good, but the partial application of certain laws and principles in respect of certain matters cannot be accepted as being the correct standard. Then, what are the grounds for which there can be a justification for decreasing the compensation for land to be acquired? So far I have not been able to gather any grounds from the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill, nor does the preamble show any special grounds. We find that the Board is going to be invested with powers to acquire lands in excess of their requirements—simply for the purpose of securing them a profit for the purpose of recoupment. In previous day's debates the question has been discussed that the Board would have powers to acquire lands which they do not actually require for their improvement schemes. Now they would be allowed to do that for the purpose of making a profit, whereas, on the other hand, the landowners of Calcutta won't be given what they are justly entitled to as the full value of their property. Does this show any respect or regard for the principles of equity or justice? I venture to submit that it does not. These two things placed together, this enactment, if passed, will be considered as an unjust one. With these remarks I beg to move the amendment which stands in my name."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"Sir,—We have now come to the question of the 15 *per cent.* compensation. It is a question of money, a question of business. It is not a question of sentiment, and I see no reason why it should be discussed with heat. The loyalty of the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan is in his own hands, but I do not think that the speech which he has delivered has added to the dignity of the discussion. This provision of the Bill has been altered since the Bill was introduced in Council. The Bill, as originally introduced, followed the line of the Bombay Act and provided that whenever the Trust acquired land, the 15 *per cent.* compensation should not be paid. As it now stands, the Bill merely provides that the 15 *per cent.* shall not be paid when land is taken up for improvement schemes in Calcutta, that is to say, it shall not be paid when land is taken up for remedying the existing intolerable state of affairs. And in this connection I deny that it is a correct description to say that we are making a drastic change in the law of the country. On the contrary we are following the only precedent that exists in India—the precedent of Bombay. If we are not to follow the lines of the only law that exists in India, dealing with similar circumstances, the burden lies on those who would have us to depart from that precedent to show why we should do so. We are not making a drastic change in the law. It is those who wish us to remove this section who ask us to do so. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu has given us an account of the development of the law relating to the payment of additional compensation in England and in India. I do not think that he took the story far enough. I think that the following brief account of the law in England will be admitted by him to be correct. There is in England nothing corresponding to the Land Acquisition Act in India. When lands came to be acquired under the Land Clauses Act, the practice grew up among arbitrators of awarding additional compensation which varied from 10 to 40 *per cent.* in different parts of the country and for different classes of property, but you will not find on the statute book of England any law which makes it compulsory to award that additional compensation. The custom grew up, and after a time, when Acts authorising the compulsory acquisition came up before Parliament, it was decided to restrict the award of additional compensation to the circumstances in which it was thought justified. The Hon'ble Member has referred to the practice on the Continent. He says it is the universal practice in the Continent to award this solatium. When I spoke on this subject on the motion to refer this Bill to the Select Committee, I quoted the case of Prussia where no compensation is given. In my official position I could not make such a statement without what I thought

good authority, and if the Hon'ble Member contradicts me, I think he owes it to me and to this Council to quote his authority. Now, one of the restrictions which Parliament placed on the granting of the 15 *per cent.* compensation was that, under the Artisans' Dwellings Act of 1875, no such compensation should be paid when land is acquired for improvement purposes. This Act gave the municipal authorities power to acquire and clear away insanitary and crowded areas. In that law it was laid down that in the acquisition of such an area no additional compensation should be paid. Mr. Chamberlain was then, as Mayor of Birmingham, laying the foundation of his fame, and he at once proposed his great improvement scheme to be carried out under the Act. In his speech introducing that scheme he exultantly said: 'The Council would have the power of compulsory purchase of the whole of the property without paying one penny for the compulsory sale. This was an important provision, for the British Parliament had for the first time recognised something higher than property. They would not have to pay the landlords what was termed solatium: they would be able to acquire the property at a fair market price.' That was the spirit in which municipal reformers welcomed the change in England. That was the principle laid down by Parliament, and it has not since been departed from. On the contrary, it has within the last year or two been extended to lengths to which we do not propose to follow it here. In the Act of 1909, which provided funds for creating main roads in England, the law gave power to the Board to acquire land extending for 220 yards on each side of the road, without paying any additional compensation, and in the same Act the Development Board may take up land for purposes connected with the development of agriculture or fisheries, for forestry, for light railways and other purposes without paying any solatium. The question is, if you expropriate a man from his land, what should you pay him? The obvious answer is that you should pay him the value of that which you take from him: You, in addition, pay him for any incidental damage, such as loss of earnings, which he may incur. It does not inevitably suggest itself that additional compensation should be paid for sentimental grievances arising from the loss of the land: and such sentimental grievance was stated to afford the justification for the 15 *per cent.* when it was introduced into the Land Acquisition Act.

"Now, what justification is there in the case of Calcutta for paying additional compensation to the owners of property? The critics of this Bill have from the first freely admitted that Calcutta sorely needs an improvement scheme. I am not going to discuss the question of who is responsible for the present condition of Calcutta. I will leave it at what cannot be denied that Calcutta was built when ideas of sanitation were most primitive and when men went about in *palkis*, whereas now they wish to go about in motors and in trams. Calcutta has therefore to be brought up to date, and primarily the duty lies on the owners of the land and buildings in Calcutta to bring Calcutta up to date. They have a moral duty as regards the disposal of their property. But owing to the multiplicity of owners and other reasons they will not and cannot take action. Therefore Government steps in and creates the Trust and places funds at its disposal. We are not going to pay additional compensation merely because we are going to help the landlords to perform a moral duty that lies upon them, namely, to see that their property is laid out in accordance with modern ideas of sanitation and convenience.

"We are here as legislators arranging for the expenditure of large public funds. What is our first and obvious duty, our duty to the public and our duty to the ratepayers? Our first and obvious duty is to arrange that this fund shall be expended with the utmost efficiency and the utmost economy. And any one who wants us to depart from that principle has to show very cogent reasons for the course that he proposes. I do not look at this state of affairs in Calcutta as a development of landlordism, and I have never said that they must be punished for their misdeeds in the past and the present, and I think the Hon'ble Babu Hrishikesh Laha must have been misled, for I never made any such statement in regard to landlords. In Select Committee, so far as I remember, I never used hard words of anybody. I do not blame the landlords for the attitude which they have taken up. In every country those

who have vested interests have resisted reform. Their attitude is quite natural, but it is also against the public interest. I say no hard words, but I say to them that we have a duty here to see that these sums entrusted to us are spent with the utmost possible economy and the utmost possible efficiency. And it is no light matter that 75 lakhs of rupees—to adopt the estimate of the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu—should be diverted from the improvement of Calcutta. This sum spent in Calcutta will be the saving of many lives.

"We have recognised that a 15 *per cent.* compensation should be paid when you acquire lands outside Calcutta for the development of the suburbs, because there you are not to rectify the errors of the past. There at least there is no moral duty for the owners of property to make good the evils that have grown. There we are laying out property with an eye to the future and to avoid the evils which have arisen in Calcutta, and there we are prepared to follow the ordinary law of the country when land is not taken under the peculiar circumstances which exist in Bombay and in Calcutta. We recognise that the opposition of this procedure in Calcutta is not unnaturally greater than in Bombay. In Bombay there was no opposition. Some of the provisions of the Bill were greatly contested in Bombay, and with some heat. But when the clause came up, in which it was provided that 15 *per cent.* compensation was not to be paid, there was not even a comment. It passed without a word, because the Bombay men remembered the terrible lessons of plague and they recognised that their city had to be put in order, and that they should get the utmost possible value of the money they were paying. I submit it is our duty to adopt the same view of the matter. I know that there are grounds why the prospect of the improvement scheme should create more consternation in Calcutta than in Bombay. I would willingly admit, as the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu has asked me to do, that certain classes of the population will be affected by the improvement scheme more in Calcutta than in England. In England, when dealing with congested and insanitary areas, the better class of population have been able to move out, because in every growing city provision is made in advance for the laying out of healthy suburbs, so that the unhealthy quarters of the town are left to be occupied by people earning weekly wages, to whom removal is no great hardship. Within the last decade a population of 100,000 has been added to Calcutta and its suburbs. If there were any such increase in any town of Europe, you will find suburbs would be growing up; whereas, here, this extra 100,000 have had to crowd in the already existing overcrowded suburbs or quarters of Calcutta. There is therefore a considerable middle-class population living in their own houses in the most congested and unhealthy parts of the city, and these men have a strong sentimental objection to leaving what are called their ancestral houses, though they are scarcely ancestral houses in the English sense of the term, for they have mostly been occupied for but two or three generations. That, however, is not a consideration which can be raised or which should affect our judgment on the present question. It is admitted on all hands that we must have improvements in Calcutta, which will involve the displacement of many people of this class: the more deeply their feelings will be hurt, the more nearly religious is their feeling for their homes, the less relevant does it become to suggest that the payment of 115 rupees instead of 100 rupees will make the difference between content and discontent.

"There is only one other matter that I will refer to, and that is the note of dissent which the Hon'ble Mr. Shorrock appended to the Report of the Select Committee. Of course my position is somewhat strengthened when notes of dissent of contrary purports are appended to the Bill. The Hon'ble Members who support this amendment anticipate that the denial of the 15 *per cent.* will cause the greatest wrong and hardship. On the contrary, Mr. Shorrock contends that, if it is given, it would make no difference to anyone, for his idea was that if no additional compensation is payable, the Land Acquisition Collector will naturally be more liberal and that he will practically include the 15 *per cent.* in his award. Mr. Shorrock is a practical man

of business with a knowledge of human nature, and I am willing to concede that there is something in his contention, and so far as there is anything in it, it may serve as some consolation to the mover of the amendment. But I know more about the land acquisition work than the Hon'ble Mr. Shorrock, and I do not think that the Collector's award will be increased by anything like 15 *per cent*. It may be increased by 5 *per cent.*, but even if it were as much as that, that is not at all the same as handing over to the owners of property the whole of the 75 lakhs which are to be saved and spent on improvements in Calcutta.

"There is one remark by the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur, and similar remarks have been made elsewhere, to which I think I will refer. It has been said that in Bombay there was a crisis, and that was why the Bombay people took to the improvement scheme so eagerly, and that conditions in Calcutta are far more satisfactory. We do not know what the death-rate of Calcutta is. It is a city of immigrants. It is a matter of common occurrence that people, who had come here for business and have lived here, go to their native villages to die when they grow old or are seized with chronic disease. Those deaths are not recorded. But we do know what havoc certain diseases make in Calcutta.

"When a man is seized by plague or cholera or small-pox he has no time to escape, and the death-rate for those diseases is fairly accurate. I find that the average deaths from those three preventible diseases totalled 6,800; and if we exclude 1910, which was singularly free from epidemic disease, the annual average was 7,500. I call those diseases preventible, not because they can be extirpated in the dreams of sanitarians but because in other countries they have been actually eradicated. People do not die of plague or cholera in London; and if there were an outbreak of small-pox in a single parish the newspapers would be full of it. This is not because that favoured clime enjoys any natural immunity; every school-boy knows what havoc plague wrought in England so late as the 17th century: all the big English towns in the forties and fifties of the last century were smitten with cholera. In Glasgow, in three successive epidemics, the death-rate varied between 10 and 14 per thousand of the population, while until the discovery of vaccination it was the exception for an Englishman to pass through life without an attack of small-pox. These diseases are preventible, and 40,000 persons died of them in Calcutta in the last six years. The Hon'ble Member says that there is no crisis; I say that there is a chronic crisis.

"With all this it is idle to say that we should wait for a crisis to take up the improvement of Calcutta. We owe it to the tax-payers to effect an improvement in this city and also to see that, in doing so, their money is spent with the utmost economy. That, Sir, is the justification for the proposal in this Bill. I need not say more. I would also remind Members of the fact mentioned by you, Sir, in your opening speech. The Government of India is also responsible for the administration of the funds that it will place at the disposal of the Trust, and they have intimated that, in their opinion, this fund should not be applied in the way in which it is intended by the Hon'ble Mover in paying this unnecessary additional compensation to the landlords and property-owners, and that if such a proposal is persisted in, they will have to reconsider the question of whether such large sums should be placed at the disposal of the Trust and whether the money could not be spent on some more deserving object."

The Hon'ble MR. FILGATE said:—

"Sir,—An Hon'ble Member of the Select Committee says in paragraph 25, page 23, in his note of dissent:—'In conclusion I earnestly pray that the Bill may not be passed in a form which will go to displease a class of people—I mean, owners of property—in Calcutta.' It seems to me that here we have in a nutshell the reason of the strong opposition to the Bill, and certainly it looks very much as if the opposers do not want any improvements at all unless they

can see their way to getting their pound of flesh. After all this is but human nature, and one cannot but admire the good and strenuous fight their representatives are making in this Council, as they are in honour bound to do all they can for those they represent. Calcutta will contribute ⅛th of the cost, and the general taxpayer ⅞th. Now, exclusive of the Calcutta landowners' representatives, have the other Hon'ble non-official Members of this Council a mandate from those they represent, and who will provide ⅞th of the cost to support the amendment, and do they suppose for a moment that the travellers from all over the world, who visit this city by rail, or river, or the millions of jute cultivators of Bengal, would prefer to see their mites to the extent of a crore of rupees go into the pockets of the property-owners of Calcutta (if the amendment now under discussion is carried), instead of being spent to brighten the lives and surroundings of generations yet unborn? Whatever personal sympathy an Hon'ble Member, who is not a representative of the landholders, may have, it will not justify his supporting the amendment. I go as far as to say, it would be a breach of trust to those he represents, if he does.

"The present Bill has the approval of the Government of India, and I believe I am correct in saying, is approved of and sanctioned by that enlightened and far-seeing Secretary of State who has done so much to meet the wishes and just aspirations of His Majesty's subjects in India. If this amendment is carried, is it not likely that he may ask himself, 'Have I been wise in giving a non-official majority to a Council who carry an amendment in favour of one class instead of the whole community, who will have to pay the larger share of the cost'? Whereas, if the amendment is rejected, what an unanswerable argument for all time to those who have questioned the wisdom of his statesmanship!

"*Experientia docet* surely is the acmé of sound law-making and legislation, and to profit and be guided by the working and experience of similar acts in India, the British Empire and other countries. In paragraph 34 of his note of dissent, an Hon'ble Member of the Select Committee, page 28, paragraph 24th, with reference to clause 14 (*2 a*) [*now 9(1)*] remarks:—

'In Calcutta the first Improvement Act begins with the latest innovations adopted in England after 20 years.'

"I feel assured that the Hon'ble Member's dearest wish is to see this Council a progressive one, but if his suggestion was accepted, would we be progressive, or retrograde? The principle that has now come to be accepted and acquiesced in by the owners of property in England and other countries surely is good enough for the owners of property in Calcutta, and I hope the Hon'ble Member I refer to will pardon me for having hoped that since he has recently visited England, he may now be of opinion that we should begin where they have left off and take a broader and more enlarged view of the question, not the parochial one. Especially, after reading in the public press his speeches for the British workman, but after listening to his championship of the landlords and property-owners this morning, I am afraid he withholds that sympathy he has for the English workmen from his own countrymen—the Calcutta workmen.

"The cry is being heard all over this vast continent for improvement and expenditure on sanitation. What an example for the rest of India to see this, the first enlarged Bengal Legislative Council, with its representatives of all classes of the community, carrying an amendment, the effect of which would be to put into the pockets of owners of property in Calcutta an enormous sum, and whose same property has increased in value by leaps and bounds, not by lavish expenditure of the owner, but by improvements paid out of the rates and taxes of the people! I hold no brief for the Government. I speak for those I have the honour to represent, and I appeal not only to my fellow Bihari colleagues but to every non-official Member who is not representing the Calcutta property-owners to oppose the amendment. Before actually recording your vote, ask yourself—am I voting as the majority of those I represent would wish me to do?

"I believe there is a feeling amongst some of the non-official Members that, in the future, if the 15 *per cent.* was to be disallowed in this instance it might be taken as a precedent generally in land acquisition cases. I myself have no such fears.

"If you, Sir, and this Council will excuse my further trespassing on your valuable time, I will go further and appeal to the Hon'ble Mover of the amendment and his supporters not to press for a division, but even ask him to withdraw it. The Bombay Act has been in force for some years now, and I believe is working satisfactorily. To any one who knew Bombay 30 or even 20 years ago and now visits that fair city, it must strike him as most remarkable what has been done, and compares favourably with any city improvement in the world Surely Calcutta is not going to let Bombay oust them from the title of the second city in the Empire.

One of the Hon'ble Members of the Select Committee, in his note of dissent, with reference to clause 14 (2a) [*now 9 (1)*] of the Schedule to the Bill, paragraph 7, page 15, says: 'Very probably the people of Bombay did not raise any objection, as they thought any sacrifice would not be too great for the purpose of escaping from the ravages of plague which was then raging in a virulent form. The conditions prevailing here are fortunately very different, and there is no necessity for the inhabitants to make such sacrifices on that account.'

"Is it a fact that to-day, hidden away from the magnificent streets and palaces of this city, there exist spots and so-called dwelling-houses that would be a disgrace to an African village, and that as long as these danger-spots remain in your midst they are seed-beds for propagating plague, cholera, small-pox, and enteric, and should (which God forbid) a serious terrible calamitious epidemic start from one of these spots and sweep over the city, carrying off thousands of its inhabitants, rich and poor, what would be the feelings of any one who had delayed, for his own personal gain, their clearing away and improvement? Wealth and riches entail responsibilities on those who possess them towards their poorer, less fortunate neighbours and fellow-creatures. Calcutta owners of property must be prepared to make certain sacrifices. Surely it is better to make these sacrifices while there is still time-before a serious epidemic would entail still greater sacrifices, and perhaps even life itself.

"All the world over the ancient rights and privileges of the landlords are being modified. I would draw the Calcutta landowners' attention to the fact that, thanks to the solemn and sacred pledge of the British Government under the permanent settlement, the land-rent payable to Government is, I believe, about three rupees an acre only, and they should bear in mind that if they press and stand too much upon their rights and especially claim the 15 per cent., it is quite possible that not only landlords outside Bengal but all classes of the community from one end of India to the other may raise the question? why should the landlord of Bengal be so particularly favoured?

"It is very natural that the landlords of Calcutta may say, it is all very well for you to appeal to us—you who do not own a *dhoor* of land or even a grass hut in Calcutta (I only wish I was fortunate enough to own a cottah or two in the vicinity referred to the other day in Council), but I fully sympathise with them as I happen to own a small portion of the soil in my own country, Ireland, and I can assure you that Irish landlords have had to make far greater sacrifices under the various Land Acts, compulsory acquiring of land for labourers' cottage, etc., than any Calcutta landlord is ever likely to have to make if the amendment is withdrawn.

"This city is to have the unique honour, in conjunction with Bombay and Delhi, of a visit from their Gracious Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress at the commencement of the new year. What an opportunity the landowners of Calcutta have of giving real, practical proof that they are

above the sordid question of pounds, shillings, pence, in considering and caring for the welfare and well-being of His Majesty's poorer subjects—a tribute far above rubies and surpassing anything that was ever laid at the feet of a Cæsar.

"In all human probability the youngest of us here to-day will have passed beyond the 'Bourne' by the time the Trust that we are here to initiate will have come to an end, but if there is no division over this amendment, what an epitaph future generations can inscribe to the memory of this Council—"the first enlarged Bengal Legislative Council, but the most enlightened and progressive."

"I hope you will take my remarks in the spirit which they have been made, and that I have not said a single word that would lead you to suppose you have not my personal sympathy. I consider that the landlords are the natural leaders of the people, but a leader either in military or civil life must be prepared to make personal sacrifices. You have the opportunity of doing so. Don't lose it, and if you accept my appeal, in 1971 not only will Calcutta stand as the second city in the British Empire, but *Urbs prima in Indis*, and her citizens of that day will be able to quote the words of the classic poet—

'Where shepherds once were housed in homely sheds,
'Now towers within the clouds advance their heads.'

And if this Council accepts the advice of the High Court on the question of an appeal, the remainder of the quotation can be omitted—

'We viewed the ground of Rome's litigious hall,
'Once oxen low'd where now the lawyers bawl'.

"If I have given too free a translation from the original, I appeal to the Hon'ble Member for the University to put me right.

"With these remarks, Sir, I beg to oppose the amendment now before us."

The Hon'ble MR. DIP NARAYAN SINGH said:—

"Sir,—I feel it my duty to say a few words in support of the amendment of my Hon'ble friend,—especially as I feel that this is the last chance the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has of at least putting a coat of sugar over his bitter pill.

"Sir, I shall not discuss the arguments of 'efficiency' and the analogies to the 'Bombay' and 'English Acts', that have so constantly been brought forward before the Council during these debates. Efficiency, I think, Sir, has been made too much a fetish of, and the Bombay and English Acts have been converted into double-edged weapons of offence and defence during the present discussion—weapons, Sir, that have been freely used, both to guard the existing clauses and to demolish them. I support this amendment—and I appeal to my colleagues, both official and non-official, to support it—on another ground. My strongest argument, Sir, is that, on this question, Indian educated public opinion is almost unanimous, and that its rejection—apart from the hardship that it may cause to persons directly concerned—will create an amount of discontent that will far outweigh any monetary benefit that may accrue to the Trust. I at once admit, Sir, that your drastic treatment will succeed in curing and cleansing some of the sore spots of Calcutta, but is this all that has to be thought about? Will you not consider, Sir, whether such heroic doses of strong antiseptics might not poison the blood, touch the brain, or affect the heart of your patient? Sir, it is not only a question of whether a certain method is efficient or not: we have also to see that it is suitable to the times and circumstances of the country. I can understand, many of the clauses of this Bill being acceptable to the general public fifty years hence; I can understand their being supported even by a majority of the citizens of Calcutta, but that only when the people of this country have advanced in education to the same degree as that of England or other European countries. I shall go a

step further; some of the clauses of this Bill would not have been so strongly opposed even now, had there not unfortunately existed a feeling of distrust with regard to the tribunal that has been created. But, Sir, having regard to the present condition of the country and to the almost absolute unanimity of educated Indian opinion on this point, I am afraid I cannot see my way to advise the Council to reject this amendment, as my Hon'ble friend Mr. Filgate has done. Sir, perhaps the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas will say that he is not so sure about the Indian public opinion being unanimous on this point. Well, Sir, my assertion is certainly very difficult to prove by facts and figures, but all I can say is this that if this amendment is rejected, it will be rejected in the face of the unanimous protest of almost all Indian non-official Members of this Council—Members, Sir, who certainly represent, if any body of men can possibly do so, educated public opinion, in Calcutta and outside Calcutta. With these words I strongly support the amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—

"Sir,—I had not intended to intervene in the discussion of this question, but the Hon'ble Member who spoke from the rostrum has induced me to break my silence. I congratulate him on the very eloquent speech he has made. But I think that possibly he has devoted his time more to polishing his periods than to studying the subject of this Bill. He presumes that all our opposition is due to our desire to obtain this 15 *per cent.* compensation. I think, Sir, that he could not have been attending even in the discussions here if he has not realised the conditions under which the operations of the Board will affect ten times as numerous persons who are not landlords, but those who are tenants and occupiers who will suffer under this Bill. He does not appear to have followed our proceedings sufficiently to understand that when the question of an improvement scheme is before the Board, the Government have refused to allow a direction in the law that the Board should ever consider or make any inquiry into it before declaring an area to be an unhealthy area; the Government have refused to allow a direction that the Local Government should inquire into a scheme submitted to them by the Board for sanction, or should specify the area to be declared an unhealthy area. On my own part, I am the least interested in any possible prospect of whether or not this compensation is withdrawn, and I do not think that it is fair that he should attribute a sordid motive, as has been attributed, to all those who are taking part in this discussion in opposing the various clauses of this Bill, to bring it in consonance with the principles that govern the same question in England and in endeavouring to obtain an amelioration of the hardship that may be caused by the stringent terms of this law."

The Hon'ble MR. BRADSHAW said:—

"Your Honour,—In the early stages of the discussion on this Bill, the Association I have the honour to represent passed a resolution in favour of this 15 *per cent.* clause, and it is because I think some of my non-official friends may think I come with a mandate from my constituents to support this that I do not wish to give a silent vote. Sir, I come with no mandate, but with their express wish that I should have a perfectly free hand to vote as I think best in the true interests of the public.

"The resolution passed by the Calcutta Trades Association was a qualifying one; it was chiefly in favour of compensation being granted to the poor individual householder and the tenant who would be turned out of his house, and left to find a home elsewhere, perhaps at an increased cost. But, Sir, I feel it is very little of this 15 *per cent.* compensation that would find its way into the pockets of these evicted people. As regards the property-owner, I am of opinion that, having regard to the great increase in the value of property in Calcutta and presuming the Trust will have to pay the prices at present ruling, I think he will be fully compensated.

"Only two days ago I heard a man congratulating himself that property he had purchased only three years ago for Rs. 35,000 had just been valued at

Rs. 70,000. One could quote similar instances. Why the public should be made to pay 15 *per cent.* additional profit on transactions such as these, I fail to see, and, in view that those who really deserve the compensation are not likely to get it, and in view, Sir, of the important statement made by your Honour at the beginning of this debate, and also with the full belief that throughout this Bill the Government are desirous only of doing that which will do the greatest good for the greatest number, I support the Government and oppose the amendment."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said:—

"Sir,—I am sorry that in spite of my repeated endeavours to catch your Honour's eyes, some speakers have intervened between the Hon'ble Mr. Filgate's *naive* demand for aid for the correctness of his translation of his furbished up classics and early errors which if not corrected betimes, were best left alone. Descent from the *rostrum* to *nostrum* is apt ever to be a pitiful bathos, specially when it has a distinctly bucolic tendency. Corrections under such circumstances being too late, I shall direct myself to the amendment that stands against my name according to the freshly laid dictum of Bihar *georgics*. I have to do so at the risk of being considered guilty of breach of trust, for the learned constituency by whose suffrages I am here are supposed to be no way interested in the issues before the Council. A legitimate sequence of such an *obiter* would be that when an Orissa or a Bihar measure is on the table, Calcutta Members must content themselves with giving 'silent sensible votes' upon which one of your Honour's predecessors in office wanted to put a premium. In being thus guilty of breach of the kind indicated I shall be in excellent company, for when a much less drastic measure of spoliation, on the strength of which we are asked to accept this enactment, was passed, a previous representative of the University of Calcutta, no less than the Hon'ble Dr. Ashutosh Mukherji, who has now been translated to a different sphere of public usefulness—where the Hon'ble Mr. Filgate's classic translation will fall flat—was guilty of as gross a breach of trust, if not grosser, though his protest on that occasion was no more effective than mine is going to be.

"I share the regret of the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas that a certain amount of avoidable heat has been introduced into the deliberations of this Council, while we are in view of the end. The responsibility of the location and the apportionment of that heat will be no useful topic now to pursue. We have been told to-day, Sir, that our duty here as a legislature is to the public and to the tax-payer. As I read the vigorous protests of the Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan and those who have spoken in a similar strain, we have another duty, if not higher, certainly equally high,—duty to what has been considered to be the prevailing law—duty to ideas of order and orderliness—duty to subsisting ideas of private rights and proprietorship—which, though not for the first time, are being steadily assailed. In this clause, which are now seeking to amend, it is no answer to the criticism that may well be aimed against it that in Berlin or, with regard to certain classes of properties, in London or in Bombay, such an attack has already successfully been made. If a proposition like that could be carried to its legitimate consequences, the grievances of the Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur would disappear—one class and one tract having a different law from another. If the logic of the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur's objection could be carried far enough in the way that this clause seeks to carry it, to-morrow the Acquisition Act would be so amended as to do away with the whole of that 15 per cent. clause for all tracts and all classes and then the socialistic propoganda of this enactment could have its due and legitimate position I do not know, Sir, whether the objections of the Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur are going to be met in the particular way, and, if it is, the day of rejoicing of the kind that the Hon'ble Mr. Filgate has thought fit to indulge in to-day and to the strain of which he asks the Bihar representatives, have nothing to do with Calcutta and Calcutta lands, to vote with him, I do not know how long that rejoicing will last. One trembles to think as to how or when the *Frankenstein* thus raised is going to be laid if at all, or

whether it is to go the way of other *Frankenstein* of other lands and climes—too terrible to recall. With a propaganda like this about, little wonder that some heat should have unconsciously crept in. Sir, I do not wish to participate in that controversy; I prefer to confine my observations to what appertains to be my own legitimate domain, that is, of the lawyer that bawls.

"Before we get away from the point, I should like to put right the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, who was followed by the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas, with regard to the question of the 10 *per cent.* that is allowed under what the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas calls unrecognised statutory enactment. This 10 *per cent.* is given by the old Common Law practice which had always had acceptance in the law courts of England and which was embodied in a more liberal spirit in our own old Land Acquisition Act of 1870. Distinguished and unchallenged authority on Compensation lays down that the fact that lands have been taken compulsorily does alter the principle of valuation, and the customary addition of 10 *per cent* is, strictly speaking, a part of the valuation of the property under the circumstances. As has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur, in order to arrive at what ought to be the proper assessment and value under the circumstances of the case, they took the market-value *plus* this 10 *per cent.*, which they regarded not as an addition but as an integral part of the value to be paid to the person whose land is going to be taken up compulsorily. That 10 *per cent.* does represent anything like what is proposed to be embodied in our own Bill in the way of a doubtful solatium, namely, the payment of certain costs which the party aggrieved may have to incur, not in acquiring a new habitation but in placing his case before the Collector, and sundry other matters dealt with under that Act. Therefore, on the basis of time-honoured Common Law which the Statute had never considered it necessary to enact formally, compensation used to be added to in this way. The Imperial legislature proceeded to regularise it in 1870, and after a great deal of deliberation, to add 15 *per cent.* compensation on what was known then as the market-value. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu has casually referred to the proceedings on that occasion, which really are the basis of the law that now obtains. We are contending for the retention of that law, and it is of the utmost importance to realise how the matter stood when the present system came into vogue, whatever the result of our amendments may be.

"The Land Acquisition Act of 1870 (X of 1870), when introduced in Council, did not contain any provision for payment of 15 *per cent.* extra compensation, nor did it exempt any award or agreement under the Act from stamp duty. In supporting the introduction of the clause at a later stage Sir John Strachey (then the Hon'ble Mr. Strachey) said :—

* * * * * * *

The intention of the Government, when this measure was first brought forward, was to take the law of England, as interpreted by the English Courts, as the basis of our legislation.

Sir James Stephen said that the legislature had merely adopted the law of England, and done so in a spirit of somewhat greater liberality towards the public than that which prevailed in England. According to the law of England, the compensation was assessed by a jury summoned by the Sheriff, and generally presided over by an assessor. No rules had been laid down to guide them in the exercise of their discretion, and the consequence was, that a branch of business had grown up in England, eminently profitable to lawyers, eminently profitable, in some instances, to those who received compensation, but in no way profitable either to the undertaking for which the land was acquired, or to the general interest which the public had in a fair and equitable arrangement on such occasions. During the early history of this subject, those from whom lands were taken used to get enormous compensation. After that there was a considerable reaction, and cases of hardship sometimes occurred the other way. But at length, without any explicit legislative provision on the subject, but partly by practice, and partly by the decisions of the Courts of Justice, a sort of general rule was arrived at, more particularly in London, with regard to the amount of compensation to be awarded, and that general understanding was, that you were to pay the fair price which a prudent purchaser would accept for the property, *plus* an addition for the forced sale, which, by practice, was taken at 10 *per cent.* Besides this, special compensation was made for severance, for expenses of removal, and any damage to trade that might result.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Bompas has said that because the principle of doing away with extra compensation, such as was allowed under the Act of 1870 and the existing Land Acquisition Act, has been accepted in Bombay, and partly in London, with regard to acquisition of a certain restricted character, the onus lies upon us to show that what we seek for us is right and just and that the onus is not upon him. I desire to argue quite the other way. Unless it is affirmatively shown as to why the principles recognised by the legislature in 1870 by so distinguished authorities as those I have mentioned should be departed from, we have no right to make a departure from that practice, particularly because there are no special extraneous circumstances quoted in justification of that departure. The Hon'ble Mr. Bompas complained that the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu had not taken the history of the English legislature on the subject far enough, and he proceeded to supplement that history in a way that is certainly instructive and interesting. I should like to supplement further his statement by referring to a piece of legislation on a line of our own, which was attempted unsuccessfully in 1892 to be forced upon the British public by availing of the growing power of socialistic principles which, under peculiar circumstances, succeeded with regard to the Working Men's Housing Act of 1890. They attempted a still more revolutionary and drastic measure in 1892 in the shape of what was called the Local Authorities' Purchase of Land Bill, by which indefinite purchase of land for communistic purposes was attempted by some members of the present Cabinet. That Bill very deservedly failed. The debate on that Bill enunciated and brought out certain principles which have very vivid application to the state of affairs that we are dealing with here and which made the British legislature reject the larger measure of spoliation (let us call it for convenience). The Hon'ble Mr. Haldane, as he then was, and the Hon'ble Mr. Asquith led the attack on property-owners, which they have successfully led for a long series of years, till they brought property-owners of England to the straits that the last Parliamentary Bill represents. In speaking against that measure which sought to authorise acquisition of land for indefinite purposes with application for twenty years, the Hon'ble Members of Parliament who opposed the Bill drew attention to the ideas of property that did weigh with the British legislature at the time, but which, we cannot hope, will weigh with this Council to-day.

"Mr. Beauman who lead the Opposition Bill pleaded hard in the interest of the inhabitants of all counties that security in properties should be maintained. He claimed to be old fashioned enough to believe that what was wrong in morals could not be innocent in politics. To make war upon property was to make war upon human nature, as Burke had said. Of all the blundering and plundering fallacies propagated by modern radicalism, this doctrine of unearned increment was the worst. The real issue raised by the Bill, he said, although it had not been avowed, was whether private ownership in land was to continue to be recognised by the legislature. If it was not to be recognised, let them say so honestly and openly, and let the State or the local authorities buy out the existing landlords. Let them not pretend that the recognised principle of private property in land and then destroy that property piecemeal by depriving the owners of ordinary rights, privileges and advantages of possession. They had been told that property was only an idea, that it had been created by law, and that it could be destroyed by law. The idea of private property consisted in the established expectation in the apprehension of the power to derive certain advantages from possession. It was that established expectation, that certainty of power based upon the law of the country that enabled a man to acquire property and induced him to improve it. If that established expectation was destroyed, that certainty diminished, the whole of our complex society would tumble to pieces like a house of cards. According to Bentham, security consists in no shock or derangement being given to the expectation which has been founded on the laws of enjoying a certain portion of good. The legislator owes the greatest respect to this expectation to which he has given birth. When he does not interfere with it, he does all that is necessary to the

happiness of society; when he interferes with it he produces a proportionate amount of evil.

"Mr. Asquith, who spoke later on in the debate, reassured the House that the Bill would enable the local authority to get rid of the system of leasehold tenure in towns where it was injurious. He proposed to achieve this by giving in the shape of compensation everything that their landowner would be entitled to. He would give him the full value of the land for the time being; he would give him additional compensation for disturbance and further compensation for severance. He pleaded hard for this special measure because public authorities had to pay exorbitant prices when they wanted to buy lands and had to come to Parliament for a provisional order which enormously increased the cost. He therefore pressed hard in the interest of the community that the local authority should get land after paying the owner the full value with compensation for the damage sustained.

Mr. Lawson said:—'There was, after all, a great deal in the sentiment of home, but would any man get compensation for the sentiment of home, which he would lose under this Bill? Not one penny, nay, he doubted whether a man would get any compensation for goodwill and connexion, which went a long way to make the value of his holding. There was a provision for compensation for disturbance, but would that cover the rightful claims of tradesmen who had invested capital in the hope of future profit, and who had not yet obtained the full and just meed of their efforts and enterprise? Then there was to be compensation for improvements, but there were some improvements which might add to the value of a house in the eyes of an owner without adding to its letting value, and for such improvements what compensation would be given? If this Bill were passed no man would be secure in the occupancy of his house (Hear, hear). For his part he thought it should be the aim of all land-law reformers to identify occupancy as closely as possible with ownership. The Bill would plunge county councils into a Serbonian bog of mad speculation, and the results might be very unsatisfactory'.

Mr. Ritchie, who had in 1890 successfully piloted the Housing of the Working Classes Bill through the Parliament saw, said that he could not go further. He was no less emphatic in his condemnation of the Bill. He said:—

'J. S. Mill had never proposed to take away the unearned increment (Mr. J. Morley and Mr. Haldane expressed dissent). What he proposed was some arrangement of taxation and rating. He was aware that several proposals had been made with regard to tapping the unearned increment by taxation, but such a monstrous proposal as that contained in the Bill had never been made (Hear, hear). The Right Hon'ble Member for Derby had never made any such proposal, and he would have been glad to ask the Right Hon'ble gentleman, if he had been present, whether he adhered to the opinion expressed by him on this matter in 1874. Unfortunately, the Right Hon'ble gentleman possessed the pecularity of not being present on occasions when awkward points were raised (hear, hear and laughter), although he was sure his absence was accidental on the present occasion. The Right Hon'ble gentleman had, at Oxford in 1874, said:—

'I shall not discuss with you the unearned increment of land. That is an idea so illogical, so unreasonable, so perfectly unjust and so absolutely 'philosophical' that it does not require a refutation. Neither shall I inquire into the nature and origin of property in land. I am content to assume that a man's right to his lands depends on the same principle as your right to the coat on your back, namely, that you have paid for it.'

"I take it, Sir, the Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan's protest, that has been sadly misunderstood and misinterpreted, was against the likely production of such a mischievous state of things as the Bill devised to bring about and which Parliament rejected. I shall not, however, pursue the topic further because we have much to engage our attention to-day.

"I am not quite sure that, in spite of the Berlin and London and Bombay precedents that have been quoted, we are not doing something of the kind that the rejected Land Purchase Bill wanted to achieve but failed. It is certainly much in advance of when the Working Men's Housing Act had achieved earlier and which Mr. John Burns in 1909 did not succeed in taking very much further.

"Sir, the expectations that have been aroused and that, according to Mr. Beauman, ought not to be lightly set aside, were embodied deliberately in our Land Acquisition Act of 1870. When the Buildings Commission met after the Housing of the Working Classes Act had been solemnly enacted by the British legislature, although they had to complain of extraordinary prices having been paid in certain instances and although they had to introduce a rule of thumb about the twenty-five years' assessment referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas, they not only refrained from urging that the 15 *per cent.* should be done away with, but they actually recommended that that compensation should continue. And when, in 1894, the present Land Acquisition Act was passed, all that had actuated the British legislature in doing away with the Common Law of practice of compensation with regard to particular matters and particular areas had no influence on the Indian legislature. Although the whole of that wisdom and knowledge and learning was available to the Imperial legislature, they never thought fit to touch that 15 per cent. compensation. Successive legislatures in this country and responsible bodies like the Buildings Commission, that had to deal with the situation, never suggested the desirability of interfering with this matter, whatever necessity for curtailment of expenses of acquisition may have existed. And expectations were deliberately and repeatedly raised, which are now to be belied.

"We have been told by the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas that this 75 lakhs of rupees, which would be paid as compensation would have to go into the landowners' pockets, if the amendment was carried, can be applied to very much better purpose in effecting the Improvement Scheme. I would go further and could, in the same strain, argue that 150 lakhs of rupees would effect many more improvements unquestionably; but would it be for that reason open to us to say that, because of the exigencies of the situation, we shall not give fair market-value to the owners but a little less than market price, on the ground that 150 extra lakhs of rupees would thereby go into the coffers of the Trust? The reduction would be an excellent cause and would probably be justifiable on arguments like these. Could we go further and would it be open to us to say that, because a property ordinarily is valued at 25 years' purchase and because it has been in the enjoyment of family for more than 300 years, that the owner should make a free present of the property in the way that the Hon'ble Mr Filgate thought the landowners of Calcutta may be expected to do in view of the approaching Imperial visit? The reference to the gracious occasion in this connection is unfortunate. In view of the Imperial visit some people thought that consideration of contentious measures like these should stand over so that strife and disputes might not animate the component parts of the society, when peace and good-will ought to pervade and people's energies and attention be more pleasurable. Property-owners will have to defend in the best possible manner their rights and privileges such as the law, deliberately worded, affords them, and regarding which expectations in the words that have often been repeated have been abundantly raised.

"The case of England, where differential treatment of property of a certain class under peculiar circumstances has been necessary, can never apply to this country. Calcutta is not a city chiefly of tenants, as has been erroneously supposed and said without any basis whatsoever, and the leasehold system which is supposed to have vitiated sanitation in general, which Messrs.

Asquith, Haldane, Burns and Lloyd George felt bound to condemn, does not obtain here to any extensive degree. Most people in northern Calcutta certainly live in their own houses, though they have to pay dear for it. The Hon'ble Maharaj-Kumar Hrishikesh Laha referred to certain figures showing how property stands in Calcutta. I tried also to get figures in order to show what percentage of Calcutta houses are residential and how many are tenanted. It has not been possible to get that information in figures, but the fact is exactly as I have stated."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"I can give it to the Hon'ble Member."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said :—

"It would have been very convenient to have it in the early stages by way of dispelling much of our misapprehensions; if we are proved wrong much of our complaint would disappear. If we have not yet figures of the kind that I want, I have figures of another kind Those who have any considerable number of houses, and even those that have not a considerable number, may resort to what is known as the *hazuri* method, by reason of which, under an arrangement, all the rates and bills are put into one *nathi*, as they call it, and are given to one man instead of different men in different wards for the purpose of realising rates in the different wards. This *hazuri* Collector goes to the landlord and realises the owners' and occupiers' rates realizable in respect of all his properties in a lump. If Calcutta was really a city of landlords with a negligible proportion of people living in their own houses *hazuri nathis* would be expected to predominate. But no such thing. The number of these *nathis* in Calcutta is only 1,100. If my information is correct, they represent 22 lakhs of owners' as well as occupiers' rates. Therefore, the half of that 11 lakhs may be regarded as owners' rates The rest are occupiers' rates; but the whole of that will not be occupiers' rates because owners live in their own houses, and have offices and quarters for their servants. Houses of that description also go into the *hazuri nathi*, and must not come under the category of tenanted house because they appear under the *hazuri nathi*. I do not mean to argue from this that less than 11 lakhs out of a total of nearly 65 lakhs or 64½ lakhs represent what may be called tenanted properties in Calcutta I am trying only to get an idea of the number of large landowners and their properties that go under the *hazuri* system, in order to combat the prevailing notion that Calcutta is a city of long-suffering tenants in whose interests such a feeling appeal has been made. So far as the better portion of Calcutta is concerned, which will not be primarily affected by the Improvement Scheme, no doubt it is tenanted—portions like Chowringhee quarters and the general European quarters. There no doubt tenancy is about the rule. But the rule is otherwise in the northern quarters, and until figures are produced to the contrary, I shall never go away from the idea of things that Calcutta is a resident-owners' city and not tenants'. The debate in Parliament that I referred to clearly shows that, even according to the Hon'ble Mr. Asquith who wanted to get rid of the monopolies of landlordism and the prevailing leaseholding system which has been a bane to the sanitary improvement of England, property has been in very few hands, and the owners have always resisted improvements which made it obligatory upon the British legislature to come to the rescue of the tenants, and make drastic rules which are unwarrantably sought to be introduced here merely because they are necessary and convenient. Where is the evidence that the present state of Calcutta that is sought to be remedied was brought about by landlordism? Many other causes are at work, which have been absolutely overlooked. Here the tenant lives in his own house for the most part, and even if his house is insanitary it is not because of landlordism, except perhaps in places like Bara Bazar, but because of the other circumstances which this legislation will never be able to overcome. They are due to their defective education, their want of notions of rudimentary principles of sanitary science, and things of that kind, and not the least of which is inadequate assistance

from the sanitary authorities in the way of water for flushing the houses and other necessities and conveniences that I need not refer to at this moment. These are things that you will never attach importance to, although you may take out of the landlords, as has been estimated, a crore of rupees—the amount representing the withholding of this 15 *per cent.* compensation.

"Your Honour has drawn attention to what the Government of India have recently said regarding the 15 *per cent.* compensation, and reference has been made to it by the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas also. Of course, it is not difficult to see what the inner meaning of that communication is; but may it not be given to us to hope that, if this Council should think that a real hardship will entail in consequence of the withholding of this compensation—whether it be 15 *per cent.* or a lesser amount that will be proposed in the subsequent amendments—is it not open to us to hope that in view of that circumstance, the Government of India will be pleased to reconsider its position and make such other subvention and contribution as the exigencies of the situation may require? The contingency of having to make an increased subvention may never arise if the various financial schemes work well, as I have no doubt they will. Those who are opposing most the measure as a Bill will be bound to co-operate in its proper administration as an Act, as may be witnessed in the case of the opponents of the Universities Bill, among whom are to be found the staunchest workers under the Act. There is little chance, therefore, of the financial schemes failing, if there is whole-hearted co-operation of all concerned. If the Corporation, in its 2 *per cent.* contribution, is as lucky as we anticipate, no very serious disturbance of the financial aspects of the question need take place, and at the same time it may be possible for us to give some at least of that compensation at least to the poorer people, which the landlords have been accustomed so long to get, even before the Act of 1870, when the arbitrator under the older Acts used to give them compensation in a much larger measure than since the enactment of 1870. We shall be disturbing very seriously and unwarrantably the prevailing state of things if compensation be withheld. With regard to other acquisitions it cannot be withheld till the Land Acquisition Act itself is improved in the way that this Bill is being enacted, and there will be palpable and indefensible invidiousness. So far as the Municipal Act is concerned—although the drastic measure of 25 years' assessment rule recommended by the Buildings Commission was adopted and although they had all that had been done in England—the legislature did not think fit to do away with that 15 *per cent.* clause. Therefore, the application of that principle in England at an earlier stage will not be an answer to our contentions in this legislature to-day, in spite of the fact that in the intervening period Bombay has lost that privilege. We are told that Bombay took the loss of this compensation very quietly and did not even raise a contention or comment. The answer to that has been already given, although it has been made light of: in Bombay it was a panic measure that they were dealing with. The Government tried to come to some arrangement with the people and the people did not do their duty. The Government was thus forced to adopt a measure which, in the then state of things prevailing there, the Bombay leaders did not think fit to oppose. Here there is opposition that ought to make some difference to the situation. It was no concern of ours if they did not choose to oppose the loss. Bombay has grievance with regard to the permanent settlement that obtains here and a variety of other matters, in spite of which Bombay landlords are better off than Calcutta landlords, and to them it may not have been much of a loss if this compensation was withheld. This may be reason enough for there acquiesence; moreover, they were dealing with a panic measure.

"Taking all these circumstances into consideration, I am definitely of opinion that, although a great deal of assertion has been resorted to on the other side, no real reason has been shown, either on the score of necessity or expediency or justice, why this clause should be enacted in the way that it is proposed to be done."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU then got up to reply on the motion, and the Hon'ble the PRESIDENT said :—

"The procedure seems to me objectionable. I wish to rule that when there are identical amendments, the gentleman who actually moves the amendment should have the right of reply. But as there has been some misapprehension, I shall allow the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to reply on this motion."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said :—

"Sir,—With your premission I wish only to make some observations by way of reply upon this motion—not that I hope to make any impression upon my friends here, but that I believe it is just and fair only to ourselves that we shall place on record what we feel on this subject. It may be that posterity may find fault with us for having proceeded on these lines. But that is a matter which we are content to leave to the judgment of posterity. It is to me a source of regret that my friends, the representatives of Chamber and of Trades on this Council, should have taken an attitude on the present occasion different from what we were led to expect they would, when the Hon'ble Mr. Shorrock was on the Select Committee. Though it is a matter of regret to us, I have no cause to complain, for an Hon'ble Member may change his views at any moment before he records his vote There is one observation which fell from my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Norman McLeod. I do think he meant to urge it seriously, but which I believe does require to be contradicted. He said that he felt some sympathy for those who, by the introduction of this change in the law, would be affected, but who were in no way responsible for the condition of things that has arisen in Calcutta, but he proceeded to say that they must suffer also for the guilty. That the innocent must suffer for the guilty, I do not think, is a sound proposition, either in ethics or in law, and I do not consider it necessary to adduce authorities, either in the domain of ethics or in the d main of law, to prove to my friend that the statement is not at all justified or warranted by the high precedents of morality or of justice.

"There is one other question that my friend referred to about the wages of our working classes, and he said, 'Where are the working classes anywhere in the world who are able to go home on a holidhy and absent themselves from their work?' I would put a question in reply. I would say, where are the working classes anywhere in the world who are drawn from the land and who are the tillers of the soil and who come to cities and factories merely for a part of the year to supplement their resources that they derive from land, and if the working classes of my country had not got their hereditary ancestral lands behind, the profits to the capitalists now open in my country would have told a different tale.

"The Hon'ble Member in charge has disclaimed any heat in the discussion of this part of the Bill. Well, Sir, so far as I am concerned, I have shown no heat. I have lived long in this country to be accustomed to measures which we consider to be unjust, and to be moved to any exhibition of heat or temper on what is after all another of those measures which I consider to be unjust. Our experience has been so bitter that we are fully innured to Acts which we conceive to be unjust, but which are nevertheless forced upon us. I now come to the argument of my friend, the Hon'ble Member in charge. As I said when I started, I say again that I knew that no useful purpose would be attained by my seeking to meet these arguments, and I feel also the deepest sympathy for my friends whom I am detaining from their midday meal, but I would only remind them of what we all read in our youth of the state of things in England, 'that wretches hung that jurymen might dine'. Though we are going to be hung I will not detain you very long from your lunch. I will take the first part of the arguments of my friend opposite which has great force, I admit, that when Bombay has accepted under similar

circumstances a principle without protest, the onus lies upon us who object to that principle to establish a case why we should not accept it. Well, is my friend correct in laying down that proposition? When Bombay accepts an exception to the general law of the country, the onus lies upon my friend to show that circumstances have arisen in other parts of the country, also to accept the same change from the general law. If that law of Bombay were the general law of the country, then certainly the onus would have been upon me. But it lies upon my friend to show that the circumstances of Bombay and of Calcutta are similar. Throughout the long debates that have taken place over this Bill and the discussions that took place in the Select Committee, I have never heard one word said by any Member on the side of Government as to the identity of conditions between Bombay and Calcutta justifying similar treatment in both cases. Sir, the very introductory speech of Lord Sandhurst was that Bombay was in the midst of a calamity, that Bombay did not see its way to meet that calamity, that the people of Bombay did not know where they were. Are we in the same position? Then, again, is the resident population of Bombay and of Calcutta the same and of the same character? Have you in the island of Bombay the same residential population that you have got in the city of Calcutta? Are you ignoring that in Calcutta we have not got our great mills in the city, but that they lie outside the municipal area, though Calcutta is the centre of the jute industry; that we have not got in Calcutta the same system of *chauls* as they have got in Bombay? Do we not read in the newspapers of the collapse of houses, *chauls* and huts in Bombay, the like of which we have seldom or never seen in Calcutta? Is the condition of the overcrowding of the working classes in Bombay and Calcutta the same, for your mill-hands do not live in Calcutta? Plague has not dealt so severely with Calcutta as it has done with Bombay. Are the residential house-owners the same in Bombay as in Calcutta? My friend has said that he does not rely upon our death-rates. Here are 6,000 deaths in a year from preventible causes, *e. g.*, cholera, small-pox, plague, etc., which his Improvement Scheme will charm away as with the wand of a magician. What are you doing with the millions of deaths that take place from malaria which is a preventible disease? Have you introduced into Bengal a sanitary measure of any great importance in which the Government has done anything in the interests of the poorer population or has laid out a single pice beyond distributing a few quinine packets? What have you done in the way of preventing the silting up of rivers?"

The Hon'ble Mr. FILGATE said:—

"Sir,—May I rise to a point of order? We are not dealing with the question of sanitation of Bengal, but clause 14(*2a*) [*now 9 (1)*] of the Schedule to the Bill."

The PRESIDENT said:—

"I think that the Hon'ble Member is out of order."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—

"I say therefore that if the number of preventible deaths is the sole test for depriving any class of men of the right vested in them under the existing statute law, the case of Calcutta is much stronger than any other part of Bengal or India. Sir, my friend says that small-pox has disappeared from England. Is it only owing to sanitation or is the disappearance rather due to the universal or the general adoption of vaccination, and also to opening out of roads and to the growth and spread of education amongst the working classes? My friend says that there is no reason to believe that climatic conditions protect England from the ravages of cholera. My friend forgets or overlooks in

the heat of the argument, I hope, and not deliberately, that cholera is not an epidemic disease in these northern latitudes, that instances of cholera imported into England and other northern countries can easily be traced to causes conveyed through ships and other channels, and as soon as the conditions which gave rise to these outbreaks disappear, the outbreaks disappear. In my country it is different, and, therefore, the cases upon which he relied do not furnish me with arguments that he seeks in support of this innovation in the law that he proposes.

"Then, again, Bombay is at least just in its injustice. My friend is not. He has not satisfied us, and I am quite sure that he has not satisfied himself, as to why the suburbs of Calcutta, the outlying parts, should be treated differently from Calcutta itself. My friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Filgate, has made to us a most moving appeal; but much of that appeal loses its value, when he admonishes his Bihar colleagues by saying, that they in Bihar need not fear the introduction of a change like this; they are quite safe in their holdings, for there the Improvement Act will not step in to deprive them of the 15 *per cent.* Well, I can understand my friend's making that appeal, taking his stand upon that safe pedestal If he were a resident of Calcutta, I believe he would have sung to a different tune, but I go on Much as I admire my friend's speech, I think it lacks in the knowledge of local circumstances. It is true, indeed, that some of my friends on our side are representatives of the great landed interests in Bengal. They have come here as such; they have been invited by Government to take their places in the Councils of their country, but I hardly think that, so far as we are concerned, we can be regarded in any sense as being the representatives of the landlords, either of Calcutta or of outside; but apart from that, my friend has said that in giving the history of this legislation in European countries, I have not gone far enough. I believe what my friend meant was that I have kept back what would have been against my case. My friend says that the law of Berlin is different. Is it the same law that he is seeking now to propound and is asking us to accept? Well, I was not speaking on my own authority. I do not pretend to have a knowledge of the German language; but I was speaking on the authority of Sir Henry Maine and Sir Fitzjames Stephen who said that the law on the continent of Europe was the same as in England in regard to acquisition of property. I did not say in my opening speech that the statute law of England provided for a 10 per cent. compensation. In England people know much better to manage their own affairs than by means of statutes of Parliament; they have a much better knowledge as to how to conduct their own matters themselves, and there the practice had grown up of allowing 10 per cent. on the value. But what I seek to impress upon my friends is this, that the value in England is not the market-value of the property; it is the value to the owner that makes a great deal of difference; and even under the latest Acts, the Town Planning Acts and the Housing of the Poorer Classes Acts (I am reading from Browne's Law of Compensation as to what is the basis of valuation). The market-value thus obtained, he says in his note on clause 21 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, is the market-value to a person desiring to sell. That is what it is. If that principle were adopted in this Act, much of the hardship that we anticipate probably would be minimised. Here you are acquiring property from me who, at the present moment, may not be desiring to sell. In valuing you must take into consideration all the facts which would go to establish a satisfactory price for the property. You have hedged in your law with conditions which only serve to diminish the value, and therefore the safeguards that obtain in your country you have not provided here. Where are your arbitrators, where are your juries? For the arbitrators, for the juries, you have given us a Tirbunal. Then, Sir, one of my friends here said, why should any consideration be shown to the holders of house property in Calcutta and why should they benefit at the expense of the public? Much has been said of the ⅘ths contribution by Government and other sources. If the figures are at all scrutinised with fairness, even to the limited extent to which I was able to explain yesterday, Calcutta will contribute much more than ⅘ths of the cost. Did he ever consider as to how much of the rate of Calcutta is

realised from the house-owners of Calcutta? I suppose it will be news to him when I tell him that out of 65 lakhs of rates in Calcutta—how much do you think they will contribute? Half you think: much more than half. They contribute 50 lakhs, while the occupiers contribute 15 lakhs only. Well, Sir, when the Improvement Scheme comes into force, there is no reason to anticipate that they will contribute in any other proportion. Then, whose money after all is it that you are using? It is the money of the very same people from whom you are seeking to withhold this privilege, if I may say so. But more than that. The Hon'ble Mr. Bompas says, why should we make a gift of 75 lakhs to the landowners of Calcutta? Is it a gift? Are all the moneys that are being paid under the Land Clauses Act, or Acts similar to those throughout the world, merely in the nature of gifts? Is it nothing for me that you take away from me the house, which may not be my ancestral house in the sense that my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas understands it in England, but quite an ancestral house in our sense, where my father and grandfather were born and where I and my children have been brought up? Is that nothing in my country? When distress comes, what is it that a man here does? He disposes of the moveables, and then what does he do? As you all know, the only insurance that my people possess for their womenfolk, when they themselves are dead and gone, against times of adversity, against neglect of children, are the ornaments with which they endow their wives from time to time. They would sooner part with the bone of their body than with these ornaments which are given by their husbands in moments of affection and for considerations which are peculiarly traditional. But they part first with their moveables, then with their immoveables, then the ornaments of their wives and daughters-in-law, and last, when all these have gone, when nothing remains but walking out on the streets, they sell their paternal dwelling houses. Is that nothing to us? Are traditions, sentiments, customs and associations to be absolutely ignored, and is the East to be put on the same level with the West when you come to consider these questions of Government and the administration? Are you quite sure that in all your processes of administration you put the east on the same level with the west? Do you not always say, and sometimes with reason, that conditions so differ that different systems must be adopted, and are the conditions so alike in the west and the east, in London and in Calcutta, in Birmingham and in Bara Bazar, that you will apply not the system, which England has adopted and but one which is much more drastic, for I come at once to what my friend has said—I hope he did not say it for the purpose of throwing dust into our eyes—that the only land that would be taken up would be for the purpose of improvement schemes? Did he mean to say that he would exclude all lands not situated in insanitary areas?"

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"We have got a definition of improvement schemes in the Bill.

"I was just going to say what an improvement scheme is. It includes everything that you are going to do in connection with insanitary areas, etc., whereas in England the things are expressly stated where compensation is to be allowed.

"My non-official friends are going to vote against us. They have expressed their intention so to do, but will they try to understand if what is proposed to be taken in Calcutta is similar to what prevails in London and in Birmingham, and will they see if the safeguards are the same, though the conditions are not similar. I am not quite sure but I believe those who are associated with me in my opposition to this provision of the Bill will accept and admit in their entirety every provision that the London County Council has thought fit to incorporate in its working under Parliamentary Statutes for the carrying out of the different improvements. We are quite willing to admit and accept the principles that have been introduced into Birmingham, provided you give us the safeguards, provided you give us the same machinery; we have nothing more to say."

A division was then taken, with the following result:—

Ayes 12.

The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu.

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.I.E., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi.

The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Apcar.

The Hon'ble Mr. Golam Hossein Cassim Ariff.

The Hon'ble Babu Hrishikesh Laha.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. B. Dutt.

The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dip Narayan Singh.

Noes 29.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke, C.S.I., *Vice-President*.

The Hon'ble Rai Kisori Lal Goswami Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. T. Greer, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Macpherson, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. W. Collin.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. E. Garrett.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Butler.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. P. Chapman.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Cumming.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. Wheeler, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. K. Finnimore.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. L. Maddox.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. C. Mitra.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. W. Küchler.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. F. Morshead.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Bompas.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. L. Halliday, M.V.O., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. A. W. Oldham.

The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad, Khan Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. F. Payne.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. J. Hilary.

The Hon'ble Kumar Shiba Nandan Prasad Singh.

The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Grant-Gordon, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. Norman McLeod.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. Stewart.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. Bradshaw.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Zahir-ud-din.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. Filgate.

The following Members were absent:—

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore, Kt.

The Hon'ble Maharaj-Kumar Gopal Saran Narayan Singh.

The Hon'ble Babu Kirtanand Sinha.

The Hon'ble Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo.

The Hon'ble Mr. Saiyid Wasi Ahmad.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Sarfaraz Husain Khan.

The Hon'ble Babu Braja Kishor Prasad.

The Hon'ble Babu Bal Krishna Sahay.

The Hon'ble Dr. Abdullah-al-Mamun Suhrawardy abstained from voting.

The result of the division was, *ayes* 12, *noes* 29, and the motion was therefore lost.

514. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that for clause, 14 (*2a*) [*now 9* (*1*)] of the Schedule to the Bill the following be substituted, namely:—

(*2a*) To sub-section (*2*) of section 23 the following shall be deemed to be added namely:—

"except where the land acquired is actually required for carrying out an improvement scheme under the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911, in which case a sum equivalent to ten per cent. on such market value shall be awarded."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"I oppose this amendment, Sir. It is such a small variation from the original motion that I cannot distinguish between them. Further more it will not be always possible to distinguish whether lands will be actually required or will be only affected by the operation of the Improvement Scheme." Land is taken up along a new road with the double object of providing convenient building sites and also of recoupment."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—

"This motion of mine is this, as I was explaining to the Hon'ble Members in connection with my preceding motion that the 15 *per cent.* should be retained. This is the second stage at which I say that let 15 *per cent.* be retained except for lands actually required for Improvement schemes, in which case allow us 10 *per cent.* and all our arguments have already been advanced, and it is no use repeating things that have already been said. I put it to the vote."

The motion was then put and lost.

515. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that for clause 14 (*2a*) [*now 9* (*1*)] of the Schedule to the Bill the following be substituted, namely:—

(*2a*) for the word "fifteen," in section 23, sub-section (*2*), the word "ten" shall be deemed to be substituted.

He said:—

"In this amendment there is no question of any uncertainty, for I simply desire to substitute "10" for "15", following the precedent of the English Acts."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"Sir, I resist this amendment also because 10 per cent. compensation is not the universal practice. The English practice varies from the 10 and 40 per cent. in different parts of the country. I see no justification in English practice for the alteration of the percentage and the sense of the Council is that we should follow the precedent of Bombay."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—

"What I say is that I have erred on the side of moderation. It is quite true that the English practice is from 10 to 15. However, I took the minimum limit."

The motion was then put and lost.

The following motion was, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

517. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar to move that the words "in the Calcutta Municipality and", in clause 14 (*2a*) [*now 9* (*1*)] of the Schedule to the Bill, be omitted.

516. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that for clause 14 (*2a*) [*now 9* (*1*)] of the Schedule to the Bill the following be substituted, namely:—

(*2a*) To sub-section (*2*) of section 23 the following shall be deemed to be added namely:—

"Provided that compensation at such rate less than fifteen *per centum* as the Tribunal may determine may be allowed with respect to any area which is stated in a certificate granted by a salaried Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class to be unhealthy."

He said:—

"Sir, much has already been said that could be said in support of this amendment. I realize that the time at our disposal is very short. We see from the papers that Your Honour is to leave town to-night, and therefore it is our anxious desire to do nothing that will take the discussion over the day and stand in the way of the Council passing the Bill. In that view of things I do not make any observations in support of the amendment, but simply move it."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"Sir, I oppose this amendment on the ground that I opposed the principle amendment. There are some amendments which propose to distinguish between sanitary and insanitary areas. My answer to all those is that the problem in Calcutta is a single problem. The original proposal was to deal with insanitary areas by constructing 15 miles of roads. That scheme has been enlarged; but the problem is still a single problem and the works to be undertaken will all form part of one scheme.

The motion was then put and lost.

518. The Hon'ble Babu Hrishikesh Laha moved that the words "and is required for the execution of such scheme" be inserted after the figures "1911" at the end of clause 14 (*2a*, in the Schedule to the Bill.

He said:—

"I beg to move that the words 'and required for the execution of the scheme' be added to the clause after the figures '1911' (clause (*2a*) [*now* (*1*)] of clause 14 (*now 9* of the Schedule).

"What I mean by this amendment is that when land is acquired for any improvement scheme, solatium need not be given for that quantity of land, as has just been determined by the Council, but if excess land is taken under clause 41 (*now 42*) of the Bill for the purposes of recoupment only, not affecting the *main* object of the scheme, I do not see any reason why statutory allowance of 15 per cent should not be paid for such excess land. It is but just and fair that additional compensation should be given for the compulsory acquisition of that excess land, when the Board will derive considerable profit from it."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"Sir, it does not seem to me that it will be equitable to accept the principle contained in this motion. Land taken for the execution of a scheme is all required for the scheme, in the practical sense of the word. Suppose a road is to be constructed and we acquire land on both sides of the line. Some portion of the land is acquired for the purpose of recoupment and some for the purpose of laying out the road. I do not see any reason why the owner in one case should receive move favourable terms than in the other; or rather I see no reason why in one case he should receive less favourable terms that he does in the other. It is purely a private concern of the Trust with which he has no concern. His rights are precisely the same in each case. As I said before, in the majority of cases it would be very difficult to say whether roadside land is taken primarily with the object of laying out building sites, or with

the object of recoupment. In most cases these two objects will come into play, and for this reason this amendment is objectionable."

The motion was then put and lost.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

The Schedule.

Clause 10 B (now 2).

518A. The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Sankar Sahay Bahadur to move that the words "who is found to be entitled to compensation, and who is not entitled to receive the additional sum of fifteen *per centum* mentioned in section 23, sub-section (*2*)", in lines 6 to 10, clause 10 B (*now 2*) of the Schedule to the Bill, be omitted.

518B. The Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur to move that the words "and who is not entitled to receive the additional sum of fifteen *per centum* mentioned in section 23, sub-section (*2*)" in lines 7 to 10 of clause 10 B (*now 2*) in the Schedule to the Bill, be omitted.

518C. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that at the end of the proposed sub-clause (*iv*) for section 11 of the Land Acquisition Act, in clause 10 B (*now 2*) of the Schedule to the Bill, the following be added, namely :—

and also all costs and charges such person may be put to in acquiring his future habitation and in removing thereto.

He said:—

"The clause as it stands provides for a very infinitesimal portion of the cost. In doing so it concedes the principle that something more than the actual value should under the circumstances of the case be paid. The amendment seeks to carry the principle a little further, and in order to alleviate admitted suffering, the extra charges that a person may be put to in acquiring and removing to his future habitation ought to be paid to him." The framers of the Land Acquisition Act of 1870 in spite of marked division of official opinion on the subject made larger concessions in the matter of stamp duties on the instruments under which compensation was payable and this was done in spite of influential opposition like that of the then Commander-in-Chief and another high official who went the length of voting against the Government on the question.

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"Sir, I resist this amendment because the object sought to be attained is already covered by the existing law. Section 23 (1) *fifthly*) of the Land Acquisition Act runs as follows :—'If in consequence of the acquisition of the land by the Collector the person interested is compelled to change his residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses (if any, incidental to such change' shall be taken into consideration in determining the amount of compensation. That seems to me to meet the case that this present amendment covers. But this present amendment is too widely worded to be safely admitted into the law. All costs and charges are too vague terms. The Hon'ble Member does not say how his charges, etc., for removing will be determined. What is already provided in the law can only be safely allowed."

The motion was then put and lost.

The Schedule.

Clause 12 (now 4).

518D. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur moved that clause 12 (*now 4*) (*2*) of the Schedule to the Bill be omitted.

He said:—

"I simply move my amendment, Sir. I do not like to adduce any argument in support of my motion."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"Sir, this provision of the Bill is taken direct from the Calcutta Municipal Act, and provides that where land is to be acquired on the ground of unhealthiness that we may proceed with it in the same way as we would proceed in the case of an arable land, *i.e.*, take possession of it straight away. If it is once found that the property is unhealthy, and it is being acquired in order to put an end to the unhealthy conditions, surely it is sufficient reason for expediting matters and letting the acquisition take effect at once; otherwise there will be some months' delay in obtaining the orders of the Collector."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

The following motion was, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

518E. If Motion No. 518D be not carried, the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that the words "so unhealthy as to be dangerous to human life" be substituted for the word "unhealthy" in the last line of the proposed sub-section (*4*) for section 17 of the Land Acquisition Act, in clause 12 (*2*) (*now 4*) of the Schedule to the Bill.

The Schedule.

Clause 14 (*3*) [*now 9* (*2*)].

519. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur moved that clause 14 (*3*) [*now 9* (*2*)] of the Schedule to the Bill be omitted.

He said:—

"Sir, all that I can say is this, that the modifications made here are intended to reduce the market value of the property. They do not find any place in the Land Acquisition Act, and they have been introduced in order to reduce the amount of compensation to be paid."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"Sir, I cannot possibly accept this amendment for moving that the whole of the clause be omitted because there are provisions in the clause to which nobody has made any objection. No one has objected to sub-clause *c*. Therefore I resist the amendment which seeks to omit the clause *en bloc*.

The motion was then put and lost.

The Schedule.

Clause 14 (*3*) [*now 9* (*2*)] (*a*).

520. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Roy Bahadur moved that clause (*a*) of the proposed section 23 (*3*) for the Land Acquisition Act, in clause 14 [*now 9* (*2*)] (*3*) of the Schedule to the Bill, be omitted.

He said:—

"It would be most unfair to property owners, prejudicial to their interests to provide that the market value of the land to be acquired should depend on and be judged by the disposition, that is, the then condition and disposition of the land at the date of the publication of the declaration. The fallacy of this argument will be apparent from the following illustration. Suppose there is a piece of garden land in Cossipore comprising an area, say, of 10 bighas, a small portion of which has been let to different tenants at the rate of annas 6 to 8 a cottah per mensem, and the average aggregate rental of the garden in question is, say five hundred rupees a year. Now,

as the major portion of a garden house always remains unoccupied and unutilised, it would be quite reasonable if this piece of land were acquired [to award according to the principle of law laid down here Rs. 12,500 for compensation calculating it at the rate of 25 times the gross rental, which is about Rs. 500 (five hundred rupees a year)], this is the value which the owner would get according to the present disposition of the property; but from the several recent deeds of sale it can be proved that no land can be had thereunder on an average, say, 400 to 500 rupees a cottah.

"A garden house at Cossipore on the banks of the Hooghly with no fixed income, but which is occasionally let for Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 a month, but which almost all the year round remains vacant and unutilized, was sold the other day for more than two lakhs of rupees. It was the other day that a piece of land measuring about 50 bighas situated in a suburban municipality admirably suited for a mill, but which was at present utilised for growing paddy only, having been acquired was awarded about Rs. 50,000 for compensation; but if the property in (fifty thousand) question came to be acquired by the Calcutta Improvement Trust then the august special Tribunal would have been quite justified in awarding a lump sum of, say, Rs. 1,000 in the highest instead of Rs. 50,000; for, according to the present disposition of the property, as its income was little or nothing, the sum of one thousand rupees would be enough for the property. Now, from the several illustrations I have cited in which nothing has been exaggerated or extenuated, it would be clear that if the land acquisition clauses are altered and modified in the way suggested here, it will have the effect of compelling property owners virtually to make gifts of their valuable properties, which are every year increasing in value, for the benefit of the Improvement Trust. In the name of equity and justice I ask the Hon'ble Members of the Council who are all men of business and own properties, some here and others in the mafassal or in England, whether you can conscientiously acquiesce in a proposition of law which will go to sacrifice the unfortunate owners of property in Calcutta and the suburbs at the altar of the Improvement Trust. In the words of Sir Bamfylde Fuller the Improvement Trust is a great measure—it requires a sacrifice and the landords are the sacrifice."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"Sir, this sub-clause deals with the difficult question of valuation of land, and I hope that we shall not be called upon to debate this question in all its length. I would justify the clause primarily on the ground that it stands in the Calcutta Municipal Act and has been found serviceable in the acquisition of land in the Calcutta Corporation for the last 12 years. It is necessary to meet certain cases where the valuation claimed is extremely exorbitant. A case was mentioned when the discussion took place on the Municipal Bill. A piece of land covered with tumble-down cowsheds was acquired for the Medical College Hospital and the owner appeared in Court with a plan showing it as covered with fine houses suited for the residence of Europeans and asked to be compensated on the basis of the profits which he would derive from such houses. It is intended to defeat the device of purely hypothetical development of the land. That is to say, valuation will not be made on what the owner might have got if he had built a shop or a house on the land, but on the normal value of the land. There is considerable safeguard in the sub-clause (*a1*) (*now b*). In connection with the land acquisition in Calcutta there will be a great number of men who will be using all their wits to secure money—there is a whole class of speculators, particularly in land acquisition cases, who will do all they can to defeat the operation of the law, and in the interest of the public we want this sub-clause as a protection against excessive claims."

The Hon'ble MR. PAYNE said:—

"SIR, the Hon'ble. Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu has referred to the *bustees* in Calcutta in which the rent assigned is small, but the land can be sold for building purposes at higher rate. I think in such cases undoubtedly, if the

land can be sold as it stands for a higher rate than that, it would be the market value of the land, and that the compensation will be granted on that rate and not merely on the *bustee* rate."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said :—

"I am afraid it is no use advancing any arguments, but at the same time I do think it desirable that we should place before the Council what we think about this matter. This clause does not occur in the Land Acquisition Act. It does not occur in the Bombay Act upon whose model we are proceeding. It does not occur in any of the English Acts. It does occur, as my friend says, in the Municipal Act, which is an Act of limited operations for the purpose of land acquisition. This is an Act of a very different nature so that the analogy of the Municipal Act wholly fails, because land acquisition itself independently is not an operation of such an extensive nature, an . then I quite agree with my friend that it is desirable to stop fictitious cases; but there is another class of cases which I believe he has overlooked, or of which perhaps he is not aware. In our part of the town there are large *bustee* lands from which we derive, say, a rent of Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 per cottah; but if this *bustee* land, as it is, was sold immediately for the purposes of a building, it will sell at Rs. 1,000 a cottah. It may be argued that this land from which you are receiving Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 a cottah may be valued upon the return you are getting from the hut, and not for the value of the property which you may get in the open market. What I feel, and my hon'ble friend will agree with me, is that this result will take place. We have the authority of the Bombay Act, and why should we not follow it with reference to its essential features? The market value, to which my friend, the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur, referred, I have not the means to do anything with. There are *bustees* the owners of which are too poor to put up houses, but these lands would be readily saleable as dwelling sites. Belgatchia would be easily available for mills, but the owner has not the means to do this, and is letting it out for purposes of growing paddy. But why should we deprive him of the marketable value? The difficulty arises according to the disposition at the time of the acquisition. I quite agree and I am prepared to concede that fictitious claims may be bolstered up for hypothetical price which should not be entertained."

The Hon'ble RAI SITA NATH RAY BAHADUR said :—

Sir, I cannot resist the temptation of citing one or two concrete cases. There is a *bustee* in Shambazar which belongs to a member of my family and which is generally let out at Rs. 2-8 per cottah. Calculating it on that sum, the Trust will fix the price at Rs. 750, but it was only the other day that the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu offered Rs. 2,000 for each cottah of land in that *bustee*. I also beg to refer to the personal experience of the Hon'ble Member of the Executive Council; he owns considerable land in Halisahar, which was formerly let out for a small sum, but now he has let it out to the jute mills, it being very convenient for them—he is getting several lakhs of rupees. If it had been acquired under the Trust formerly he could not have expected to get more than Rs. 100 for 100 bighas. I will give another concrete case. I own a *bustee* at Bhowanipur where the land is let out at Rs. 2 or Rs. 3, and according to the Tribunal I will not get more than Rs. 700 or Rs. 800 for that land, but I have been offered Rs. 2,000 for each cottah of the land and I have refused to sell it. Can we, after these facts, acquiesce in the provision of the law which would go to deprive us of our property by one fourth of the real value"

The motion was then put and lost.

The following motion was, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

521. The Hon'ble Rai Shib Shankar Sahay Bahadur to move that clause (*a*) of the proposed section 23 (*3*) for the Land Acquisition Act, in clause 14 (3) [*now 9* (*2*)] of the Schedule to the Bill, be omitted.

The Schedule.

Clause 14 (3) (b) [now 9 (2) (c)].

522. The Hon'ble Babu Hrishikesh Laha moved that clause (*b*) of the proposed section 23 (*3*) for the Land Acquisition Act, in sub-clause (*3*) [*now* (*2*)] of clause 14 (*now 9*) of the Schedule to the Bill, be omitted

He said :—

"I beg to move that clause (*b*) [*now* (*c*)] of the proposed section 23 (*3*) of the Land Acquisition Act in sub-clause (*3*) [*now* (*2*)] of clause 14 (*now 9*) of the Schedule to the Bill be omitted.

"The owners of properties will consider the operation of this clause as of considerable hardship. It assumes that property holders knew two years before the declaration was published that their property would be required for the purposes of the Improvement Scheme, and it therefore lays down that any improvement made during that period should not be taken into account for the purpose of assessing the fair market value. The onus will be thrown upon the property holders to prove their *boná fides* that such improvement was not made with a view to get a higher price when the land would be acquired by the Board. Improvement is looked upon by this clause with suspicion; and any improvement, however necessary it may be, would be construed as made with a view to extract money by raising the price of the property. It is impossible for any owner to know two years before the declaration that his land would be taken for the purposes of the Trust, and the clause, as it now stands, throws upon him the most difficult task of proving a negative. *Malâ fides* should not be presumed, but the person who alleges *malâ fides* must prove them. To endeavour to reduce the fair market value of any property by an enactment would be putting the Board to an advantageous position at the cost of the property holder. The clause, if adopted, will be unjust, unfair and injurious to the interests of a large section of the community and will be a fruitful source of litigation and waste. On these grounds I move for its omission."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"I oppose this amendment. This sub-clause also comes from the Calcutta Act, and it is a question relating to what the acquiring authority should have to prove in any case of suspicious nature. Of course the burden of proving *boná fides* is to be upon the owner of the property. The ordinary respectable owner of property, if he has carried out any improvements of ordinary nature will, I apprehend, have not the slightest difficulty whatever in proving to the Collector of the Tribunal that his act was done in good faith. If it is of an ordinary every-day nature, there is nothing suspicious about his conduct. He might say to the Collector, 'I have added this story to this house, because I have grown rich or because my family has increased.' And any reasonable man in the Tribunal will accept his explanatoin. But if you put the burden of proof so as to show bad faith on the Trust, it would be almost impossible. Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee said during the debates on the Calcutta Municipal Act that he felt very strongly that to lay the burden of proof on the Corporation to show bad faith was to impose upon it an impossible task. Anything of that kind would be impossible. Nobody is in a better position to prove good faith than the party concerned. If the improvements made by the house owner are capable of bearing the light of day, he has only got to make the reasonable explanation and any member of the Tribunal will accept it. But there are cases in which suspicions may arise. There may arise cases of suspicious improvements made to extract compensation : this clause will protect the Trust from paying compensation in such cases. We have not been told that this clause, which has been in force in Calcutta now for 12 years, inflicts any hardship. Therefore I resist this amendment."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said:—

"Sir, I desire to associate myself with the arguments that have been adduced by the Hon'ble Maharaj-Kumar Hrishikesh Laha, though for reasons I have already stated I do not wish to take up the time of the Council by making lengthy observations."

The motion was then put and lost.

The following motion was, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

523. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that clause (*b*) [*now* (*c*)] of the proposed section 23 (*3*) for the Land Acquisition Act, in clause 14 (*3*) [*now 14* (*2*)] of the Schedule to the Bill, be omitted.

524. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the words "six months" be substituted for the words "two years", in line 1 of clause (*b*) [*now* (*c*)] of the proposed section 23 (*3*) for the Land Acquisition Act, in clause 14 (*3*) [*now 14* (*2*)] of the Schedule to the Bill.

He said:—

"I desire to reduce the limit of time from two years to six months. We have often been told that the proceedings of the Trust will be conducted with secrecy, and there is no likelihood of any one knowing as to what improvements the Trust are going to undertake. Two years is, therefore, far too long a time, for which we have no warrant in the Land Acquisition Act nor in the Bombay Act. I think six months ought to be quite enough a time to meet all the apprehensions of the kind that have been referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"Sir, in the original Bill the time fixed was three years, and in the Select Committee it was reduced to two on the basis of the Calcutta precedent. Six months seems to be too short a period to be of any practical effect. There is no magic in two years but it is the period that stands in the Calcutta Act. Therefore I would not wish for a change."

The motion was then put and lost.

The following motion was, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

525. If Motion No. 519 be not carried, the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that for the words "unless it be proved that the improvement was made *bonâ fide* and not in contemplation of proceedings for the acquisition of the land being taken under this Act," at the end of clause (*b*) [*now* (*c*)] in clause 14 (*3*) [*now 9* (*2*)] of the Schedule to the Bill, the following be substituted, namely:—

> if it be proved that the improvement was made not *bonâ fide* but in contemplation of proceedings for the acquisition of the land being taken under this Act.

526. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar to move that for the words "unless it be proved that the improvement was made *bonâ fide* and not in contemplation of proceedings for the acquisition of the land being taken under this Act," at the end of clause (*b*) [*now* (*c*)] of the proposed section 23 (*3*) for the Land Acquisition Act, in clause 14 (*3*) [*now 9* (*2*)] of the Schedule to the Bill, the following be substituted, namely:—

> if, in the opinion of the Tribunal, such improvement was made with a view to obtaining or increasing compensation under this Act.

He said:—

"Your Honour, I have no objection to the principle of this sub-clause, nor do I take exception to the period of two years reserved within which the

owner should account for any improvement, but when it is two years I object to a man being considered dishonest and for him to prove that he is honest. On these grounds I move my amendment. The Hon'ble Member in charge says that any ordinary respectable owner of property would be in a position to prove that he is acting *bonâ fide*. The proceedings should be conducted in the ordinary way, and the *onus* of proving that he is not fraudulent should not be placed on an owner. I of course know, Sir, that this clause is included in the Municipal Act, but I do not take the Municipal Act to be the last word on the subject, and I hope that as years go by greater fairness of dealing will be accorded in the law to those who will be affected under this Bill."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"I oppose this amendment because it only covers up difficulties. It says if in the opinion of the Tribunal, such improvement was made with a view to obtaining or increasing compensations' but says nothing about the burden of proof. It cannot be that the burden of proof should lie on the Trust; if there is any ground for doubt then the man would be called upon to say why he made particular improvements. He is the only person who can give that information, and if his explanation is satisfactory, it will be accepted by the Tribunal. I submit that no reasonable property owner who has in the ordinary course of affairs made some improvements in his house, will have the slightest difficulty in proving that he has done it in the ordinary course of business."

The motion was then put and lost.

The Schedule.

Clause 14 (3) (d) [now 9 (2) (e)].

527. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that clause *(d)* [*now e*], of the proposed section 23 *(3)* for the Land Acquisition Act, in clause 14 *(3)* [*now 9 (2)*] of the Schedule to the Bill, be omitted.

The Hon'ble BABU HRISHIKESH LAHA said:—

"I rise in support of the amendment which has been moved by my hon'ble friend, Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu. This amendment also stands in my name.

"Overcrowding no doubt has some prejudicial effect upon health, but there was no official standard, as was adopted in England, as regards allowing a certain number of persons to live in a room in each dwelling. The number composing the family affects the question of overcrowding in a very marked degree, and it would not have been possible to enforce this or any other standard in this country where the zenana system prevails. Frequent visits of inspection would have been considered intolerable, and a poor parent with a large family who live in cheap and small dwellings would have been the greatest sufferers. Considering the peculiar circumstances of the people, it was very probably considered not at all desirable to lay down any such standard, and now to make overcrowding the ground for reducing the market value of a building is to say the least not consonant with the principles of justice and commonsense. By what standard is overcrowding to be measured? I find in the Encyclopædia Brittanica (Cambridge edition) 'a standard has been officially adopted in England based on the number of persons to a room in each dwelling, and the facts in relation to this standard are embodied in the census return.' It is a much better criterion than the state of 'density' or number of persons per acre which is very deceptive, for an apparently low density may conceal much overcrowding within walls and an apparently high one may be comparatively guiltless. The room density is the important thing in actual life.

"Let us see what they do in Germany, which is considered the great exemplar and the great stronghold of municipal socialism. We are struck by the remarks made by Mr. T. C. Horsfall in his work entitled, 'The Improvement of the dwellings and Surroundings of the People—the example of

Germany'. He says, 'if it be assumed that a dwelling is crowded when for every room which has a fire-place there are more than six persons in the dwelling and for every two rooms with fire places there are more than ten persons, then, in the year 1880, of 198, 640 dwellings in Berlin, 22,890 were crowded. And if we assume that a dwelling is crowded, if there are more than two persons for every room with a fire-place, then more than a third of the population of Berlin lives in crowded dwellings'. The only remedy for such overcrowding is to remove the inhabitants remorselessly from their houses, and this condition is incapable of fulfilment by persons who have any sympathy at all for their fellow creatures The first preliminary to such removal is an ample supply of new houses at rents within the paying power of the displaced persons; and unless this is done, the Municipality has no right to remove persons from their houses. Mr. Horsfall further says, 'The fulfilment of the conditions needed to ensure that there shall be an adequate supply of new wholesome houses is the most important of all the subjects which have to be attended to; either in a town which has an increasing population; or in a town which, though its population is not increasing, has congested areas which need to be wholly or partially cleared; or which has a large number of houses which for any cause need to be destroyed'. The pivot on which the entire question hangs is therefore the supply of new wholesome houses, before the provision for overcrowding could be enforced; and as the Municipality failed or even did not contemplate to provide house accommodation, no advantage should be given by this Bill to reduce the value of property on this ground. Neither the standard of 'room density' nor that of the number of persons per acre was ever introduced here, and I am not aware that overcrowding is the only reason for a higher death-rate, and so long as it is not proved it would be a grave injustice to penalize the property owners In this I am confirmed by the remarks made by Mr. Horsfall that the causes of the high death-rate are 'not the overcrowding of dwellings, though that is a very marked and serious evil, nor excessive drinking, nor licentiousness, nor betting and other forms of gambling', but 'the chief cause is that while all these evils exist, there is nothing to counteract the effect of them' and 'that the towns lack the pleasantness, which is the most important condition of cheerfulness, hopefulness, physical and mental health and strength for all classes—for the poorest as well as for the richest.' We have therefore yet to know whether heavy mortality is connected only with overcrowding and not with the food, clothing and general condition of the people. Unless that is proved to demonstration no reduction should be made in the value of the property; and as the Calcutta Municipality has made overcrowding a ground for raising the tax, it will be not at all fair to leave this question to the decision of the Board who are interested in getting the price of the building reduced. It would not, I think, be out of place to mention that in this country overcrowding is not so great an evil as it is in England and does not call for such stringent measures as are adopted in English Statutes. The reason is not far to seek. In my opinion the marked difference in the climatic conditions and the modes and habits of living of the people of the two countries should be taken into account. Here poor and middle-class people during the greater part of the year live and sleep in the open air and are used to it, whereas in England such a mode of living is fraught with danger to life and is not probable owing to the rigour of the climate. This clause should therefore be expunged."

The Hon'ble RAI SITA NATH RAY BAHADUR said :—

"With reference to innovations proposed in sub-clause (*d*) [*now* (*e*)], I beg to observe that under section 435 of the Calcutta Municipal Act the Chairman of the Corporation has full powers to abate overcrowding in dwelling houses and other buildings and huts, but not having exercised the power vested in him by law, but on the contrary having allowed the Assessor of the Coporation to assess all overcrowded buildings and huts at their full valuation due to such overcrowding and having reaped the benefit of such overcrowding by realising much larger amounts in the shape of rates than what would

have been ordinarily payable if there was no overcrowding, it would be unfair to the owners of such buildings and huts to turn round and say that the market value of such buildings should be determined by the rents which would be derivable from such buildings if they were occupied by only such number of persons as would be accommodated in them without risk of danger from overcrowding.

"It is well known that buildings in Burra Bazar are to some extent overcrowded, and some of them fetch very high rents amounting to sum varying from Rs. 300 to Rs. 8,000 a month. Suppose it becomes necessary to acquire a building in Burra Bazar, the annual rent of which is Rs. 12,000, under the Land Acquisition Act the amount of compensation payable would be about three lakhs of rupees *plus* the statutory allowance of 15 *per cent.*; but under sub-clause (*d*) [*now* (*e*)] of this Bill it might be said that if the house had not been overcrowded the average yearly rental would have been about Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 6,000 a year, and as such the amount of compensation should be considerably less.

"I beg to submit that the additions proposed to be made to section 23 would have the effect of enormously reducing the compensation which would otherwise be payable under the Land Acquisition Act. It would be expedient to deal with Calcutta people differently from other people in other parts of India."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"Sir, I am surprised that five members should have supported the abolition of this sub-clause (*d*). We have accepted sub-clause (*c*) [*now* (*d*)], which says that 'if the market-value is specially high in consequence of the land being put to a use which is unlawful or contrary to public policy,' then that excess market-value shall not be taken into consideration. This sub-clause makes a similar provision that, if the market-value of the land has been enhanced owing to rents being taken from an excessive number of occupants, then that enhanced value shall not be considered and in the English law and in the Bombay Act which is copied from the English law, these two clauses form only one clause, it is merely a matter of draftsmanship that here it is two. The position of the two cases seems to me to be exactly the same.

"This sub-clause has been copied from section 19 (*5*) of the Bombay Act. Overcrowding is one of the most terrible evils. I am not questioning what particular amount of overcrowding is unwholesome, but every one admits that it is a fruitful source of every kind of moral and physical evil. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the other day to a crowded audience that he would like to see the land-owners and house-owners who draw profit from overcrowding treated in the same way as receivers of stolen goods, because he saw no moral difference between them. It is true, as the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur has said, that the Corporation has power to reduce overcrowding. That seems to me to strengthen my argument. If a building is very much overcrowded, the Corporation has power to apply to a Magistrate and the Magistrate has power to interfere. In that case it seems to me clear that if any profit is made from that building, the owner, however, has no right to ask for excess compensation on the ground that he has been guilty of deriving this illegal profit. The clause requires that the overcrowding shall be such as to be dangerous to health. This is a fact which is to be proved by the acquiring authority. What is more, the General Committee of the Corporation have power to lay down general rules in pursuance of their local knowledge as to what shall be regarded as overcrowding in Calcutta. It has never been held impossible to determine what unwholesome overcrowding is. I see therefore no justification for making any difference between sub-clause (*b*) [*now* (*c*)] and sub-clause (*c*) [*now* (*d*)]."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said:—

"I am sorry, Sir, that I have to add to my friend's surprise by making myself the sixth member objecting to this clause, and I regret that my friend

should have been calling the representatives of the Corporation names and some very strong names specially while the Hon'ble Mr. Maddox is here. That the Corporation is a receiver of stolen property is, I say, a very strong expression, although an extra vigorous and ultra-socialistic Chancellor of the Exchequer has been using that and other opprobrious terms with regard to property and property owners in general in convenient forgetfulness of the past. I do hope that it will be long before we follow the vigorous parlance and emphatic action such as St. Stephen's has been familiarised of late and such as anti-property platforms have long been accustomed to. Otherwise the results predicted by the Hon'ble the Maharajadhiraj of Burdwan, not with regard to his own class, but with regard to the Frankenstein that all super-socialistic legislation is bound to raise, which have been so much resented would not be far in coming. I am sorrythat official members are not following us with regard to the embargo upon length and are making us break the canon I have laid down for myself, considering the late hour of the day. If the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas's quotation of the Right Hon'ble Mr. Lloyd George has any application to the case, it can have application not only to the landlord but to the Corporation also—and to the latter with double force, because of causes that I must detail to the Council in spite of the lateness of the hour, for it is a matter of history and not a matter of fiction at all. Not very many weeks ago and after this Bill was introduced in Council I had occasion to appear professionally before the Municipal authorities with regard to a new building erected on Harrison Road. The assessment was on the basis of assumed overcrowding, such as the Corporation in spite of its powers condones and connives at. I objected to it and pointed out to this clause and said that, 'you must not assess the house like this and put a premium upon overcrowding by making your assessment so high as to compel the man to recoup himself by overcrowding.' The Municipal authorities would not, however, listen, for they have always insisted that the assessment shall be on that basis, because it has been the accepted basis. I was plainly told that they knew nothing as to whether a clause like this was going to be passed, though already it is in the Municipal Act. As the Municipality has not refrained from receiving what has been called stolen property by participating in and insisting on assessment on the basis of overcrowding, which they are still insisting on as the basis of assessment with regard to new houses that are being built along Harrison Road and other parts of Burra Bazar, it seems to us that the provision being already in the Municipal Act has not very much charm in itself and ought not to be re-enacted in spite of the strength of language and the supreme surprise of the Hon'ble Member in charge."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—

"Sir, I shall say a few words as I was responsible for moving this amendment, and the language that my friend has used makes it incumbent upon me to justify my position. I am not one of those who would advocate overcrowding in any sense, but, as my friend, the Hon'ble Babu Hrishikesh Laha, pointed out, overcrowding might have a quite different meaning from what it has got in England; and when my friend imports the language of the Chancellor of the Exchequer he applies the doctrine of the fur-coat to India, because we do not live in closed rooms as English people do. The question of overcrowding is entirely different—even as it is I do not justify it. Then what happens? I think my hon'ble friend, Mr. Payne, will enlighten my friend on this subject. In a *bustee* the tenants take the land from the owner at a certain rate and then they build huts and sub-let them. When the assessing officer comes round, he does not value upon the rate at which the owner has let it out, but finds out how much the tenants make out of the *bustee*, and that is the basis upon which he proceeds. He not only legalises it, but puts a premium upon it, because he wants his rates enhanced. I remember a case in Amratolla Street in Burra Bazar where a gentleman let his houses for a certain rent for a certain period, and he did not wish that his house should be overcrowded, because he was a man of artistic tastes and wealthy. The Municipal Assessor came and assessed the house at a rate it would fetch if it was overcrowded. The owner

said that he did not wish it to fetch so much rent. The Assessor said, 'You may not wish it, but the rent of the next house is so much and we shall assess upon that basis.' If I am assessed and if I am paying upon it, not only with your connivance, but I am assessed upon compulsory overcrowding, why is it that you should penalise me for this purpose—and then there is another consideration, a consideration which does not apply, but which would strike a student of political economy. I have got a plot of land which I let to you for Rs. 20 on a condition that it is overcrowded now—more people being there than would be proper. Where are these other people to go? If you would not allow overcrowding, accommodation for these people must be found somewhere else. Apart from other questions, the question of political science is a question which does not arise and which cannot affect the question of value; because if the Corporation did not only encourage overcrowding but made profits from it for these very many years, my rent would not have gone down. It would have remained where it is, because the men excluded would have accommodation—they would pay me higher than I receive, so that I think my friend was not right in expressing the surprise that he did. That surprise was only due to his ignorance of the state of things in Calcutta."

The motion was then put and lost.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

528. The Hon'ble Babu Hrishikesh Laha to move that clause (*d*) [*now* (*e*)] of the proposed section 23 (*3*) for the Land Acquisition Act, in clause 14 (*3*) [*now* 9 (*2*)] of the Schedule to the Bill, be omitted.

529. If Motion No. 519 be not carried, the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that clause (*d*) [*now* (*e*)] of the proposed section 23 (*3*) for the Land Acquisition Act, in clause 14 (*3*) [*now* (9 *2*)] of the Schedule to the Bill, be omitted.

530. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that clause (*d*) [*now* (*e*)] of the proposed section 28 (*3*) for the Land Acquisition Act, in clause 14 (*3*) [*now* 9 (*2*)] of the Schedule to the Bill, be omitted.

531. The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur to move that clause (*d*) [*now* (*e*)] of the proposed section 28 (*3*) for the Land Acquisition Act, in clause 14 (*3*) [*now* 9 (*2*)] of the Schedule to the Bill, be omitted.

Clause 14 (3) [now 9 (2)], new sub-clause (f).

532. The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur moved that at the end of the proposed section 23 (*3*) for the Land Acquisition Act, in clause 14 (*3*) [*now* 9 (*2*)] of the Schedule to the Bill, the following be added, namely:—

(*f*) The market-value of the land, if situated in the Calcutta Municipality, shall, until the contrary is shown, be presumed to be twenty-five times the annual value of the property, as entered in the Municipal assessment-book.

He said:—

"Sir, this new provision which I wish to add is taken word for word from the Calcutta Municipal Act, section 557, proviso (*d*). It appears that all the provisions of the Calcutta Municipal Act with reference to acquisition and disposal of land and buildings have been embodied in this Bill, but this provision which furnished a rough-and-ready presumption (of course a rebuttable presumption) of 25 years' purchase has been omitted from our Bill. The Council may be aware that this provision which has been omitted and which I recommend for insertion was introduced into the Calcutta Municipal Act after a good deal of consideration and after a good deal of discussion. The debates in the Council show that, although the feeling of the official members was that 25 years' purchase was more than the owner was entitled to, it was accepted to prevent hardship. I am tempted to quote a small extract from the speech of the Hon'ble Sir Edward Baker in the Council in this connection.

"His Honour says, 'Babu Kallynath Mitter said before the Building Commission that 30 years should be given. Why? He has given no reasons. The only reason why we should be justified in giving 25 years' purchase or taking that as the presumption is in order to soften the severity of the law of land acquisition. We know that in Calcutta there is a strong prejudice against giving up and being deprived of one's ancestral house, and it is a feeling which the Legislature will do well to take into consideration. I think that we ought not to reduce the number of years' purchase below 25, not because it would not be absolutely just, but because it would be felt as a hardship; but to give anything more than 25 years would be, I think, unfair to the rate-payers and unfair to the Corporation.'

"These are weighty words, and in the language of Sir Edward Baker I appeal to this Council to take into consideration the feeling, the prejudice, the sentiment, or whatever you may call it, of the people of Calcutta with respect to their unwillingness to give up their ancestral houses. Treat them with respect and not disregard them as the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas has asked you to do. I also ask the Council in the words of Sir Edward Baker not to reduce the number of years' purchase below 25, as it would cause hardship.

"Sir, the Calcutta Municipal Act has been in force for 12 years, and the people have come to understand this rough-and ready rebuttable presumption of 25 years' purchase as a fair and just method. It will be therefore a hardship—a great hardship—if a different mode of calculation is adopted by the Board or by the Tribunal."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"Sir, I am not sure whether any other members will support the motion. If they do not I need only deal with it briefly. The Hon'ble Member has moved it on the principle that this clause finds place in the Calcutta Municipal Act. But I must say that, having read the debate on this clause when the Calcutta Municipal Act was under discussion, it seems to me that Dr. Ashutosh Mukhopadhyay made out an overwhelming case against it. It is *primâ facie* unfair and I find on inquiry that it has worked unfairly. Take a common case: two buildings may each rent at Rs. 100 a month, there being demand for the accommodation which they supply: their municipal valuation will be the same: but one may be an old building on the verge of falling down and the other may be newly built of the best material; by this rule of thumb the market value of both is taken to be the same. Unoccupied lands are very lightly assessed by the Corporation, and therefore under this rule will not be paid for at their real value. Moreover, whatever may be said for holding the Corporation bound by its own valuation, there is no conceivable reason for holding a third body like the Trust bound by it.

The motion was then put and lost.

The Schedule, Clause 16 (now 11).

533. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur moved that clause 16 (*now 11*) of the Schedule to the Bill be omitted.

He said:—

"I simply beg to move my amendment, Sir."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"Sir I will resist this amendment, and I have no doubt that the Hon'ble Member will have no objection to withdraw it when he learns that I am going to accept amendment 535. I am sure that will please him immensely."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS also said:—

"Sir, there are some amendments which seek for the omission of the sub-clauses one by one. I propose that they may be taken first."

The discussion of the motion, and also of the following motion was postponed :—

534. The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur to move that clauses (*1*), (*3*) [*now* (*2*)] and (*4*) [*now* (*3*)] of the proposed section 24A for the Land Acquisition Act, in clause 16 (*now 11*) of the Schedule to the Bill, be omitted.

535. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that clause (*1*) of the proposed section 24A for the Land Acquisition Act, in clause 16 (*now 11*) of the Schedule to the Bill, be omitted.

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"Sir, I accept this amendment, because the principle is not so important in Calcutta as it is in Bombay."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

536. The Hon'ble Babu Hrishikesh Laha to move that clause (*1*) of the proposed section 24A for the Land Acquisition Act, in clause 16 (*now 11*) of the Schedule to the Bill, be omitted.

537. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that clause (*1*) of the proposed section 24A for the Land Acquisition Act, in clause 16 (*now 11*) of the Schedule to the Bill, be omitted.

538. If Motion No. 535 be not carried, the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to move that the words "shall be presumed to be the amount so awarded" be substituted for the words "shall not, unless the Tribunal otherwise directs, be deemed to be greater than the amount so returned," in lines 7 and 8 of clause (*1*) of the proposed section 24A for the Land Acquisition Act, in clause 16 (*now 11*) of the Schedule to the Bill.

539. If Motion No. 537 be not carried, the Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that the words "accepted or fixed by the Corporation" be substituted for the words "so returned," in line 8 of clause (*1*) of the proposed section 24A for the Land Acquisition Act, in clause 16 (*now 11*) of the Schedule to the Bill.

533. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that clause 16 (*now 11*) of the Schedule to the Bill be omitted.

540. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that clause (*3*) of the proposed section 24A for the Land Acquisition Act, in clause 16 (*now 11*) of the Schedule to the Bill, be omitted.

He said :—

"This is a new clause 24A (3), and it is not taken from the Bombay Act but from the Calcutta Municipal Act."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"It is in the Bombay Act as well as in the English law."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said:—

"I wish only to call my friend's attention to this fact. The section runs thus: 'if in the opinion of the Tribunal, any building is in a defective state, from a sanitary point of view, or is not in a reasonably good state of repair, the amount of compensation shall not exceed the sum which the Tribunal considers the building would be worth if it were put into a sanitary condition or into a reasonably good state of repair.' I really do not understand this, because if you are acquiring a house which is not in a proper sanitary condition, the house loses so much in value."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

"Sir, I think the purpose of extending this provision, which is derived from the English law, is quite clear. There are many ways in which property is valued for land acquisition purposes. Valuation on the rental value is, I think. the favourite method. Owing to pressure of population an old and insanitary house may be bringing in the same rent as the house next door which is new and sanitary. In such cases it will be practicable to fix the value of the property as if it were in a sanitary condition and in a good state of repair. And if the cost of such repair is deducted from the amount of compensation it will be quite reasonable, for in the long run it is the same thing as if it were repaired and put into a sanitary condition by the owner himself."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said :—

" Well, Sir, my experience is the other way."

The motion was then put and lost.

The following motion was, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

541. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that clause (*3*) of the proposed section 24A for the Land Acquisition Act, in clause 16 (*now 11*) of the Schedule to the Bill, be omitted.

542. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that clause (*4*) of the proposed section 24A for the Land Acquisition Act, in clause 16 (*now 11*) of the Schedule to the Bill, be omitted.

He said :—

" This I also object to as being very wide : 'If in the opinion of the Tribunal any building which is used or is intended or is likely to be used for human habitation.' Well, Sir, my fears are these. It is all very well to say that this is a provision in the English Act. I frankly confess that up to the present moment we do not trust your Tribunal. It may be that the Tribunal will justify itself, but for the present it does not."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said :—

" I have got a similar motion, and I desire to associate myself with the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu in his objection. It was perhaps an oversight on the part of the draftsman that he did not also exclude the cartage when he wanted to exclude the demolition cost from the value."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said :—

" SIR, this sub-clause has reference to such an extreme state of affairs that it can scarcely give rise to reasonable objection. We have dealt with the provisions of the Bill which relate to cases where it may be somewhat difficult to draw a line. But here we have got the case that a building which is inhabited by human beings is really unfit for human habitation. In such a case the law provides that you must pull down the house and sell the materials. A man has no right to be compensated for an uninhabitable building on the basis that he has let it to tenants."

The motion was then put and lost.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

543 The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that clause (*4*) of the proposed section 24A for the Land Acquisition Act, in clause 16 (*now 11*) of the Schedule to the Bill, be omitted.

534. The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur to move that clauses (*1*), (*3*) [*now* (*2*)] and (*4*) [*now* (*3*)] of the proposed section 24A for the Land Acquisition Act, in clause 16 (*now 11*) of the Schedule to the Bill, be omitted.

544. The Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur to move that the word "Court" be substituted for the word "Tribunal," wherever it occurs in clause 16 (*now 11*) of the Schedule to the Bill.

The Schedule.

New clause 16D (now 14).

545. The Hon'ble Babu Hrishikesh Laha moved that after clause 16C of the Schedule to the Bill the following be inserted, namely:—

New section 49A, 16D. After section 49 the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"49A. The provisions of this Act shall not be put in force for the purpose of acquiring any land which forms part of a garden attached to a dwelling-house or is otherwise required for the amenity or convenience of any dwelling-house."

Non-acquisition of land required for convenience of dwelling-house.

He said:—

"My submission is that this proviso is absolutely necessary for restricting the unlimited power of the Board to acquire land for the purpose of any scheme. There would have been no such necessity if the Board had been invested with power to acquire no more land than would be absolutely necessary. The Bill gives the Board power to acquire more land in order to recoup the cost of the main scheme, so under the name of recoupment any land and any quantity of land may be acquired for the purpose of subsequently disposing it off at a profit. I therefore proposed certain amendments to this clause while the Bill was in the Select Committee, and that which I now propose is a very moderate one indeed. Some restriction is necessary. a *carte-blanche* cannot be given to the Board for the acquisition of land, and in this connection I have followed the principle of English law; for even in England, where the people are so much advanced in knowledge and experience, such restriction has been recognised as may be observed in section 5 of the Development and Road Improvement Funds Act, 1909. It might be said that the aforesaid Act applies only to provincial towns and not to big cities, but the principle acted upon cannot be ignored whether the town be a big or a small one. If such a provision can be made in England, there is all the more reason why a similar provision should be introduced here where the rights of property are so much respected. The people of this country are very much attached to their homes, and some provision should be made for their protection from the arbitrary operation of the Land Acquisition Act. Property holders are no doubt liable to make some contribution towards the cost of the scheme, but it would not be at all fair that the whole burden should be placed upon their shoulders. The proviso to this section which I have proposed will I hope meet with the approval of the Council."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"Sir, whatever may be the intentions of the Hon'ble Member in trying to insert this clause into the Bill, he can scarcely expect that the Council will accept it as it stands. There is nothing in the Act to prevent the acquisition of dwelling-houses. And if you may acquire dwelling-houses, there is no reason why you should not acquire gardens attached to them. We have made a new provision in section 49 of the Land Acquisition Act, by which if a garden is acquired it is made perfectly clear that you must acquire the attached house also. The Hon'ble Member need have no fear that the garden will be acquired and the house left. The Hon'ble Member has referred to English precedents, and I must trouble the Council for a moment or two by explaining why the precedents are not applicable here. We have two precedents—section 45 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act and section 5 of the Development and Road Improvement Act. The former deals with the acquisition of land for the housing of the working classes. A municipality may acquire land and build houses on it if the conditions under which the working classes live are unsatisfactory. When the Bill was discussed in the House of Lords the provision referred to by

the Hon'ble Member was inserted. It was not unreasonably contend that you should not destroy the amenity of one man's house, merely to provide a more comfortable house for another man. Under the other Act the Road Board may acquire any land for 220 yards on either side of a new trunk road, *i.e.*, a strip of land a quarter of a mile wide. That is a very wide power, and the gardens and parks attached to country houses in England are among the glories of the country. It was decided that it is wrong under the plea of material development to ignore æsthetic considerations and the amenities of life. If the Hon'ble Member quotes the Development Act, he should adopt it as a whole. Under that Act no additional compensation is allowed when land is acquired. If this amendment is carried, much of the work of the Trust would be rendered impossible. One of its important duties is to lay out new suburbs, and it is obvious that in doing so it will be constantly necessary to acquire garden lands. I will again refer the Hon'ble Member to section 49 of the Land Acquisition Act which fully covers his case."

The motion was then put and lost.

546. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the word "Chairman" be substituted for the word "President," wherever the latter word is used in the various clauses of the Bill as meaning the President of the Board.

He said:—

"In reading through the various clauses of this Bill I have been a good deal embarrassed in distinguishing between the President of the Board and the President of the Tribunal, and without impairing the dignity of either functionary, for the sake of convenience I desire to call one the Chairman and the other the President by way of avoiding comedies of error."

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"I accept this amendment, Sir, and in consequence I would move the next amendment, No. 547."

The Hon'ble BABU DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said:—

"I am glad of the concession and feel like the squirrel of old who was able to assist in ever so slight a manner in improving the Adam's Bridge of old and the Adamantine of to-day. Like the self-same squirrel we shall bear the stripes and strokes on our back to the end of creation."

The motion was put and agreed to.

547. The Hon'ble Mr. Bompas moved:—

(1) that clause 2 (*h*) be omitted; and

(2) that after clause 2 (*b*) the following be inserted, namely:—

(*b1*) [*now* (*c*)] "the Chairman" means the Chairman of the Board.

The motion was put and agreed to.

Clause 61C (now 71) of the Bill.

The following motion (postponed from the meeting of the 19th August 1911) was then taken up.

318. If Motion No. 311 be not carried, the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur to move that clause 61C (*b*) be omitted.

The Hon'ble MR. BOMPAS said:—

"Sir, Amendment No. 318 above was left over to be moved after the amendments on the Schedule. It can be moved now"

The Hon'ble RAI SITA NATH RAY BAHADUR said:—

"I beg to withdraw it, Sir."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

The Preamble to the Bill.

548. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari moved that the word "certain" be inserted before the word "persons," in line 5 of the Preamble to the Bill.

He said:—

"It is only a verbal amendment. Limitations have already been put in regarding the objects of the Act and it can no longer be a question whether the introduction of 'certain' in the Preamble is necessary or not. However, this again is a matter for the Department to consider."

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said:—

"This amendment affects the preamble of the Bill and not any of its clauses. In the course of the present discussion in Council it has been decided that the Board should undertake rehousing schemes only for persons of the poorer and working classes. It may, therefore, be argued that we should qualify the word 'persons' as used in the preamble, but if it is desired to make any mention of specific classes of persons, I would prefer to do so in the way proposed in Amendment No. 549."

The Hon'ble DEBA PRASAD SARBADHIKARI said:—

"In that view I have no objection in withdrawing Amendment No. 548."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

549. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that the words "of the poorer and working classes" be inserted after the word "persons," in line 6 of the preamble to the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said:—

"There is no harm in accepting that."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The following motions were, by leave of the President, withdrawn:—

550. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar to move that the words "of the poorer classes" be inserted after the word "persons" in line 6 of the preamble to the Bill

Clause 2 of the Bill.

551. The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari to move that after clause 2 (d), the following be inserted, namely:—

(dd) the expression "good faith" has the same meaning as in section 52 of the Indian Penal Code.

552. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu moved that after clause 2 (g) the following be inserted, namely:—

(g1) the expression "persons of the poorer and working classes" means persons whose income, either singly, or collectively as members of a joint family, does not exceed one thousand rupees a year.

He said:—

"Does my friend think it would be necessary? I was simply seeking to define this. I want to ascertain the views of Government in this matter."

The Hon'ble MR. WHEELER said :—

"There are two or three amendments which seek to define the meaning of the expression 'persons of the poorer and working classes,' but I would advise the Council to leave it undefined as is the case in the English Act. Looking to the conditions of this country—the existence of joint families and of races with different standards of living—it would be exceedingly difficult to frame one definition which will cover all cases, and if an attempt were made to do so, I think we would only restrict the Bill undesirably. In fact the deversity of definition shown in the amendments themselves shows that the difficulty is a real one."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said :—

"In view of what has been said by the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler, I do not desire to put my amendment to the vote."

The motion was then, by leave of the President, withdrawn.

The following motion was, by leave of the President, withdrawn :—

553. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar to move that after clause 2 (q) [*now* 2 (*j*)] the following be inserted, namely:—

(*q1*) the expression "persons of the poorer classes" means persons whose income does not exceed an average of two hundred rupees *per mensem*, and includes the families of such persons residing with them.

554. The Hon'ble Mr. Bompas moved that the Secretary be directed to renumber the clauses and sub-clauses of the Bill in consecutive order, and to make corresponding alterations in all cross-references thereto.

The motion was put and agreed to.

555. The Hon'ble Mr. Bompas moved that the Bill, as settled in Council, be passed.

He said :—

"Sir, I have now to move that the Bill as settled in Council be passed. And in doing so I will venture to make a very few remarks. It has been said several times in the course of the debate by movers of amendments that their position is hopeless, that they are like billows beating against the cliff, and, if not actually said by them it has been implied, and it has been said by the newspapers that represent the views of the section of community which they also represent—that the enlargement of the Council has been a farce, and that the debate has been a sham. Sir, I may be excused for touching a personal note; I came here as a novice. I am the jungliest of jungly Collectors whose official heart is in the wild tracts of Chota Nagpur where the best years of his service have been spent, and I have watched with the interest of a novice the proceedings in relation to the Bill, and it seems to me absolutely impossible for any one acquainted with the facts to contend that the Government has taken up an unreasonable and impracticable attitude in this matter, or that it could not be moved from the course it had marked out before it. The Bill was introduced in this Council a year ago, expressly with the purpose of allowing time for criticism. Those criticisms were received and considered in the Select Committee for two months. The Select Committee introduced very considerable modifications in the Bill—modifications according to public opinion. In the first place, the number of members of the Trust was raised from 7 to 11 in deference to public opinion The different characters of type in the Bill will show how numerous were the alterations made in the Select Committee. The High Court's suggestions in regard to the right of appeal from the Tribunal were accepted. The right of pre-emption was recognized and the suggested method of levying the jute tax was adopted. As regards the land acquisition procedure, the control of the land acquisition work has been taken away from the cognizance of the President, and the ordinary

procedure was substituted for it. Costs have been allowed in land acquisition proceedings before the Collector. Clause 24 A (*1*) of the Schedule to the Bill has been omitted, in deference to public opinion. The 15 per cent. compensation, about which there has been so much dispute, has been allowed on all lands outside Calcutta and on all lands acquired for purposes other than the improvement scheme. This is a very long list of substantial alterations mainly introduced in deference to public opinion. When the Government has considered and given effect to so many suggestions in Select Committee, surely it is unreasonable to make a charge against it that it has not considered public opinion in the matter of this Bill. In this Council too, many substantial concessions have been made. The suggestion that the building operations of the Trust should be confined to the poorer classes has been given effect to. Provisos have been added to clauses 110 (*now 105*) and 111 (*now 106*) under which the municipal guarantee has been restricted. We have excised from section 24A of the Land Acquisition Act a proviso by which a person was bound by the return of the valuation of his land which he has filed with the municipality—it was a clause to which great objection was raised by the public. Sir, in view of these facts, it cannot be stated that the Government has taken up an impossible attitude, and I will say, more; it has appeared to me that it has throughout been present in the minds of the Government that this Council is, to a very large extent, representative of the different interests and opinions of the province. And it has been with great reluctance that Government has ever risked acting in opposition to the united opinion of the non-official members of this Council. And I must say further that during this debate it has never seemed open to me to rely on the fact that there might be an official majority behind me to carry anything that Government wished to be carried. Every time I have spoken and Mr. Wheeler has spoken, we have spoken with the intention of convincing those whose minds were not already made up and who were open to conviction, and I have had clear enough illustration that this debate was not a sham. On one amendment I failed to convince the Council that a clause effected what I believed that it was meant to effect, and the Council at once divided against me 21 to 21. There were therefore at least 21 who were prepared to vote against me. It is possible that if the Council had divided 21 to 21 on all important amendments, this Bill would still have been placed on the Statute Book, but I should have made the motion which I am now making with very different feelings. But when we find the number of the votes cast against the Bill on important amendments hovering in the region of 12 and 13 no one can contend that Government is acting in opposition to the united enlightened opinion of the Province."

The Hon'ble DR. ABDULLAH-UL-MAMUN SUHRAWARDY said:—

"Sir, now that the Bill has reached its final stage, I take the earliest opportunity of congratulating the Council on the fact that it has approached the conclusion of this important measure, and I also wish to congratulate the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill on his brilliant powers of debate. Thanks to his unquestioned ability, the call for a division on almost every contested question has resulted in a preponderating majority for the Government. At the same time it is my duty to point out to the Council that the signal victory achieved by the Government over the opposition is due not so much to the eloquence and persuasive powers of the speakers on the Government side as to the character and composition of the non-official body. It is true that the unavoidable absence of several non-official members has considerably thinned our ranks, but I am sure it would not have made any difference were it otherwise. The fact of the matter is, that, unlike the official members, we do not claim to be proof against the voice of the charmer, or rather that our political consciousness, or rather conscience, has not reached such a stage of development as to permit us to vote solid for or against the Government on any contested question. The passage at arms between the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur and the Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari and that between the latter and the Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray are illustrations of what I mean. This is but natural, for not only do we represent diverse

and varied interests upon this Council, but the very fact of our freedom from official restraint is at once the source of our strength and weakness. Therefore, the victory for the Government was almost a foregone conclusion, and defeat for the Opposition inevitable. In spite of this obvious fact the leaders of the Opposition fought every inch of their ground, till at last, convinced of the futility of further resistance, not by the efforts and persuasions of the speakers on behalf of the Government, but by successive defeats, they bowed to the inevitable. The attitude of the Government,—the no-surrender attitude of the Government in the words of the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan—had become abundantly clear from the very first day of the debate, and the public and the non-official members began to ask themselves - and, I dare say, the official members also, though for a different reason, must have asked themselves,—the question—'What is the good of all these speeches?' I hope I am not betraying any non-official secret, when I tell you, Sir, that at one time the sense of public disappointment was so keen that it was suggested that the non official members should, by way of protest, secede from the Council in a body. Happily, wiser counsels prevailed, and I am glad to say that the feeling of disappointment expressed itself in a more practical form—the abandonment or curtailment of speeches—which has largely contributed to the speedy conclusion of the business before the Council. Occasionally, however, there was a tendency to return to lengthly speeches, for hope springs eternal in the human breast.

"With the modesty becoming in one who, like myself, lacks in experience and knowledge of men and affairs, I take the liberty of answering the question—'What is the good of all these speeches?'—both on behalf of the official and the non-official members. To the official members, wearied with listening or replying to speeches, I say, that the zeal,—or to borrow once more the phraseology of the Maharaja of Burdwan,—'the tenacity' of the non-official members, is an unmistakeable proof of the fact, that behind what may appear to be a mere passion for speech-making, there is a genuine body of public opinion, which views the provisions of the Bill with alarm, apprehension, and even resentment. Sir, the many vacant chairs on our side may be deemed as an indication of indifference, but the presence in our midst this afternoon of the Maharaja of Burdwan, though suffering from fever, is a strong testimony in favour of the genuineness of popular discontent, however unfounded they may eventually turn out to be. No one can for a moment imagine that the Maharaja is present here to-day, simply because he happens to be a large landholder, and represents the interests of the landholding class. Here permit me, Sir, to digress for a moment, and refer to the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Norman McLeod. I am afraid he misunderstood the Maharaja when he made references to Liverpool and the loyalty of the zamindars. If I understood the Maharaja rightly he was not asking for a concession on behalf of the zamindars, simply because the landholding class was loyal and law-abiding, and was the bulwark of British rule in India. He meant to point out the grave danger of attempting to transplant in an oriental country the ideal of the West, regardless of surrounding circumstances. It is the duty of every member of the Council to point out to you, Sir, that in your zeal to beautify our city and make it worthy of the metropolis of a great Empire, you may not be swelling the tide of popular discontent; in your enthusiasm to thrust Western ideas of sanitation down the unwilling throats of a people who care very little for them, you may not be introducing the germs of a disease which you would soon find it beyond your power to kill. Introduction of anarchism has already followed in the wake of Western education, let us not entangle ourselves in the meshes of socialism and introduce the complex and complicated labour problems that culminate in riots and bloodshed. In the words of an Urdu poet

یہ آپ لائیں ہیں مغرب سے سیل آزادی بنائیں ایسی عمارت کے پائیدار رہے

'You yourselves have brought the Flood of Freedom from the West.

Lay, therefore, the foundations of your edifice deep in the hearts of the people, so that it may endure for ever.'

"It is well known that no tax is more vexatious than the income-tax, and no measure more liable to be regarded as an act of oppression as compulsory acquisition of land. Sir, it is an elementary principle of good government that the attitude of the public should be taken into consideration when introducing a new measure, and that it is an asset of great value and immense advantage to the practical administrator. In this connection I need hardly remind my honourable colleagues of the famous passage in Burke's '*Thoughts on the Present Discontents*,' where that great statesman says that amendments though lost soften the rigours of the administration of the country.

"To my non-official colleagues, despondent and dejected, I say, 'What though the amendments are lost, all is not lost.' Amendments may be lost in the Council Chamber, yet the Act itself may work smoothly in practice. Permit me, Sir, here to remind you of the heated debate in this Chamber in connection with the Calcutta Police Bill, which offers a parallel to the Bill before us: that was the first important measure which came up for legislation before Sir Edward Baker, as this is the first important measure before Your Honour; there was the same reference to Bombay and to London, and there were the same solemn warnings. But the comparative calm which has followed the passage of that Bill is ample justification of the supporters of that Act. On that analogy I venture to hope that the present Bill also will prove a success in its practical working. Sir, however liberal my views may be on other subjects, I frankly confess I am yet conservative enough to firmly believe in the good intention of Government in carrying through this measure, and I have not the slightest doubt that notwithstanding what the Hon'ble Mr. Deep Narayan Singh has said about the suspicion and distrust aroused in the public mind, all my colleagues share in this respect my opinion, if not my optimism as to the ultimate success of this Bill. But, Sir, much depends upon the *personnel* of the Board and the Tribunal, and I earnestly trust that Your Honour's Government will make such judicious selection in this particular, that those who came to oppose and to scoff may live to bless and praise the supporters of this measure. I, for one, have no hesitation in voicing the view of the great astronomer-poet of Persia, who in describing quite a different situation says:—

'Folks of a surly Tapster tell,
And daub his visage with the smoke of hell.
They talk of some strict Testing of us! But
He's a Good Fellow and 'twill all be well.'

"Before I conclude I would like to add a word on behalf of the constituency I have the honour to represent. It is well known that the only politics which the Muhammadans know is Religion, and Religion spells fanaticism with the masses. My honourable friend, Mr. Halliday, will bear me out that wherever mosques, cemeteries, or shrines are concerned, there is trouble; and once the blood of the masses is up, they are beyond the control of the leaders of the community. It is well known that Moslem zeal and prosperity have always expressed themselves in mosques and religious endowments, and that these properties are inalienable and inheritable. The whole of Calcutta is dotted over with mosques and shrines; even non-Moslem parts of the town are not immune from this passion for mosque-building. Take, for instance, the mosque in Camac Street and that wedged in between the walls of the Medical College Hospital. However desirable it may be from sanitary and æsthetic points of view to remove these thorns in the side of fashionable houses, any attempt to acquire and demolish them is sure to meet with the most stubborn resistance from the masses, and bound to end in bloodshed. I earnestly trust that due regard will be paid to Moslem susceptibilities when any mosques and sacred places happen to be included within any area coming under the improvement scheme, and that a qualified Mussalman, preferably a non-official of independence and integrity, well versed in Muhammadan Law, will be appointed on the Board, so that where necessary and possible he may successfully negotiate with the parties concerned by referring to the texts of the Sacred Law."

The Hon'ble the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan said:—

"Your Honour, I am sorry that now that the Bill is going to be passed, I have to still withhold my support from it. I hope, Sir, I may be pardoned if I make one or two personal allusions. First of all, before I allude to myself, I must object to the Hon'ble Dr. Suhrawardy's saying that the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu was the leader of the opposition, and that there were so many seats vacant on our side of the Council. I for one never entered this Council hall with the idea that we formed the opposition; or that there is more than one party here; for, there can be only one party here, and that to see the carrying on of good Government.

"Sir, the Hon'ble. Mr. Bompas has very kindly referred to my speech which, of course, must have to a finished debater like himself, seemed to have not been quite in accordance with the dignity of this Council; but I thank Mr. Bompas nevertheless for his reference 'that the Maharaja's loyalty is in his own hands.' Had not the Maharaja been sure of his loyalty, had he not known that that loyalty was safe in his hands, and that he was not like a gramaphone machine which unfortunately some zamindars are like, he would certainly not have brought to the notice of the Government, with a certain amount of vehemence, the danger that this adoption of broad principles of equity might involve the Government in. It is not alone the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan, nor the Maharaja of Cossimbazar, or others, that will be affected by this scheme. For though certain noblemen have the misfortune to have landed interests in Calcutta properties, it is not that selfish motive that has made me speak thus; but as one of the few perhaps among the landholding community who feel that in trying to do good, you sometimes forget that there may be far-reaching opposite effects, that I have ventured to speak out. I understand, of course, that in this question of the granting of additional compensation, the hands of the Government of Bengal are to a certain extent tied by the decision of the Government of India; and for that reason I say I do not think that the Government of India are right. I think that if we had had a more liberal-handed Finance Member than my friend, Sir Guy F. Wilson, probably we might have fared better. But, of course, I need not discuss that here; I shall soon be going up to Simla and shall there certainly give a bit of my mind on the subject to Sir Guy. Meanwhile we have got no option left; certain broad principles of equity the Government of India have thought fit to insist upon—which broad principles certain of us non-official advisors of the Government have not thought fit to accept. For these reasons, I for one will have to withhold my support from this Bill being passed into law."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU said :—

"Sir, at this late hour of the day and after having so fully and elaborately discussed the provisions of the Bill, it is hardly fair to my hon'ble colleagues that I should enter into any lengthy examination of the Bill or its provisions. In fact, we on our side had entertained a desire not to say anything on the conclusion of the date of this Council, but some observations which have fallen from the Hon'ble Member in charge require a reply from us. My friend, the Hon'ble the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan, has said that there are no sides. I agree with him in the sentiment that has been expressed. We only referred to two sides on a particular question, meaning by sides two different and opposite views. We have ventured to put forward our views with whatever amount of reason we could command in their support. They have not commended themselves to Government. My friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas, has referred to certain modifications in the Select Committee and to certain changes made in the six days' debate that has taken place in this Council. I believe even a novice from Chota Nagpur ought to know that the very object of referring a Bill to a Select Committee means that opposite views are to be considered and so far as possible—so far as consistent with the policy of Government—such views should be given effect to. That has been the meaning of the Select Committee which represent only a few Members, or rather which is constituted of only a few Members. There are questions of principle both on the Government side and on the popular side which have got

to be considered, and those questions of principle are naturally raised before the Council. If it was the intention of the Select Committee and of the Council to adopt a Bill as it is placed before the Council, there would be no meaning in these Committees or in the meetings of these Councils. My friend has referred to some modifications. Well, Sir, we are thankful for small mercies, but what are the modifications? Have they been any on questions of principle? Have they been at all even on any great question of details? The modifications have been very slight, the modifications in this Council, I may be permitted to say, have been of very little value. In the Select Committee there have been some modificati ons in detail which have only made the Bill, when it is passed into law, more workable. That is all. I will not follow my friend into the details. He thinks he has made a very large concession by giving 15 per cent. compensation to lands outside Calcutta. He thinks he has made a large concession by giving to the people concerned their costs in the land acquisition proceedings. This again I may, for the enlightenment of the Members of the Council concerned, say at once that it is provided by statute in England that costs should be awarded, and there the costs are not left to the discretion of the valuing officer, not to the Collector who, under the law we are going to pass, may refuse the cost if an extravagant demand has been made. There the system is different: there they know how to protect themselves through representatives in Parliament. There the cost must be paid on the valuation. Now, question of personal discretion of the officer comes into consideration. There is a scale according to which costs may be taxed by the taxing officer of the High Court, so that what my friend says is a concession, I say it is not. If it is looked upon as a concession, then the omission would appear to have been originally intentional; then may we take it that it is intended not to give to the people of this city what is granted by the English law?

"Then my friend says even the 15 per cent. is allowed for re-housing scheme, and that it is only not allowed in cases of improvement schemes. My friend, I believe, remembers that improvement schemes include stieet schemes, that housing schemes for the poor will have to be more largely carried out outside in Calcutta area, and consequently the concession practically means nothing to the people of Calcutta: so that after all the concessions have not been very great. Well, Sir, that has been the attitude of the Government, and we must accept it. My friend has said that there was no reason for us to complain that our position was hopeless. Well, Sir, I will not dwell upon the features of the debate, for facts illustrate theories better than arguments. There was one instance only, truly, when 21 were opposed to 21 upon what I believe one of the grossest abuse of Government powers that could be imagined in the framing of the Bill, namely, of disregarding public interests in the interests of the officer concerned, and I do hope and trust that this will not occur again, for it lowers the prestige of Government.

"Well, Sir, the Hon'ble Member in charge naturally congratulates himself on the support he has had in this Council. We have been unfortunate on our part; eight Members on our side have been absent. I do not say that they are wilfully absent, but they are absent because they find the futility or the inutility of their presence here. Then, again, of the non-official Members, there are six who represent interests which are identical with Government. If my friend had made out a case that he had carried his Bill with the free approbation or free approval of the majority of the Indian Members who will be seriously affected by the provisions of this Bill, for upon their shoulders will fall their burden—upon their shoulders is the responsibility,—then certainly my friend could have congratulated himself upon the support which Government has obtained in this Council. It cannot be denied that, so far as those who are directly concerned, the non-official Members and the Indian Members on the Bengal side, they were opposed to the Bill to a man. I have had division lists taken, and so the question of voting is not a secret matter, and therefore I am at liberty to refer to the votes recorded. My warmest and heartiest thanks are due to my friends from Bihar who, at great personal sacrifice, at great personal inconvenience, have

been present throughout this debate on matters which are not their personal concern. It speaks well of the future of my province, that we have learnt to stand by each other in matters which affect one section of us. To them again my heartiest thanks are due to those of them that have voted with us and have supported us in this dire necessity—and I am glad that they were able to resist the selfish appeal of a Bihar Member, fortunately for us not a Biharee, not to interfere in a matter in which they were not likely to be affected. I wish that that appeal had not been made in this Council. Passing on from this aspect of the question, friends outside have asked us what was the use of wasting our time over a debate, the result of which was a foregone conclusion, what earthly use, and we also felt it. We who have got to earn our daily bread felt what was the use of this sacrifice? I may assure my hon'ble friends that it is not for the purpose of making speeches that we are here, for we have got platforms much more interesting where we can make our voice heard—where our opinions are shared by a large portion of the audience. To some of us the advice had been tendered by men in our community, also by men not of us, but whose opinion is entitled to the highest weight, that rather than participate in this farce of a debate, we had better withdraw from the debate altogether and secede from the discussion. Well, Sir, we resisted that advice. Whether we have acted rightly or wrongly, it will be for the future to decide. And why did we resist that advice, because after all, we Hindus believe the great precept, which the most inspiring book in the possession of humanity teaches; the Gita of the Hindus says that you have nothing to do with the result, but do your duty and that has been the motive principle which has guided us in this debate. We have tried to follow humbly and at a great personal disinclination at times this solemn injunction given to the Hindu race in long bygone times, and more than that or less than that, for I am free to confess that there has been some personal motive also in sticking to our post in this Council and in trying to place before this Council the views of at least the Indian public over the merits of this Bill. Not personal motives in the sense of obtaining distinctions or titles to which I am afraid some of us are looking forward with the advent of the King-Emperor when there will be a large shower upon the deserving, but a personal motive that the Government might not be dragged into a false position, for I am free to confess that myself and every one of us here associated with me in the opposition to this Bill, believe that India's future towards greatness and prosperity lies in ordered progress, and the continuance of British rule lies in the absence of discontent against that rule: for we believe that that rule has come about under some inscrutable decree of Providence which we cannot fathom, and so far as it has gone, it has been generally for our good. But we see signs, Sir, that there are occasions when the bureaucracy of my country with their vision obscured by the inebriation of excessive powers have gone on in courses which we feel will land them in disaster. Sir, on this occasion and in this Council, I d onot think it is desirable to go into large questions of policy, but it may be permissible for me to say that the best safeguard of British rule in India is to secure the co-operation of the people in the objects which that rule has set before it for achievement. It may be, Sir, through our lesser knowledge, through our greater, through our smaller experience, that we may not see so far as you do. It may be, Sir, that we take a perverted, an erroneous, a small-sighted view of questions of which you are able, from your larger experience, from your greater knowledge, to take a wider view, but great Anglo-Indian administrators,—I will not trouble you by quoting from their writings,—have said that it is better in the cause of progress that the Government should go on slowly, more slowly than would be otherwise desirable, in order that it may get the co-operation of the people in what it seeks to do. In your country, when a party is in opposition, it tries to bring to bear all the pressure that it can upon the Government of the day. There is always a compromise which unhappily is wanted in this country, but when that compromise is not attained, the party in opposition has got a chance of being at some time or other the party in power. In my country no such opportunity exists. The Government must consider that it is not only the Government of the day, but it is also the opposition for the day, and therefore the responsibility rests upon you which

is much greater than on the Government at home,—a responsibility of conciliating public opinion and of considering different and divergent points of view. When you fail in this, as you unfortunately have failed of late, you create a feeling against you which is detrimental to you and which leads to our undoing. It was to prevent that result that we have pleaded in vain to introduce into this Bill principles of co-operation with the people, principles upon which English statutes lay stress in express terms. But you have rejected them. My friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas, says I have given you four Members. Have you? I ask you again. You have given four more Members, two of whom you have taken away yourselves. Of the two that were left, you have given one to your own men in the Corporation, the result of which we can easily foresee. That is the sum and substance of the concession that you have given. I leave it to you to say what they are worth. We have done our duty, we have given you the warning, and we can do no more.

"The Hon'ble the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan has referred to discontent among a class of men still well affected towards the Government of the country. Whether it is judicious, whether it is right, whether it is proper to alienate that element from your side at this juncture, it is for you to consider. We have tried to place this before you, but failed to persuade you.

"I do not wish to detain the Council at greater length at this time of the evening, but we must oppose the Bill, not because we desire that the improvement of Calcutta should not be taken up in hand, but because we feel that you have so hemmed in the provisions of the Bill, you have so disregarded the safeguards which exist in your own country, you have so culled all the provisions which go against popular rights both from your own country and from Bombay and marshalled them against us with the forces behind your back as to make its smooth working a matter of impossibility. You have neglected to give us the safeguards which exist in your own country, and you have succeeded also with the same forces behind you. We are not responsible for what the consequences may be.

"Your Honour, we felt, as the debate proceeded, that it was useless to go on, and naturally when we know that we are bound to be defeated, much of the life in the debate vanishes, for when we know that we cannot convince, it is useless to put heart into a discussion. And, Sir, though my friend, the Hon'ble Member in charge, says that he is a novice and a newcomer, now that the debate is coming to a close, I cannot but acknowledge the high ability that he has displayed throughout these proceedings for the conduct of this debate. He has brought to the question a degree of minute knowledge which it is only possible to attain by months of the closest study, and he has shown his powers in meeting the opposition of his opponents which would do great credit to any Member in the front benches in the House of Commons. I am sure he feels like ourselves that the best in him would not be put forward, for no man can put forward his best when he finds his opponent bound hand and foot and himself well armed with plenary powers. There is no pleasure in slaying the slain. I am quite sure that when he retires from this country full of honours and age, he will find in him a congenial field for the display of his great abilities in his own country, where he will not suffer from the disadvantage which he has suffered in the conduct of this debate, namely, of finding himself placed against an antagonist at his mercy, and Sir, in conclusion, I can only make one appeal to you, namely, that in the administration of the Trust, whatever may be the extent of the powers which the Government has reserved to itself under the Bill, the Government will pay attention, will pay heed to the various points that we have raised, for it is necessary that the wheels of administration should move well and smoothly, and should be kept scrupulously free from the sands of obstruction which may bring the administration into danger; that the Board under the direction of the Government will proceed in a spirit of fairness and justice, and that it will seek the co-operation which it has spurned to-day. For in that alone lies its success, for otherwise it is bound to fail, bound to create a spirit of dissatisfaction which cannot be good for Government, and will not certainly be good for us."

The HON'BLE MR. FILGATE said:—

"Sir, our Herculean task is accomplished. The goal has been reached, despite the fact that some have fallen by the way under the strain.

"The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu remarked during this debate that 'time was of great importance to many of us, non-official Members, who have to earn our daily bread,' and if the non-official Members who reside in Calcutta find this, although they can get through a good deal of their private work each day before the Council meets and after it rises, of how much greater importance is it to us, the mufassil Members, who also lose a day in coming and another in returning. If he will excuse my saying so, he and some other non-official Members, who have taken part in the lengthy debate, are responsible for having taken up unnecessarily a great deal of time. I have followed with keen interest the speeches and remarks that have been made, and I came to this Council on the 15th with an open mind ready to support or oppose the numerous amendments—over 600 in number—after hearing the arguments for and against. I would be the very last to suggest that full discussion of any measure, but especially one of such great importance and far reaching results as the 'Calcutta Improvement Bill,' should in any way be curtailed. In my own case, had the principal opposers of the various clauses of this Bill confined their arguments and remarks to the particular point under discussion, I might have been convinced of their soundness. But when the point at issue was so wrapped up in the highest flights of magnificent oratory, the original point was as difficult to find as 'the needle in the bundle of straw,' and I frankly admit I could not follow them in many instances; and this Council may remember one Hon'ble Member got so carried off his feet by the flood of his exuberant verbosity, that he was certainly arguing against the amendment he was moving on at least two occasions

"Again, an argument is used in support of or opposition to an amendment. To any one of ordinary intelligence the repetition of the same argument over and over again in respect of various succeeding amendments does not convince anyone to support or oppose. The Members of this Council surely are not to be compared to the members of an infant school who require repetition after repetition to impress facts on their young brains, but from the repetitions we have had, one would suppose that certain Hon'ble Members considered they were. This is scarcely a compliment to the intelligence and common-sense of this Council, let alone a considerable waste of its time I have been trained and spent my life as an agriculturist pure and simple, and it may be considered presumptuous on my part, a mere novice as a legislator, to offer advice and criticise those who rank with some of the finest orators in India and have had a lifelong training in this particular line (I must mention I would welcome advice from anyone in any line of life that would help me in agriculture). We hear a great deal about sympathy and co-operation between the Government and the people, between the man of the West and the man of the East, and it is the duty of every one of us, of whatever creed or race, to do all in our power to cement and bind such a bond. I regret to say that during the course of this debate remarks have been made with reference to the 'Methods of Government,' 'Unfounded suspicions of the intentions of Government,' 'Star Chamber tactics,' etc. Can any fair-minded man hold that reiterated taunts and thinly veiled insinuations against the Government and its officials are calculated to foster a spirit of co-operation, or do they not rather make for the opposite? Do those who profess to plea for co-operation think that this furthers their wish? But in reality do not these taunts and insinuations defeat their professed object? And does it not strike one that when arguments of this kind are used to support a case, it must be a weak one?

"Again, hair-splitting arguments do not appeal to me, and when an Hon'ble Member in the most powerful and wonderful flow of language mentioned that the freedom of debate was being interfered with in this Council, I was more than astonished. This was said in reference to some remarks that fell from th Hon'ble Member who is in charge of the Bill during the discussion of clause

No 35. What I understood the Hon'ble Member to say was, 'that after a Bill had been returned by the Select Committee, he would require very strong and convincing arguments before accepting any alterations in the draft and the full onus of proof lay with the mover of the amendment.' How this can be held? and the Hon'ble Member's remark so twisted and turned as to imply that it interferes with free debate, to me is incomprehensible. We who are present fully understand and recognize that in the heat of argument a word or an expression or even a sentence may drop from an Hon'ble Member that he may afterwards regret, or be sorry for, and no strain is put on the bond of sympathy I have referred to. But one must not lose sight of the fact that the general public in India read in the press the speeches very often reported in full, and I cannot help thinking that the bond of sympathy and co-operation is strained and weakened by remarks such as I have referred to.

"I am no orator or politician, but nevertheless I have the welfare, well-being and progress not only of Bihar and Bengal, but India at heart. A few remarks such as I have referred to made in this Council might have far-reaching results. I have to apologise to you, Sir, and the Hon'ble Members of this Council, for having taken up any more time of this sitting, but I would be false to my oath of allegiance, neglecting my duty to my King-Emperor, to the Government, to this Council and to the thousands I have the honour to represent, if I had sat mute and had not drawn attention to certain remarks which I consider there was no justification for making. Duty is not always pleasant and agreeable, and I can assure you, Sir, it has given me no sense of pleasure having to make them. On the contrary, it has been painful. Those who enter an arena, however, cannot help themselves. I have been trained to give and take the hard blows of life, but I am thankful to say I can never be reproached with having 'hit a man below the belt.'"

The HON'BLE MR. STEWART said:—

"Your Honour—As a non-official member of this Council, and as one of the representatives of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, which has through out strongly supported the Bill in its main features, though by no means in all its details, I heartily congratulate Government on having brought this important measure to a successful issue, and especially to felicitate the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas—and the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler—on the clearness and courtesy with which they have expounded so many provisions of the Bill, and the skill with which they have countered the attacks which some of my honourable colleagues have felt it their duty to make upon it. These attacks were bravely made and bravely met, and they have failed: and, therefore, hoping and thinking, as I do, with the Hon'ble the Maharajdhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan that there are, and should be, no sides and no parties in this Council, I sincerely trust that all members will now unite and co-operate in extracting from this legislation all the benefits to the second city in our British Empire, which it is imperative that it must, and which I am convinced that it will, confer.

"There is only one small suggestion which I beg to throw out for consideration before resuming my seat. It is this—that when, in the opinion of the President, all debateable matter on any provision of a Bill before the Council has clearly been exhausted, it shall be in the power of any individual member to move that the question be put."

The HON'BLE MR. GOLAM HOSSEIN CASSIM ARIFF said:—

"Now that the Bill is going to pass into Law, you will permit me to make a few general observations.

"I have not understood the attitude of the Hon'ble Member in charge when he puts the residential owners of Calcutta in the position of an accused person in the dock. That is hardly the method which will secure co-operation. Before treating any class of men, who may be affected by any egislation, as standing in relation to it in the position of accused persons on heir trial, I am sure my Hon'ble friend had paid sufficient attention to the

History of Calcutta, to have discovered by this time that the residential house-owners of Calcutta are not the only persons responsible for its present state, nor are they mainly responsible for it. Streets which are now justly condemned for narrowness were allowed to grow up in Calcutta by Government before the days of any municipality, and it was only in the year 1888 that any sanitary rules were laid down for the house-holders of Calcutta. If the suburbs, which were in the hands of the Government, were rendered healthier, if suitable outlets had been provided in the shape of good roads and cheaper means of traffic, the congestion in Calcutta for which the house-owners are sought to be penalised, would not have arisen.

"However that may be, I had hoped that your Honour's Government would have reserved one seat in the Trust exclusively for the Muhammadan community. Among us owners of house property are but few, and the large majority of my community in Calcutta, who supply a considerable portion of labouring population, dwell in huts, and they will be greatly affected by the Improvement Scheme, especially as regards displacement of the working classes and suitable provisions for their re-housing. I trust that this omission in the Law will rectify in practice.

"I do not wish to say anything more about the provisions of the Bill, which have been so ably discussed by some of my Hon'ble colleagues, more competent than my humble self to deal with them.

"My only hope and prayer is that the provisions of the Law will be put into operation with justice and fairness, and no one will be more pleased than my humble self, if in the course of the first few years of the administration of the Trust, the apprehensions so justly felt by the people of Calcutta are dispelled."

The HON'BLE RAI SITANATH RAY BAHADUR said:—

"In conclusion, now that the Bill is about to pass into law, I beg to say that it was a great disappointment to me to see that all our amendments, amendment after amendment, should have been thrown out and rejected. I was not prepared for such a spectacle. However, a great responsibility will now devolve on the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas. Let him not interpret the law too rigorously, let him deal with the people sympathetically, generously, and with some consideration to the circumstances of the people and the country.

Let not the impression be verified that the Improvement Trust is an important measure, it requires a sacrifice and the owners of property are the sacrificers."

The HON'BLE RAI BAIKUNTHA NATH SEN BAHADUR said:—

"At the fag end of the day, after holding sittings for seven days over this very important Bill, it is not my purpose to encroach upon the time of the Council to any appreciable extent and I, therefore, confine myself to a few observations. Before I do so, I offer my thanks to your Honour for the latitude which has been given to some of my non-official colleagues in discussing matters which came up in connection with this Bill. Some of my hon'ble non-official colleagues, I must say, made speeches and submitted arguments which were beyond the regions of relevancy, and I offer my thanks to your Honour that they were not stopped. At the same time I beg to submit that though some of my hon'ble non-official colleagues dealt with some matters which were not strictly relevant, they are not at all to blame, since in their zeal and honest efforts to advocate the cause they were pleading, they overstepped some times the legitimate limits. In the first place, permit me, Sir, to congratulate the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas and the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler for the able way in which they have discussed matters and shown very great debating powers, and I beg also to congratulate my hon'ble friends in carrying every measure they wished and opposing successfully any amendments, however, just they might have been, on the strength of the reserved forces behind them. I regret to say that amendments after amendments, which were urged and moved by non-official Members based on sound recognized principles of law, have been lost. When,

Sir, the Calcutta Municipal Bill was before the Council, I had the honour of being a Member then. In this enlarged reformed Council, I also have the honour of being a Member now. Men in those days in 1899 knew of our minority, popular representation was made by a minority, and we knew that nothing could be done then against the wishes of Government. When, Sir, this reformed and enlarged Council was formed, great hopes were entertained, and in some quarters it was apprehended that the Government would be carried on by non official members, because there is ostensibly a non-official majority, but, Sir, it has not been realized in practice. Experience of this present session shows that the non-official Members, especially the non-official Indian Members, can never expect to carry out a measure which will not be accepted by Government. So it is to be hoped that time will come when, if the enlarged and reformed Council is to be popularised and if real concessions and privileges are to be granted to the Indians, the rules undoubtedly have to be modified. It is true that Calcutta needs improvement, some Act is necessary, but the Bill as settled, throwing aside acknowledged principles of law, does not commend itself to me."

The PRESIDENT said:—

"Gentlemen of the Council, I have to acknowledge the great patience and earnestness with which you have attended the passing of this measure. It will be remembered as one of the most prolonged sittings of the Council we have known for a number of years. I can hardly add anything to the encomiums which have been passed on the manner in which the Bill has been conducted by the Hon'ble Member in charge and the assistance which he received from the Hon'ble Mr Wheeler. I will only add one word as to the remarkable readiness and complete preparation which they have shown in this debate. I wish also to acknowledge the earnestness and determination with which those Members who were opposed to some of the principles of the Bill have pressed their points, and I say so freely and gladly, for when matters of great importance are in dispute, it is the duty of those who represent Indian interests to do all they can to force upon the attention of the Council their views of the case. Whether this is always done in the most successful way or whether the tactics are always of the best, is another matter, but as to the great energy and patience that have been displayed there can be no doubt. I would wish to endorse what the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas has said as to the concessions that have been made first of all in the Select Committee and subsequently in the Council. I am aware, of course, that they are few in number in comparison with the number of alterations demanded, and for the most part not very important in point of principle. But is it to be expected that when a measure has been considered by Government for very many years, when it has gone through several drafts, when it has been exhaustively examined in Select Committee, that the Government will give up any vital portion or anything which it regards as a vital principle unless it is compelled to do so by an adverse majority or at any rate unless it should see such a weight of opinion against it as would warn it that it is making a mistake in pressing its views against an unanimous popular conviction? We have heard much as to the determined rejection of amendments by the Government, but I would remind you of the number of elected Members—I will not say, non-official Members—in this Council. They are 26, I think, and I would ask you to compare this with the numbers in the division lists, and I would also remind you that almost always one or two at least of the votes cast against the Government in favour of the amendments were those of Government nominees. It seems to be occassionally assumed, because a certain portion of the non-official element in Council agrees with the views of Government, that therefore there is no genuine popular representation in Council. It is thought that there can be no such representation, unless the Government can be defeated on a question. That, I think, was not the purpose with which the popular representation was increased. The idea was that Government can be defeated when there is unanimous non-official opinion against it, and will probably realise that it is wrong or at least would not usually press its view, if unanimity were very nearly attained, but Government is not to give up a policy which it has

adopted on mature consideration, merely because one section of opinion persists that its opinion is right and that of the Government, and those who agree with it, is wrong. In this case at least it is perfectly certain that non-official opinion is not unanimous. I make these remarks because the division lists have shown rather small numbers of votes in favour of the amendments, except on one occasion which has been specially referred to, where there was an equal number of votes on each side, and I had to cast my vote on the Government side. It was a matter in which I may say my official conscience was somewhat at variance with my private conscience, because I was of opinion that an officer in the position of the Chairman of the Trust should on no ground, be allowed to vacate that office for such a purpose as a short temporary promotion. But, on the other hand, whatever may have happened in the past, I certainly think, from the official point of view, that in such a matter no Government can assent to a statutory restriction being imposed upon its action.

"The one point on which the opposition was most keen has been the 15 per cent. compensation. I will say as to that, that I hold no doctrinaire opinion on one side or the other. I cannot understand that there was any essential merit in the 15 per cent. It was for some years the practice in England to pay compensation. But the more advanced modern theories strongly hold that when land is required for the good of the community, as opposed to commercial or other purpose, no compensation should be given. We know that lands in Europe and America have risen enormously in price, and we know that land in Calcutta has also risen considerably. Although some extraordinary exceptions have been produced to show deterioration in value, I think the general experience is entirely to the contrary, and that every one who had purchased land 10 years ago would be certain of obtaining a profit, because the value of land has considerably increased during this period. I have known it to be seriously contended on behalf on some landlords that they should be able to lent their land lie vacant as long as they like and ultimately obtain a price for it as great as if their money had all the time been invested at five per cent. They may have been sanguine and all may not be so successful, but I have no doubt that the value of land has increased to such an extent that I do nct think anyone will be a loser by acquisition.

"We have been warned with some seriousness of the danger we are incurring in going against popular opinion—it might more correctly have been said, a certain section of popular opinion. But I cannot say I am greatly impressed by these suspicions of failure and disaster. Without any very prolonged experience of the Legislative Councils, I have heard such auguries of evil before on the passing of important measures, but it has usually been found when a measure has been carefully worked up beforehand and carefully considered during its passage though Council, that no such evils result in practice. I am convinced that most of the fears of mischief will turn out to be groundless.

"I have noticed a point which has been mentioned by two Muhammadan gentlemen in the Council about the troubles that may arise as regards Muhammadan places of worship and their regret that the Bill has not provided for a Muhammadan member. There is a provision in the Bill which enables persons to be associated with the Board for special purposes. I should think that that provision in the Bill will meet their objection.

"I hope that as a result of our labours, we have produced a measure which will be of incalculable benefit to Calcutta, and will enable it to take its place amongst modern cities of its size. Perhaps very few except the youngest Members of this Council will live to see anything like the full effects of the Trust. I can confidently say that the measure was unquestionably most urgently called for, and with the assistance of the experienced men who will form the Trust and the great resources with which they have been provided, I think we have every reason to hope that in the course of another generation, those parts of the town which are now something of a disgrace to the Administration, will be absolutely unrecognizable by those of us who will live to see it."

A division was then taken, with the following result:—

Ayes 27.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke, C.S.I., *Vice-President*.
The Hon'ble Rai Kisori Lal Goswami Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. T. Greer, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Macpherson, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. W. Collin.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. E. Garrett.
The Hon'ble Mr. T Butler.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. P Chapman.
The Hon'ble Mr. J G. Cumming.
The Hon'ble Mr. H Wheeler, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. K. Finnimore.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. L. Maddox.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. W. Küchler.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. H Bompas.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. L. Halliday, M.V.O., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. A. W. Oldham.
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad, Khan Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. F. Payne.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. J. Hilary.
The Hon'ble Kumar Shiba Nandan Prasad Singh.
The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Grant Gordon, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Norman McLeod.
The Hon'ble Mr. F H. Stewart.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. Bradshaw.
The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Zahir-ud-din.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. Filgate.

Noes 12.

The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu.
The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.I.E., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi.
The Hon'ble Babu Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Apcar.
The Hon'ble Mr. Golam Hossein Cassim Ariff.
The Hon'ble Babu Hrishikesh Laha.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. B. Dutt.
The Hon'ble Rai Shiba Shankar Sahay Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur
The Hon'ble Mr Dip Narayan Singh.

The following Members were absent:—

The Hon'ble Mr. B. C. Mitra.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. F. Morshead.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore, Kt.
The Hon'ble Maharaj-Kumar Gopal Saran Narayan Singh.
The Hon'ble Babu Kirtanand Sinha.
The Hon'ble Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo.
The Hon'ble Mr. Saiyid Wasi Ahmad.
The Hon'ble Mr. Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Babu Mahendra Nath Ray.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Sarfaraz Husain Khan.
The Hon'ble Babu Braja Kishor Prasad.
The Hon'ble Babu Bal Krishna Sahay.

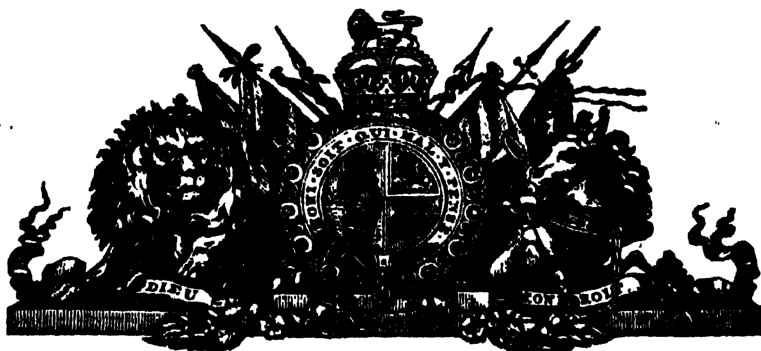
The Hon'ble Dr. Abdullah-al-Mamun Suhrawardy abstained from voting.

The result of the division was, *ayes* 27, *noes* 12, and the motion was, therefore, carried.

The Council was then adjourned *sine die*.

F. G. WIGLEY,
Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Council.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th September 1911.



APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1911.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

The following Notices are published for general information.

T. BUTLER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, the 5th September 1911.

AUSTRALIA—WESTERN AUSTRALIA, SOUTH COAST.

Point Malcolm—Breaker reported south-eastward of.

No. 391 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 990 of 1911), are republished :—

Position.—At a distance of about 2 miles, S. 67° E., from Point Malcolm.
Point Malcolm, lat. 33° 47½′ S., long. 123° 42′ E.
Remarks.—This breaker, which was reported by the Master of the S.S. *Ferret*, is only noticeable during a heavy southerly swell.
Note.—"P.D." has been placed on the chart against the reported position of this breaker.
Variation.—Nil.
Chart affected.—No. 1059, Doubtful island bay to head of Great Australian bight.
Publication.—Australia Directory, Vol. I, 1907, page 133.
Authority.—Perth Notice, 16th June 1911.

NEW GUINEA, SOUTH COAST—PORT MORESBY APPROACH.

Basilisk passage—Lights experimentally established on leading beacons.

No. 392 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 993 of 1911), are republished :—

Position.—Front beacon, on Gabatu motu motu island.
Lat. 9° 29½′ S., long. 147° 10′ E.
Character.—A *fixed white* light on each beacon.
Visibility.—About 10 miles, over a small arc on each side of the leading line.
Chart temporarily affected.—No. 2126, Port Moresby, with plan.
Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, page 277.
Pacific Islands, Vol. I, 1908, page 52.
Authority.—H.M.S. *Pyramus*, Hyd. Note, No. 2 of 1911.

CHINA, EAST COAST.

Pi Kwan harbour—Alteration in position of buoy.

No. 393 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 995 of 1911), are republished :—

New position.—On 3-fathom shoal situated in entrance to harbour, at a distance of about $1\frac{1}{10}$ miles, eastward, from its former position off the south point of Chin Kwan island.
Lat. 27° 8′ 30″ N., long. 120° 30′ 20″ E., on chart No. 1754.
Description.—A red conical buoy.
Chart affected.—No. 1754, Tung yung to Wen chau bay.
Publication.—China Sea Directory, Vol. III, 1904, page 297; Revised Supplement, 1910.
Authority.—H. M. S. *Bramble*, Hyd. Note, No. 1 of 1911.

KOREA, WEST COAST—TECHONG GROUP.

Soi Chong to (Small Green island)—Fog-signal temporarily discontinued.

No. 394 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above issued by the British Admiralty (No. 999 of 1911), are republished :—

Position.—Lat. 37° 45½′ N., long. 124° 43¾′ E.
Description.—A siren.
Charts temporarily affected.—No. 1258, Approaches to Séoul.
„ 1256, Pe chili and Liau tung gulfs.
„ 2347, Nipon, Kiusiu, Shikoku, &c.
„ 1262, Hongkong to Gulf of Liau tung.
Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, No. 897.
Japan, Korea, &c., 1904, page 45; Revised Supplement, 1909.
Authority.—Seoul Notice, No. 166, 8th June 1911.

KOREA, EAST COAST.

Cape Boltin—Fog-signal temporarily discontinued.

No. 395 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 1000 of 1911), are republished :—

Former Notice.—No. 245 of 1911. (*This office No. 133 of 1911.*)
Position.—Lat. 40° 49½′ N., long. 129° 44½′ E.
Description.—A siren.
Charts temporarily affected.—No. 1316, Cape Duroch to Linden point.
„ 2347, Nipon, Kiusiu, Shikoku, &c.
„ 2405, Kuril islands.
Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, page 169.
Japan, Korea, &c., 1904, page 149.
Authority.—Seoul Notice, No. 171, 9th June 1911.

AUSTRALIA, QUEENSLAND—TORRES STRAIT.

Goode island anchorage—Amended depths on shoals.

No. 396 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 1006 of 1911), are republished :—

(*a*) *Position.*—On south-eastern edge of Cardale patch, at a distance of 375 yards, S. 80° W., from beacon on western end of West Wai weer reef.
Beacon, lat. 10° 34½′ S., long. 142° 10′ E.
Depth.—13 feet.
(*b*) *Position.*—On shoal, situated at a distance of 690 yards, S. 21° E., from beacon on western end of West Wai weer reef.
Depth.—21 feet, instead of 29 feet as now shown on the charts.
Remarks.—A new edition of chart No. 3419 will shortly be issued.
Variation.—5° E.
Charts affected.—No. 3419, Goode island anchorage.
„ 691, Normanby sound and Prince of Wales channel.
„ 437, Albany pass to Booby island.
„ 2375, Torres strait, western channels.
Publication.—Australia Directory, Vol. II, 1907, page 484.
Authority.—H.M.S. Surveying Vessel *Fantome*, 7th June 1911.

AUSTRALIA—QUEENSLAND.

Torres strait, western approach—Non-existence of reported rock.

No. 397 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 1007 of 1911), are republished:—

Position on charts.—About 7 miles, southward, from Bramble patches.
Lat. 10° 37¾′ S., long. 141° 34½′ E.
Description.—A 1½-fathom rock marked "E. D."
Remarks.—A careful search for this reported danger having failed to find any trace of its existence, it has been expunged from the charts.
Charts affected.—No. 2354, Cape Grenville to Booby island.
„ 1043, Gulf of Carpentaria.
„ 447, Western approaches to Torres strait.
„ 2759*a*, Australia, northern portion.
„ 780, Pacific, south-west sheet.
Publications.—Australia Directory, Vol. II, 1907, page 578; Supplement, 1910.
Australia Directory, Vol. III, 1905, page 39; Supplement, 1908.
Authority.—H. M. Surveying Vessel *Fantome*, 7th June 1911.

AUSTRALIA, NORTH COAST.

(1) *Ormeo reef—Non-existence of.*

(2) *Lynedoch bank—Amended position.*

No. 398 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 1008 of 1911), are republished:—

(1) Ormeo reef.

Position on chart.—In approach to Port Essington.
Lat. 11° 0′ S., long. 132° 3′ E.
Description.—A 2-fathom shoal marked "E.D."
Remarks.—A careful search for this reported danger having failed to find any trace of its existence, it has been expunged from the charts.

(2) Lynedoch bank.

Position.—At a distance of 11 miles, S. 56° E., from the position shown on the charts.
Lat. 10° 2′ S., long. 130° 49′ E.
Remarks.—The bank is about three-quarters of a mile in extent, and has a least depth of 7 fathoms over it.
Variation.—3° E.
Charts affected.—No. 1042, Cape Stewart to Port Essington (1).
„ 613, Melville island with Dundas and Clarence straits.
„ 1044, Gulf of Carpentaria to Cape Ford.
„ 942*b*, Eastern archipelago, eastern portion.
„ 475, North-west coast of Australia (2).
„ 2759*a*, Australia, northern portion.
Publications.—Eastern Archipelago, Part I, 1902, pages 524, 530.
Australia Directory, Vol. III, 1908, pages 95, 41.
Authority.—H.M. Surveying vessel *Fantome*, 7th June 1911.

JAPAN—INLAND SEA.

Akashi no seto—Non-existence of reported shoal.

No. 399 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 1010 of 1911), are republished:—

Former Notice.—No. 1435 of 1910. (*This office No. 484 of 1910.*)
Position on charts—At a distance of about 3 cables, southward, from Hira iso light-beacon.
Hira iso, lat. 34° 37¼′ N., long. 135° 3½′ E.
Description—A 3-fathom shoal.
Remarks.—A careful examination by the Japanese authorities having failed to find any trace of the existence of this shoal, it has been expunged from the charts.
Charts affected.—No. 93, Akashi no seto and approaches.
„ 3566, Izumi nada and Harima nada.
Publication.—Japan, Korea, &c., 1904, pages 425, 426.
Authority.—Board of Trade, 21st July 1911.

PERSIAN GULF.

Shatt al Arab entrance Amended description of light-vessel.

No. 400 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 1015 of 1911), are republished:—

Former Notice.—No. 864 of 1911. (*This office No. 351 of 1911.*)
Position.—At a distance of 2¼ cables, S. 42° E., from the new light-buoy.
Lat. 29° 49′ N., long. 48° 45¼′ E.

(*a*) Light:

Character.—A *flashing white* light *every nine and two-tenths seconds*, showing thus:

flash,	eclipse.
$\frac{2}{10}$ sec.	9 secs.

Visibility.—15 miles.

(*b*) Vessel:

Description.—Has 3 masts, with lantern at the top of the centre one; the other masts have each a circular disc as daymark.

Remarks.—A new edition of chart No. 1235 will shortly be issued.
Variation.—1° E.
Chart affected.—No. 1235, Mouth of the Euphrates
Publication.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, page 27.
Persian Gulf Pilot, 1908, pages 207, 208.
Authority.—H.M.S. *Alert*, Hyd. Note, No. 1 of 1911.

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA—RANGOON RIVER—KING'S BANK CHANNEL.

Depth of water on 7th August 1911.

No. 401 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notice to Mariners (No. 151M of 1911), are republished:—

		Upper Bar.		*Lower Bar.*
South Line	...	12 feet	...	10 feet.
Central Line	...	12 feet 9 inches	...	10 feet 3 inches.
North Line	...	10 feet 9 inches		10 feet 9 inches.

Authority.—Deputy Conservator of the Port, Rangoon.

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA—RANGOON RIVER.

Monkey Point, Dredged Cut Channel.

Depth of water on 7th August 1911.

No. 402 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notice to Mariners (No. 152M of 1911), are republished:—

North Line of Central Cut	11 feet 6 inches.
Central Cut	10 feet 9 inches.
South Line of Central Cut	10 feet.

Authority.—Deputy Conservator of the Port, Rangoon.

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA—RANGOON RIVER.

Chokey Lumps, Eastern Channel.

Depth of water on 8th August 1911.

No. 403 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notice to Mariners (No. 153M of 1911), are republished:—

			Ft.	In.
No. 1 Track	...	Red Beacon midway between North Beacon and Board Beacon ...	15	0
No. 2 do.	...	Red Beacon and Board Beacon in one	11	0
No. 3 do.	...	Red Beacon and two Black Beacon in one	11	0

Authority.—Deputy Conservator of the Port, Rangoon.

BAY OF BENGAL—Burma—Rangoon River—Hastings Tracks.

Depth of water on 10th August 1911.

No. 404 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notice to Mariners (No. 154M of 1911), are republished :—

Track			Feet.	Inches.
No. 1 Track	Closed	Marks removed ...	...	...
No. 2 do	„ ...	Ditto ...	...	...
No. 3 do.	Inward	... Port Commissioners' Flagstaff open to southward of North Dome of Rest House.		
	Outward	... Marks ○ ○ in line ... (○ ○) Shoal water close to the southward.	10	9
No. 4 do.	Inward	... Port Commissioners' Flagstaff and North Dome of Rest House in line.		
	Outward	... Marks ◇ ◇ in line ...	10	0
No. 5 do.	Inward	... Port Commissioners' Flagstaff midway between North Dome of Rest House and Time Ball.		
	Outward	... Marks ○ ○ in line ...	9	0
No 6 do.	Inward	... Port Commissioners' Flagstaff and Time Ball in line.		
	Outward	... Marks ◇ ◇ in line ... (○ ○)	7	9

Reduced to "Zero" of King's Point Tide gauge.

Authority ... Deputy Conservator of the Port, Rangoon.

BAY OF BENGAL—Burma Coast, Bassein River Entrance.

Orestes shoal—Buoy missing.

No. 405 (first publication).—

Subject.—The buoy marking the Orestes shoal, north of Diamond island, is reported to be missing and will not be replaced till after the monsoon.
Position.—Lat. 15° 54′ N., long. 94° 16½′ E.
Charts affected.—No. 834, Bassein river and approaches.
„ 823, Koronge island to white point.
Publication.—Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1910, page 449.
Authority.—Principal Port Officer, Burma, Notice dated 22nd August 1911.

The 2nd September 1911.

MADAGASCAR, SOUTH-EAST COAST—Fort Dauphin approach.

Itaperina (Ytapere) point light—Normal character resumed.

No. 380 (second publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 954 of 1911), are republished :—

Former Notice.—No. 659 of 1911. (*This office No. 294 of 1911.*)

Position.—Lat. 24° 58¾′ S., long. 47° 7′ E.

Normal character.—A *flashing white* light *every five seconds.*

Charts affected.—No. 760, Cape St. Mary to Bevato island.
„ 597, Delagoa bay to Cape Guardafui.

Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, No. 113.
Islands in the Southern Indian ocean, 1904, page 126; Supplement 1908.

Authority.—H. M. Consul, Antananarivo, 10th June 1911.

NEW ZEALAND, SOUTH ISLAND—TIMARU APPROACH.

Patiti point—Fog-signal established.

No. 381 (second publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 956 of 1911), are republished :—

Position.—Patiti point, lat. 44° 24½′ S., long. 171° 19¼′ E.
Description.—An explosive report *every five minutes.*
Charts affected.—No. 2532, Banks peninsula to Otago.
,, 3629, Hokitika to Otago harbour.
Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, page 301.
New Zealand Pilot, 1908, page 247.
Authority.—Wellington Notice, No. C8 of 1911.

AUSTRALIA, VICTORIA—PORT PHILLIP.

Geelong outer harbour—Beacon erected.

No. 382 (second publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 970 of 1911), are republished :—

Position.—On point situated on southern shore of outer harbour, with Point Wilson bearing N. 1° W., distant 4 1/10 miles, and Point Henry pierhead, N. 62° W.
Lat. 38° 9′ 51″ S., long. 144° 29′ 56″ E., on chart No 1171*b*.
Description.—A white pyramidal beacon.
Variation.—8° E.
Charts affected.—No. 2731, Geelong harbour.
,, 1171*b*, Port Phillip, northern sheet.
,, 1063, Western approach to Bass strait.
,, 1695*b*, Bass strait, sheet II.
Publication.—Australia Directory, Vol. I, 1907, page 465.
Authority.—Geelong harbour Trust, 12th June 1911.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—PANAY, WEST COAST.

Sebaste—Reef westward of.

No. 383 (second publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 977 of 1911), are republished :—

Position.—About 5 miles, westward, from Sebaste village, with Maniguin island lighthouse, bearing S. 88° W., distant 18 miles, and Pucio point, N. 47° W.
Lat. 11° 36¼′ N., long. 122° 0′ E., on chart No. 2577.
Description.—A coral reef about 150 yards in extent.
Depth.—4 fathoms.
Variation.—1° E.
Charts affected.—No. 2577, San Bernardino strait to Mindoro strait.
,, 943, Molucca passage to Manila.
,, 2661*b*, China sea, northern portion.
,, 1263. China sea.
Publication.—Eastern Archipelago, Part I, 1902, page 238.
Authority.—U. S. A. Commerce Notice, No. 883 of 1911.

INDIA, WEST—SIND COAST.

Karáchi Harbour—Outer Gas Buoy.

No. 384 (second publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notice to Mariners (No. 144M of 1911), are republished :—

Subject.—The Outer Gas Buoy red occulting light is out.
Chart affected.—No. 40, Karáchi Harbour.
Publication.—West Coast of India Pilot, 1909, page 334.
Authority.—The Port Officer, Karáchi.

BAY OF BENGAL—Burma—Rangoon River, Hastings Tracks.

Depth of water on 26th July and 1st August 1911.

No. 385 (second publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notices to Mariners (Nos. 145M and 149M of 1911), are republished:—

No.	Track			26th July. Feet.	26th July. Inches.	1st August. Feet.	1st August. Inches.
No. 1	Track...	Closed	Marks removed ...	...	...	...	
" 2	" ...	"	" "	...	...	...	
" 3	" ...	Inward	Port Commissioners' Flagstaff open to southward of North Dome of rest-house.				
		Outward	Marks in line ... Shoal water close to the southward.	10	0	10	0
" 4	" ...	Inward	Port Commissioners' Flagstaff and North Dome of rest-house in line.				
		Outward	Marks in line ...	10	0	9	3
" 5	" ...	Inward	Port Commissioners' Flagstaff midway between North Dome of rest-house and Time Ball.				
		Outward	Marks in line ...	9	0	8	0
" 6	" ...	Inward	Port Commissioners' Flagstaff and Time Ball in line.				
		Outward	Marks in line ...	8	6	7	9

Reduced to "Zero" of King's Point Tide gauge.

Authority ... Deputy Conservator of the Port, Rangoon.

BAY OF BENGAL—Burma—Rangoon River—King's Bank Channel.

Depth of water on 19th and 26th July 1911.

No. 386 (second publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notices to Mariners (Nos. 150M and 146M of 1911), are republished:—

	19th July.		26th July.	
	Upper Bar.	*Lower Bar.*	*Upper Bar.*	*Lower Bar*
South Line ..	12 feet	10 feet 5 inches.	12 feet 3 inches	11 feet 3 inches.
Central Line ..	13 feet	10 feet.	12 feet	10 feet.
North Line ...	11 feet	10 feet.	11 feet 3 inches	11 feet 3 inches.

Authority.—Deputy Conservator of the Port, Rangoon.

BAY OF BENGAL—Burma—Rangoon River.

Monkey Point, Dredged Cut Channel.

Depth of water on 27th July 1911.

No. 387 (second publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notice to Mariners (No. 147M. of 1911), are republished:—

	Ft.
North Line of Central Track	11
Central Track	11
South Line of Central Track	10

Authority ... ... Deputy Conservator of the Port, Rangoon.

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA—RANGOON RIVER.

Monkey Point, Dredged Cut Channel.

Depth of water on 1st August 1911.

No. 388 *(second publication).*—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notice to Mariners (No. 148M of 1911), are republished:—

	Ft.	In.
North Line of Central Cut	11	3
Central Cut	10	3
South Line of Central Cut	11	3
Authority	Deputy Conservator of the Port, Rangoon.	

BAY OF BENGAL—CHITTAGONG COAST.

Karnaphuli river—Depth of water in the channel.

No. 389 *(second publication)*—

Subject.—The following depth of water was found in the channel by soundings taken on the 22nd August and 1st September 1911 :—

Descriptions.—

	22nd August. Ft.	1st September. Ft.
Track No. I, Outer Bar—		
Disc on Diamond	12	11½
Track No. II, Inner Bar—		
Disc on Diamond	11½	11½

Chart affected.—No. 84, Chittagong (Karnaphuli) river.

Publication.—Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1910, page 322.

Authority.—Port Officer, Chittagong, Notice, dated 23rd August and 1st September 1911.

AUSTRALIA, EAST COAST.

Existence of an uncharted sunken reef.

No. 390 *(second publication).*—The Portmaster, Brisbane, has given Notice (No. 12 of 1911) that the Master of the Papuan Government Steam Yacht *Merrie England* reports having struck an uncharted sunken reef in the following approximate position :—

Lat.	9° 9′ S.
Long.	143° 27′ 30″ E.

Charts affected, Nos. 3149 and 2422; Australia Directory, Vol. II.

The 23rd August 1911.

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—CELEBES, NORTH COAST.

Belonlioh bay—Reef in entrance.

No. 367 *(third publication).*—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 913 of 1911), are republished :—

Position.—Sentigi point, bearing S. 57° W., distant 5½ cables, and Belonlioh point, S. 8° W.

Sentigi point, lat. 1° 20½′ N., long. 120° 54¾′ E.

Depth.—5 fathoms, coral bottom.

Variation—2° E.

Charts affected.—No. 2662, Plan of Lingadang road and Belonlioh bay.

„ 3394, Tanjong Lutuno to Dondo point.

Publication.—Eastern Archipelago, Part II, 1904, page 397.

Authority.—Hague Notice, No. 1151 of 1911.

CHINA, EAST COAST—YANG TSE KIANG APPROACH.

Steep island—Fog-gun re-established for vessels approaching from the southward.

No. 368 *(third publication).*—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 921 of 1911), are republished :—

Former Notice.—No. 843 of 1911. *(This office No. 348 of 1911.)*

Position.—Lat. 30° 12½′ N., long. 122° 35′ E.

Description of signal.—As given in the List of Lights.

Remarks.—A trial of the siren, recently established, shows it to be ineffective to the southward, though audible to the northward.
The fog-gun signal will therefore continue to be made for vessels approaching from the southward, but will be discontinued as regards vessels approaching from the northward.
Charts affected.—No. 1124, Southern approaches to Yang tse kiang.
„ 1199, Kue shan island to the Yang tse kiang.
„ 2412, Amoy to Nagasaki.
„ 1262, Hong Kong to Gulf of Liau-tung.
Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, No. 840.
China Sea Directory, Vol III, page 352.
Authority.—Shanghai Notice, No. 510, 5th June 1911.

INDIA, WEST—Bombay coast.

Jaigarh light-house—Amended position.

No. 369 (third publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 922 of 1911), are republished:—

Position.—On south-western part of headland, at a distance of 3½ cables, S. 14° W. from position now shown on the charts.
Lat. 17° 17′ 40″ N., long. 73° 10′ 55″ E., on chart No. 739.
Variation.—1° E.
Charts affected.—No. 247, Jaigarh or Jyghur.
„ 739, Boria pagoda to Achra river.
Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, No. 250.
West Coast of India, Pilot, 1909, page 197.
Authority.—Marine Survey of India, 16th June 1911.

CHINA, EAST COAST—River Min.

Kinpai pass—Buoy established.

No. 370 (third publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 924 of 1911), are republished:—

Former Notice.—No. 853 of 1911. (*This office No. 350 of 1911.*)
Position.—In depth of 15 feet, on southern edge of Middle ground, at a distance of 8 cables, S 65° W., from White fort flagstaff.
White fort, lat. 26° 8¼′ N., long. 119° 35½′ E.
Description.—A red conical buoy.
Variation.—1° W.
Chart affected.—No. 2400, The bar and approaches to River Min, with plan.
Publication.—China Sea Directory, Vol. III, 1904, page 273.
Authority.—Shanghai Notice, No. 511, 5th June 1911.

CHINA SEA.

Singapore road—Existence of a wreck.

No. 371 (third publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 930 of 1911), are republished:—

Position.—At a distance of about 7½ cables, South, from Tanjong Katong.
Tanjong Katong, 1° 17¾′ N., long. 103° 53¾′ E.
Description.—Wreck of the S.S. *Karang*, with two masts and funnel showing above water.
Remarks.—The wreck is marked by day with a red flag, and by night with two *red* lights, placed vertically.
Variation.—1° E.
Charts temporarily affected.—No. 1995, Singapore road.
„ 2403, Singapore strait.
„ 2404, Singapore main strait.
Publication.—China Sea Directory, Vol. I, 1906, page 246.
Authority.—Singapore Notice, No. 766, 12th June 1911.

LIU KIU ISLANDS—Amami O Sima.

Sotsuko saki light—Temporarily discontinued.

No. 372 (third publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 931 of 1911), are republished :—

Position.—Lat. 28° 15′ N., long. 129° 8′ E.
Character.—A fixed white light.
Remarks.—The light is temporarily discontinued for repair to the lantern.
Charts temporarily affected.—No. 873, Amami group, with plan.
,, 2412, Amoy to Nagasaki.
Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI., 1911, No. 957.
Japan, Korea, &c., 1904, page 292.
Authority.—Tokyo Department of Communications Notice, No. 627, 17th June 1911.

JAPAN, SHIKOKU—Bungo channel.

Oitsukami sima—Reef southward of.

No. 373 (third publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 940 of 1911), are republished :—

Position.—Oitsukami sima summit (672 feet), bearing N. 16° W., distant 3 miles and 3½ cables, and Take sima summit, N. 50° E.

Lat. 33° 3′ 5″ N., long. 132° 20′ 45″ E., on chart No. 651.

Depth.—8 fathoms, with depths of from 30 to 50 fathoms around.

Variation.—4° W.

Charts affected.—No. 651, Bungo channel.

,, 1648, Osumi kaikyo to O shima.

Publication.—Japan, Korea, &c., 1904, page 315.

Authority.—Tokyo Notice, No. 1696, 31st May 1911.

JAPAN—Yezo island, west coast.

Iwanai—Light established.

No. 374 (third publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 942 of 1911), are republished :—

Position.—On outer end of new breakwater, at a distance of 5½ cables, N. 45° W. from the Observation spot.

Lat. 42° 59′ 34″ N., long. 140° 30′ 23″ E., on chart No. 2975.

Character.—A *fixed white* light.

Elevation.—45 feet.

Visibility.—8 miles.

Power.—Under 100 candles.

Structure.—Concrete tower, 36 feet in height.

Note.—The light is unwatched.

Remarks.—From the position of the lighthouse given above, the breakwater extends in a S. 13° W. direction to the shore.

The note " Breakwater under construction " has been erased from chart No. 2975.

Variation.—6° W.

Charts affected.—No. 2975, Plan of Iwanai anchorage.

,, 3438, O shima to Furubira wan.

,, 452, Yezo island.

Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, page 205.

Japan, Korea, &c., 1904, page 707.

Authority.—Tokyo Notice, No. 1693, 15th May 1911.

PERSIAN GULF—Bandar Abbas.

Buoy adrift.

No 375 (third publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notice to Mariners (No. 139M of 1911), are republished:—

Subject.—The buoy at Bandar Abbas having broken the chain, has drifted about 10 miles away.
Chart affected.—No. 2837-A, Persian Gulf, Eastern sheet.
Publication.—Persian Gulf Pilot, 1908, page 151.
Authority.—Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Bombay.

BAY OF BENGAL—Burma—Rangoon River—Hastings Tracks.

Depth of water on 19th July 1911.

No. 376 (third publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notice to Mariners (No. 140M of 1911), are republished:—

			Feet.	Inches.
No. 1 Track.	Closed	Marks removed ...	...	...
No. 2 do.	" ...	Ditto ...	...	...
No. 3 do.	Inward	... Port Commissioners' Flagstaff open to southward of North Dome of Rest House.		
	Outward	... Marks in line ...	10	0
		Shoal water close to the southward.		
No. 4 do.	Inward	... Port Commissioners' Flagstaff and North Dome of Rest House in line.		
	Outward	... Marks in line ...	9	9
No. 5 do.	Inward	... Port Commissioners' Flagstaff midway between North Dome of Rest House and Time Ball.		
	Outward	... Marks in line ...	9	6
No. 6 do.	Inward	... Port Commissioners' Flagstaff and Time Ball in line.		
	Outward	... Marks in line ...	7	6

Reduced to "Zero" of King's Point Tide gauge.

Authority ... Deputy Conservator of the Port, Rangoon.

BAY OF BENGAL—Burma—Rangoon river—King's bank channel.

Depth of water on 19th July 1911.

No. 377 (third publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notice to Mariners (No. 141M of 1911), are republished:—

	Upper Bar.	*Lower Bar.*
South Line	... 11 feet 6 inches	... 10 feet.
Central Line	... 12 feet	... 9 feet 9 inches.
North Line	... 10 feet 9 inches	... 10 feet 6 "

Authority ... Deputy Conservator of the Port, Rangoon.

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA—RANGOON RIVER.

Monkey Point, Dredged Cut Channel.

Depth of water on 19th July 1911.

No. 378 (third publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notice to Mariners (No. 142M of 1911), are republished:—

North Line of Central Track ...	10 feet 3 inches.
Central Track	9 feet 3 inches.
South Line of Central Track ...	9 feet 6 inches.
Authority	Deputy Conservator of the Port, Rangoon.

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA—RANGOON RIVER.

Chokey Lumps, Eastern Channel.

Depth of water on 21st July 1911.

No. 379 (third publication.)—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notice to Mariners (No. 143M of 1911), are republished:—

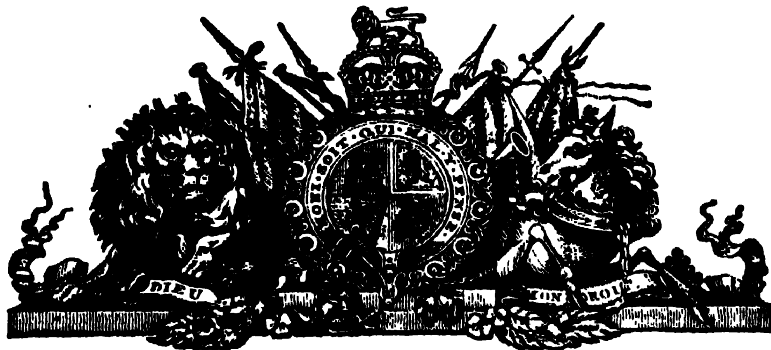
		Ft.	In.
No. 1 Track ...	Red Beacon midway between North Beacon and Board Beacon	14	0
No. 2 „ ...	Red Beacon and Board Beacon in one ...	9	9
No. 3 „ ...	Red Beacon and two Black Ball Beacon in one	9	9

Authority.—Deputy Conservator of the Port, Rangoon.

C. B. HENLEY, COMDR., R.I.M.,
Deputy Port Officer of Calcutta.

REGISTERED No. C 207.]

No. 37 of 1911.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of five rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta or seven rupees and eight annas if sent by post.*]

CONTENTS.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Approximate Return of Traffic on the Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 9th September 1911, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 9th September 1911.			Week ending Saturday, the 10th September 1910.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.		Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy ...	426	44,410	604	486	61,883	1,014
Jute ...	110	25,972*	371	99	40,975†	568
Firewood ...	62	35,660	661	41	22,656	350
Other articles ...	704	197,655	2,141	607	204,975	2,153
Total ...	1,302	303,687	3,677(*a*)	1,233	329,983	4,085

* Weight by canal measurement, 32,100 maunds.
† Do. do. 48,212½ do.
(*a*) Rs. 2,690 were also realised as tollage on empty boat, passenger boat and raft traffic during the week.

CALCUTTA,
The 12th September 1911.

C. H. GROSE,
for *Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 11th September 1911.

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at Sadar station.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. This week.	Previous week.	Character of the weather, and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
1	BURDWAN ...	2·36	9½	10	Rainfall at Kalna 2·79, at Katwa 1·67 and at Raniganj 0·99 inch. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of paddy seedlings still continuing. Prospects of jute and sugarcane good. No cattle-disease. Stocks of food-grains, fodder and drinking water sufficient. Common rice selling at 9½ seers per rupee at Kalna, at 11¼ seers at Katwa and at 11 seers at Asansol.
2	BIRBHUM ...	3·24	11½	11½	Rainfall at Rampurhat 1·35 inches. Weather cloudy. Rainfall sufficient. Transplantation finished. State of crops fair. Probable outturn 10 annas. No damage by insects. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 11½ seers a rupee at Rampurhat.
3	BANKURA ...	2·86	11	12	Weather seasonable. Transplantation of paddy continuing. Prospects of *bhadoi* crops fair. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Common rice selling at 11 seers a rupee at Vishnupur.
4	MIDNAPORE ...	3·22	10½	10¼	Rainfall general. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of winter rice going on, on account of recent rainfall. More rain wanted. Prospects of autumn rice not good. Prospects of jute fair at Contai, Ghatal, Sabong and Salbani. Weather reported unfavourable to jute at Tamluk. Cattle-disease reported from Henria, Keshpore and Midnapore thanas. Fodder and water sufficient.
5	HOOGHLY ...	1·46	9½	9¼	Rainfall at Serampore 1·88 and at Arambagh 0·78 inch. More rain wanted. Newly transplanted paddy seedlings are suffering for want of rain at Arambagh. Transplantation of winter paddy still going on in Serampore and Sadar subdivisions. Condition of jute fair. Steeping of jute continues. Common rice selling at 10½ seers per rupee at Serampore and at 11 seers at Arambagh. Fodder and water sufficient.
6	HOWRAH ...	1·78	9¼	10	Rainfall at Ulubaria 0·94 inch. Weather seasonable. Sky cloudy. More rain wanted. Transplantation of winter paddy progressing. Harvesting of jute nearly finished. Fodder, water and stocks of food-grains sufficient.
7	24-PARGANAS	2·64	9½	9½	Rainfall at Barasat 1·95, at Barrackpore 1·94, at Basirhat 1·35 and at Diamond Harbour 1·76 inches. More rain still wanted everywhere. Harvesting of *aus* paddy and jute going on. Transplantation of *aman* paddy progressing. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of jute hopeful. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice selling at 9½ seers a rupee at Barrackpore, at 8¾ seers at Barasat, at 10 seers at Basirhat and at 9¾ seers at Diamond Harbour.

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at Sadar station.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
8	NADIA ..	1·83	$9\frac{1}{8}$	$9\frac{1}{8}$	Rainfall at Kushtia 1·45, at Ranaghat 1·79, at Chuadanga 1·71 and at Meherpur 1·65 inches. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aus* paddy and steeping of jute continue. Weather favourable for jute and its prospects good. Prospects of *aman* paddy and sugarcane good. Stocks of food-grains, fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice selling at 13 seers per rupee at Kushtia, at $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers at Ranaghat, at 10 seers at Chuadanga, and at $9\frac{11}{16}$ seers at Meherpur.
9	MURSHIDABAD	3·22	$10\frac{5}{16}$	$10\frac{1}{4}$	Outturn of *aus* paddy expected to be 12 annas in Jangipur and Kandi and $6\frac{1}{2}$ annas in Lalbag. Transplantation of *aman* paddy almost finished. Prospects favourable. Condition of jute fair. Cattle-disease reported in Raghunathganj, Khargram and Sujaganj thanas. Fodder and water sufficient everywhere.
10	JESSORE ...	0·47	$11\frac{9}{16}$	$11\frac{11}{16}$	Rainfall at Jhenida 1·00, at Magura 6·15, at Narail 1·34 and at Bangaon 2·40 inches. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Condition of jute normal. Steeping and washing of jute going on. More rain wanted for steeping. Stocks of food-grains, fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Condition of agricultural stock good.
11	KHULNA ...	1·61	$10\frac{5}{8}$	$10\frac{7}{8}$	Rainfall general. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of jute and autumn paddy progressing. Transplantation of winter paddy continues. Condition of standing crops good. Prospects fair. Food-stocks, fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Common rice selling at 11 seers per rupee at Bagerhat and at $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers at Satkhira.
12	PATNA ...	3·61	13 22*	13 22*	Weather hot and cloudy. Transplantation of paddy almost finished. Harvesting of *bhadoi* crops in progress. Condition of agricultural stock good. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Maner, Nawbatpur, Bikram, Pabganj and Silao. Common rice selling at $11\frac{1}{2}$ seers a rupee at Barh, at $12\frac{1}{4}$ seers at Bihar and at 12 seers at Dinapore.
13	GAYA ...	3·84	$11\frac{5}{16}$ 20*	$11\frac{5}{16}$ $19\frac{1}{16}$*	Weather raining. Transplantation of paddy practically completed. Harvesting of *bhadoi* crops commenced. No damage to crops by insects. Cattle-disease reported from Aurangabad and Nawadah. Fodder and water for cattle plentiful.

* The figures indicate the price of maize, in seers, per rupee.

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at Sadar station.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
14	SHAHABAD	9·68	13	13	Rainfall at Sasaram 2·68, at Buxar 6·44 and at Bhabua 7·16 inches. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of paddy completed in Buxar and Sasaram subdivisions and is in progress in Bhabua subdivision. Standing crops doing well. Prices stationary. No cattle-disease. Stocks of food-grains, fodder and water sufficient.
15	SARAN	5·32	13 19*	12 19*	Rainfall at Siwan 6·89 and at Gopalganj 2·92 inches. Weather fine. Transplantation of paddy not quite finished in Sadar and Siwan. Harvesting of *bhadoi* crops going on. Standing crops doing well. Prices of staple food-crops stationary. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 12¾ seers a rupee at Siwan and at 12 seers at Gopalganj.
16	CHAMPARAN	1·20	14 18*	14 18*	Rainfall at Bettiah 0·24 inch. Weather cloudy and seasonable. Transplantation of *aghani* paddy completed. General prospects of standing crops very good. Harvesting of *bhadoi* paddy has commenced in places. *Aghani* paddy, jute and sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water ample. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice selling at 13 seers a rupee at Bettiah.
17	MUZAFFARPUR	1·57	12 20*	12 19*	Rainfall at Sitamarhi 3·19 and at Hajipur 3·48 inches. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *marua* and *makai* in progress. Transplantation of paddy almost completed. Condition of jute good. Common rice and *makai* selling at 12½ and 21 seers a rupee, respectively, at Sitamarhi and at 12 and 18 seers a rupee, respectively, at Hajipur. Fodder, water and food-stocks sufficient. No cattle-disease.
18	DARBHANGA	2·99	13 3/16 18¾*	13 3/16 18¼*	Rainfall at Samastipur 5·48 and at Madhubani 3·37 inches. Weather hot and cloudy. Harvesting of *bhadoi* crops and transplantation of *aghani dhan* in progress. Prospects of standing crops good. Stocks of food-grains, fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Samastipur and Phulparas police-stations. Common rice selling at 10 seers a rupee at Samastipur and at 12 3/16 seers, at Madhubani. *Makai* selling at 18¾ seers a rupee in Darbhanga bazar.
19	MONGHYR	7·97	12 7/8	13 1/8	Rainfall at Jamui 1·43 and at Begusarai 6·65 inches. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *bhadoi* crops continues. Paddy crops doing well. Sugarcane progressing well. Prices of staple food-grains practically stationary. Cattle-disease reported from Bariarpur and Surjgarh thanas. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 11 seers per rupee at Jamui and Begusarai.

* The figures indicate the price of maize, in seers, per rupee.

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at Sadar station.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
20	BHAGALPUR ...	4·17	11⅝ 20½*	11½	Rainfall general though in the interior less than at Sadar. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of maize has commenced. Sugarcane doing well. Transplantation of paddy finished. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Shahkund, Sultanganj and Nathnagar in the Sadar subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient. Prospects of jute good.
21	PURNEA ...	8·23	13	12	Rainfall at Kishanganj 3·99 and at Araria 2·47 inches. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of *aghani* paddy nearly finished. Harvesting of jute and *bhadoi* paddy still going on. Prospects of standing crops good. Steeping and washing of jute in progress. Outturn of jute estimated at 92 per cent. Stocks of food-grains, fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice selling at 13 seers per rupee at Kishanganj and at 12 seers at Araria.
22	DARJEELING ..	4·14	9 15*	9 15*	Rainfall at Kurseong 5·98 inches. Weather seasonable. Hills—Maize and potatoe being harvested. *Bhadoi* paddy being reaped. Winter rice and *bara marua* growing. Terai—Jute and *bhadoi* crops being harvested. Prospects of jute poor. Common rice selling at 10 seers per rupee at Kurseong and at 12 seers at Siliguri.
23	SONTHAL PARGANAS.	2·70	13¾ 20*	13¾ 20*	Rainfall heavy at Pakour and Rajmahal and general throughout the district. Weather cloudy. Transplantation of paddy seedlings over. Prospects of paddy favourable. Harvesting of *makai* begun. Jute prospects fair. Food-stocks, fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease.
24	CUTTACK ...	4·11	10½	10½	Rainfall at Jajpur 1·22, at Kendrapara 0·82 and at Banki 0·48 inch. Weather cloudy. Agricultural prospects improved. Jute being harvested, retted and washed. Condition of jute good. *Beali* paddy and *mandia* being harvested. Transplanting and puddling of *saradh* paddy going on. Sugarcane, *arhar*, turmeric, early cotton, *nawbiri* and *til* growing. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Common rice selling at 13 11/16 seers per rupee at Jajpur, at 10½ seers at Kendrapara, and at 12 1/16 seers at Banki.
25	BALASORE ...	4·51	11	11	Rainfall at Bhadrak 3·18 inches. Rain general. Weather cloudy. Prospects have improved by the recent rainfall. Puddling, transplanting and weeding of *saradh* paddy, and harvesting of *beali* paddy, jute and *til* continuing. Prospects of jute indifferent. Sugarcane, *bhadoi* crops and vegetables doing well. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 13 seers per rupee at Bhadrak. Prices stationary at Sadar and rising at Bhadrak.

* The figures indicate the price of maize, in seers, per rupee.

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at Sadar station.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. This week.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. Previous week.	Character of the weather, and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
26	ANGUL ...	0·85	13	13	Rainfall at Phulbani 2·28 inches. Weather cloudy. In some parts puddling and transplanting of winter rice still remain to be done for want of rain. Weeding of paddy in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from the Khondmals. Common rice selling at 9 seers a rupee in the Khondmals.
27	PURI ..	·83	10½	10¼	Rainfall at Khurda 2·83 inches. Weather cloudy. Rainfall general. Transplantation of *saradh* paddy, in places damaged by recent floods, still going on. Weeding of *saradh* paddy in several places in progress. Harvesting of *beali* paddy going on in some places. Sugarcane thriving well. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice selling at 13½ seers per rupee at Khurda.
28	SAMBALPUR ...	1·14	13½	13½	Rainfall at Bargarh 1·72 inches. Weather cloudy. Weeding operations and harvesting of *gulji* in progress. Sowing of *til*, *kulthi* and *birhi* continuing. Transplantation nearly finished in Bargarh. Condition of sugarcane good. State of autumn rice plants fairly good. Outturn of *bhadoi til* in Sadar tahsil is estimated at 16 annas. Small insects appear in paddy plants in Sadar tahsil. No damage. Foot-and-mouth disease reported. Stocks of food-grains and fodder sufficient. Common rice selling at 15¼ seers a rupee at Bargarh.
29	HAZARIBAGH...	4·27	12 25*	11¾ 20*	Rainfall at Giridih 0·89 inch. Weather cloudy and showery. Harvesting of *gondli*, *marua* and *makai* in progress. Outturn estimated at 10 annas. Prospects of winter rice good. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease in three villages. Common rice selling at 11 seers a rupee at Giridih.
30	RANCHI ...	4·20	12	12	Weather rainy. Prospects of standing crops so far good. Cattle-disease reported from seven villages in Sadar. Fodder and water sufficient.
31	PALAMAU ...	2·40	12 13/16	12 13/16	Rainfall general. Weather cloudy and hot. Standing crops doing well. A few cases of cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
32	MANBHUM ...	1·32	12	12	Rainfall general. Weather seasonable. State of standing crops good. Transplantation of tobacco commenced in places and that of rice finished. Condition of *marua* fair. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Chirkunda thana. Prices of staple food-grains stationary.
33	SINGHBHUM ...	2·76	11	11	Weather rainy. Weeding operations going on. Harvesting of maize continuing. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 9 and 10½ seers a rupee at Kharsawan and Seraikella, respectively.

* The figures indicate the price of maize, in seers, per rupee.

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at Sadar station.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. This week.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. Previous week.	Character of the weather, and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
34	Cooch Behar	6·35	11⅛	11	Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. Harvesting of *bitri* paddy, transplanting of *haimantic* paddy seedlings, cutting and steeping of jute continuing. Present condition of jute fair. Fodder and water sufficient.
35	Feudatory States, Orissa.*	......	......	......	Name of State. — Rainfall in inches. Athgarh ... 2·52 Athmallik ... 2·41 Baramba ... 2·24 Baud ... 2·07 Bonai ... 1·55 Daspalla ... 1·55 Dhenkanal ... 1·48 Gangpur ... 2·06 Hindol ... 1·32 Kalahandi ... 2·88 Keonjhar ... 1·26 Khandpara ... 3·41 Mayurbhanj ... 1·69 Narsinghpur ... 1·06 Nayagarh ... 1·88 Nilgiri ... 4·84 Patna ... 1·74 Pal Lahara ... 0·90 Rairakhol ... 0·44 Ranpur ... 3·05 Sonpur ... 2·12 Talcher ... 1·59 Tigiria ... Sufficient rain fell during the week. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of paddy nearly finished and weeding in progress. Sowing of *rasi* going on in some States. Harvesting of *beali* paddy commenced in Athgarh. Sugarcane growing well. State of standing crops good. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Athmallik, Kalahandi and Talcher. During the week price of common rice risen in three States, fallen in two States and stationary in the remaining States. Price of common rice varies from 8 seers in Bonai and 10 seers in Athmallik to 17 seers in Dhenkanal and Keonjhar and 18 seers in Talcher.

* The report is for the week ending the 2nd September 1911.

General Summary.—Rain fell in all districts. The fall was heavy in Cooch Bihar, in parts of Darjeeling, Purnea, the Sonthal Parganas, Darbhanga, and the greater part of Shahabad, Saran and Monghyr. It was moderate in Midnapore, Murshidabad, Patna, Gaya, Bhagalpur, Ranchi, Balasore and parts of Birbhum, Muzaffarpur, Cuttack and Hazaribagh, but light elsewhere. Transplantation of paddy is almost completed in Bihar; it still continues in most districts of Lower Bengal and Orissa. More rain is wanted in Midnapore, Hooghly, Howrah, the 24-Parganas and Angul. Prospects have improved in Cuttack and Balasore, owing to the recent rainfall. The condition of the standing crops is on the whole fair. The newly transplanted paddy in part of Hooghly is suffering for want of rain. The price of common rice has risen in Burdwan, Bankura, Howrah, Nadia, Jessore, Khulna, Monghyr and Bhagalpur and has fallen in Murshidabad, Saran, Purnea, Hazaribagh and Cooch Bihar. Cattle-disease is reported from Midnapore, Murshidabad, Patna, Gaya, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Angul, Sambalpur and from all the districts of the Chota Nagpur Division except Singhbhum. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient throughout the Province.

Department of Agriculture, Bengal,
Dated Calcutta, the 12th September 1911.

W. B. Heycock,
Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (Retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Division.	Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Common Rice. Average. Present return.	Common Rice. Average. Next preceding return.	Common Rice. Average. Corresponding return of last year.	Common Rice. Cheapest. Present return.	Common Rice. Cheapest. Next preceding return.	Common Rice. Cheapest. Corresponding return of last year.	Jowar or Cholum (*Andropogon Sorghum*). Present return.	Jowar or Cholum. Next preceding return.	Jowar or Cholum. Corresponding return of last year.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present return.	Bajra or Cumbu. Next preceding return.	Bajra or Cumbu. Corresponding return of last year.
			S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BENGAL.																				
Burdwan Division.	1	Burdwan ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	10 4	10 4	9 8	10 8	...	...	.	..	...	...
	2	Birbhum .	11 0	11 4	10 8	..	...	...	11 0	11 4	12 0	11 0	11 4	12 0	...	...	.	..	...	...
	3	Bankura	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	.	11 0	11 0	10 8	11 8	11 4	11 0	...	...	...	..	...	...
	4	Midnapore ...	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	..	...	9 15½	10 10½	11 11	10 5	11 0	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5	Hooghly	...	...	...	...	..	.	9 0	9 0	8 4	9 8	9 8	9 4	.	...	...	...	...	...
	6	Howrah .	...	...	...	...	...	.	8 8	10 4	9 8	10 0	11 4	10 8	...	.	...	...	...	...
Presidency Division.	7	24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...		...	8 8	9 4	10 0	9 8	10 0	11 0	...	..	.	..	...	...
	8	Calcutta ..	10 4	10 6	11 12	14 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	...	...	12 0
	9	Nadia ..	10 12	13 5	11 0	17 12	17 12	16 0	9 2	9 14	10 0	9 6	10 5	10 10	...	...	-	..	..	..
	10	Murshidabad	12 8	13 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	22 0	11 0	10 8	11 0	11 4	11 0	11 8	...	..	.	..	...	..
	11	Jessore ...	8 0	8 0	9 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	9 8	10 11	10 8	10 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	.
	12	Khulna ..	..	...		...	...	...	10 12	10 0	10 0	10 12	11 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	..	...
BIHAR.																				
Patna Division.	13	Patna ..	13 0	14 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	13 0	12 0	11 4	14 0	13 0	12 0	...	..	15 12	...	...	...
	14	Gaya ...	13 5	13 5	10 11	20 0	20 8	18 15	12 5	12 5	10 15	12 13	12 13	11 8	20 8	20 8	14 5	...	...	...
	15	Shahabad ...	13 0	14 0	11 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...		...	.	...
Tirhut Division.	16	Saran ..	12 8	12 8	12 0	20 0	19 8	19 0	11 0	10 8	10 4	13 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	17	Champaran ...	15 0	15 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	11 8	10 8	9 8	14 0	12 0	11 8	...	.	...	...	...	...
	18	Muzaffarpur ...	13 0	13 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	19	Darbhanga ...	12 2	13 8	12 2	19 12	20 13	16 8	12 2	12 2	11 0	13 3	13 3	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...

station Bazars of the districts of Bengal on the 31st August 1911.

SEERS OF EIGHTY TOLAS.																		WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF FORTY SEERS.			
MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine Coracana*).			KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).			GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).			INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (*Zea mays*).			ARHAR (*dál*) OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).			SALT.			SALT.			Number.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	.	..	...	...	...	18 8	13 8	13 0	...		...	11 12	11 12	9 0	20 0	19 0	21 0	2 0 0	Panga. 2 0 0	1 12 0	1
.	..	...		..	...	15 0	16 0	15 0	...	...		8 8	9 4	9 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	2 2 0	Karkatch. 2 0 0	2 0 0	2
..		..	.	..		14 8	15 0	14 0	.		.	11 0	11 0	11 8	18 4	18 12	21 8	2 8 0	Panga. 2 2 0	1 15 0	3
...	..			..	.	13 0	13 8	12 0	.	.		11 0	10 8	9 4	20 0	20 0	21 0	2 0 0	Crushed. 2 0 0	1 12 0	4
...	...	...		.	..	16 0	19 0	16 0		.		10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	2 0 0	Panga. 2 0 0	1 12 0	5
...	...	...			..	13 0	13 0	13 0	.	.	.	10 8	11 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 8 0	6
.	.	.				12 0	13 0	13 0	.		.	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	2 0 0	Panga 2 0 0	1 12 0	7
..	..		9 0	12 0	11 0	15 0	15 8	14 10	...	...	...	12 0	12 10	10 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	1 13 0	Panga. 1 13 0	1 8 0	8
..			...	.	...	17 12	20 0	18 10		...	.	8 0	10 10	8 14	20 0	20 0	20 0	1 14 0	Karkatch. 2 0 0	1 14 0	9
..	...	...	..	.	..	18 0	18 0	20 0	.	.	.	10 0	12 0	12 0	21 6	21 0	21 0	1 14 0	1 13 0	1 14 0	10
...	..	...		..	.	16 0	16 0	16 0			..	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	2 0 0	Panga. 2 0 0	1 11 0	11
...	...	...	..		.	10 0	10 0	10 0	..	..	.	5 0	5 0	5 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	[illegible] 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	12
...	...	...	16 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	19 8	2 0 0	Panga. 2 0 0	2 0 0	13
...	...	...	15 6	16 6	12 5	18 7	18 15	16 2	19 8	18 15	17 11	13 5	13 5	11 4	16 6	16 6	21 2	2 7 1	2 7 1	1 15 0	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	2 3 6	2 3 6	1 14 0	15
...	...	.	10 0	10 0	18 0	19 0	18 8	17 8	18 8	18 8	15 8	13 0	14 0	13 0	19 0	18 8	21 8	2 1 6	Panga. 2 1 9	1 13 6	16
22 8	22 8	24 0	..	—	—	23 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	17 8	20 0	12 4	12 8	13 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 3 6	17
25 0	20 0	18 0	...	—	—	19 0	19 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	11 8	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	2 8 6	2 8 6	2 0 [illegible]	18
24 4	22 0	17 9	...	—	—	17 11	17 11	17 9	19 13	18 11	16 8	12 2	12 1	11 0	17 11	17 9	18 11	2 2 1	2 2 1	2 2 6	19

PRICES-CURRENT (Retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Division.	Number.	Districts.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Common Rice. Average. Present return.	Common Rice. Average. Next preceding return.	Common Rice. Average. Corresponding return of last year.	Common Rice. Cheapest. Present return.	Common Rice. Cheapest. Next preceding return.	Common Rice. Cheapest. Corresponding return of last year	Jowar or Cholum (Andropogon Sorghum). Present return.	Jowar or Cholum. Next preceding return.	Jowar or Cholum. Corresponding return of last year.	Bajra or Cumbu (Pennisetum typhoideum). Present return.	Bajra or Cumbu. Next preceding return.	Bajra or Cumbu. Corresponding return of last year.
			S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
		BIHAR—concluded.																		
Bhagalpur Division.	20	Monghyr ..	13 15	14 0	11 8 to 12 5	22 0	22 15	17 5	12 14	12 8	11 13	13 2	12 14	12 1	...	...	...	.	...	...
	21	Bhagalpur...	12 8	15 4	11 8	18 12	19 0	17 1	10 12	11 6	10 0	12 8	12 10	12 0	...	...	..			...
	22	Purnea ..	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	.	11 2	11 0	11 6	12 8	12 0	13 0	...	.	..	...	.	...
	23	Darjeeling..	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	..	..	...	...	...	...
	24	Sonthal Parganas.	11 0	10 0	9 8	17 0	16 0	16 0	11 11	11 11	12 0	13 12	13 12	14 0	...		–	.	..	...
		ORISSA.																		
Orissa Division.	25	Cuttack .	11 13	11 13	10 8	..		.	10 2	12 11	9 14	10 8	13 2	10 8			...	...	.	.
	26	Balasore .	11 0	11 0	8 0		–	..	10 12	11 12	12 12	12 0	13 0	13 8	...		–	...	–	...
	27	Angul ...	...	...	...	.	.	..	13 10	...	14 11	15 0	16 12	16 4		–	.		...	..
	28	Puri .	10 8	10 8	9 3		...	...	10 8	11 13	10 11	11 13	13 2	12 0	...	...		–	...	...
	29	Sambalpur...	12 0	12 0	10 12	...	..	...	12 8	13 4	13 8	13 8	14 4	15 0	...	...	.	...	..	..
		CHOTA NAGPUR.																		
Chota Nagpur Division.	30	Hazaribagh	11 0	11 0	10 0	15 0	18 0	13 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	.		..	..	..	
	31	Ranchi ...	11 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	—		.	..	—	..
	32	Palamau ...	14 14	14 14	12 6	18 9	18 9	16 5	11 4	11 13	10 2	12 10	12 6	11 4	.		..		–	–
	33	Manbhum	10 8	11 0	11 0	13 0	12 0	...	10 8	10 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	14 8	..	..	—	20 0	18 0	14 0
	34	Singhbhum	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	—	10 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	12 0	12 8	—	-	...	...	...	—

CALCUTTA,
The 9th September 1911.

Station Bazars of the districts of Bengal on the 31st August 1911 —concld.

SEERS OF EIGHTY TOLAHS.																		WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF FORTY SEERS.			
MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine Coracana*).			KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).			GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).			INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (*Zea mays*).			ARHAR (*dál*) OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).			SALT.			SALT			Number.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	.			...		19 8	9 0	17 14	20 4	19 12	19 8	11 8	11 12	11 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	..	...	20
..			...	.	..	18 12	19 0	17 12	16 0	20 4	16 6	11 4	11 6	11 6	17 12	17 12	16 0	2 2 0	Panga. 2 2 0	2 8 0	21
...	...	...	..	...	.	16 0	17 0	16 0		...	...	10 0	11 0	10 10	16 0	16 0	18 0	2 8 0	Panga. 2 8 0	2 2 0	22
10 0	11 0	9 8	..	..	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	18 0	14 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	23
...	..	...				15 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	2 5 6	Karkatch. 2 8 0	2 8 0	24
.	.					Biri or kalai. 13 2	15 2	12 7	..	.	..	17 1	18 6	16 14	22 0	22 0	22 0	1 13 0	Karkatch. 1 13 0	1 13 0	25
.		..			.	Chhola. 13 0 Biri. 11 0	1? 0 11 0	13 0 11 0	..	..	.	9 0	10 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	2 1 0	Panga. 2 1 0	1 14 0	26
...	.					16 12	16 12	Biri. 16 12	...	...	..	16 12	16 13	16 12	16 12	16 12	16 12	2 4 0	Karkatch. 2 4 0	2 4 0	27
.	...		.	...		11 13	Biri. 12 7	11 13	.		...	9 8	10 8	9 3	26 0	26 0	25 8	1 8 0	Karkatch. 1 8 0	1 9 0	28
...	...		..	...	..	13 0	16 0	14 8	...	.		13 0	13 0	9 0 to 10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	2 3 0	Panga. 2 1 0	2 4 0	29
24 0	24 0	22 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 8	20 0	20 0	18 0	10 8	11 0	9 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	2 4 0	Panga. 2 4 0	2 4 0	30
31 0	27 0	23 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	16 0	32 0	..	16 0	8 0	9 8	8 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	2 8 0	Panga. 2 6 0	2 1 6	31
...	...		...	...	...	19 6	18 9	16 5	...	...	...	13 8	15 12	11 4	17 7	17 7	19 2		...	...	32
...	...	...	.	..	...	14 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	10 8	11 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	2 4 0	Karkatch. 2 3 0	2 0 0	33
...	...	...		...	...	13 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 1 0	34

Published for general information.

W. B. HEYCOCK,
Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (*Wholesale*) *of Food-grains, Firewood, &c., in*

Number.	MARTS.	PRICE PER MAUND OF											
		RICE (BEST SORT).			COMMON RICE						WHEAT (*Triticum sativum*).		
					Average.			Cheapest.					
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	6 8 0	6 6 0	7 0 0	4 12 0	4 10 0	4 14 0	3 14 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	3 10 0	3 6 0	3 4 0
2	Burdwan	5 8 0	6 0 0	4 14 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	3 15 0	3 12 0	4 2 0	3 14 0	...	...	...
3	Midnapore ..	Not in the market on that day.	4 0 0	4 4 0	4 2 0	3 14 0	3 6 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	3 4 0	...	..	..
4	Patna ..	5 0 0	5 4 0	6 0 0	3 4 0	3 5 0	3 7 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 1 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	3 0 0
5	Muzaffarpur	6 10 6	6 10 6	8 0 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	5 0 0	3 5 3	3 5 3	3 13 0	3 1 3	3 1 3	3 10 0
6	Bhagalpur ..	5 8 0	4 7 0	5 4 0	4 9 0	3 6 0	3 15 0	3 10 0	3 2 0	3 8 0	3 14 0	3 0 0	3 8 0
7	Cuttack	5 1 3	4 9 3	4 1 2	3 15 3	3 2 5	4 9 0	3 13 0	3 0 9	3 12 11	3 5 11	3 5 11	3 12 11
8	Sambalpur .	4 13 6	...	5 0 0	2 15 5	2 12 9	2 14 0	2 13 9	2 10 8	2 9 3	3 4 3	3 1 6	3 10 6
9	Ranchi ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 8	3 10 0	3 7 6	3 14 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0

No.	MARTS.	INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (*Zea mays*).			ARHAR DAL OR THUR—CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).			LINSEED.			MUSTARD AND RAPESEED.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	...	...		3 6 0	3 2 0	3 8 0	8 6 0	8 6 0	7 0 0	5 6 0	5 4 0	5 6 0
2	Burdwan ..	...		...	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 13 0	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 4 0	4 8 0
3	Midnapore ...	...	..	—	...	...	...	8 6 0	8 0 0 to 8 4 0	8 0 0	Rapeseed. 7 8 0 Black mustard. 6 0 0 to 6 2 0	Rapeseed. 6 12 0 to 7 0 0 Black mustard. 5 8 0 to 6 0 0	Rapeseed. 6 8 0 Black mustard. 5 12 0
4	Patna ..	1 13 0	1 13 0	1 14 6	2 10 6	2 9 10	2 13 0	9 8 0	8 10 0	9 7 0	6 0 0	5 4 0	5 4 0
5	Muzaffarpur ...	2 1 6	2 1 6	2 5 6	3 8 0	3 5 3	3 5 3	...	..	...	...	...	...
6	Bhagalpur —	2 10 0	1 15 9	2 7 0	4 6 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	11 8 0	8 13 0	9 12 0	Rapeseed 4 8 0 Mustard. 4 12 0	Rapeseed 4 8 0 Mustard. 5 6 3	— 6 8 0
7	Cuttack ...	—	—	...	2 5 6	2 3 9	2 6 11	—	—	...	6 4 0	6 4 0	6 1 6
8	Sambalpur ...	...	—	—	2 15 5	2 15 0	4 0 0 to 4 7 0	—	—	—	5 4 0	5 0 0	—
9	Ranchi —	—	...	...	5 0 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	8 6 0	10 0 0	—	6 2 0 to 6 12 0	5 8 0 to 6 2 0	5 10 0

the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 31st August 1911.

FORTY STANDARD SEERS.

Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*).			Juar or Cholum (*Andropogon Sorghum*).			Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).			Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).			Gram Chana, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).			Number
Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
2 10 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	...	...	3 0 0	...	...	3 4 0				2 8 0	2 4 0	2 8 .	1
—	..	..	..	...		.			.	...	.	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 14 0	2
—	..		-		.	..	.	..		...	...	...	...	...	3
1 14 0	1 13 0	1 15 0	...	...	2 8 0	...	...	.	...	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 3 0	4
2 0 0	2 0 0	2 3 6	-		--	.	-	...	1 9 6	2 0 0	2 3 6	2 1 6	2 1 6	2 5 6	5
2 12 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	—	.	-	--		.			.	2 10 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	6
—	—	.	—	..	-	.	.	.			..	Biri or kalai. 3 0 9	3 0 9	3 3 5	7
...	—	—	-		.	...	-	.	...	..	.	2 13 9	2 5 6	2 10 0	8
3 0 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	—	...	...	..		..	..	...	...	2 12 0	2 10 0	2 8 0	9

Til or Jinjili seed.			Sugar (raw).			Cotton (cleaned).			Jute			No.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
6 6 0	3 0 0	6 8 0	4 14 0	4 12 0	6 4 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	27 0 0	7 12 0	7 12 0	5 14 0	1
...	...	...	5 12 0	5 4 0	8 0 0	...	.	.	.		.	2
..	...	–	8 8 0	8 8 0	7 8 0	28 0 0	28 0 0 to 29 0 0	25 0 0 to 26 0 0			-	3
8 0 0	8 4 0	5 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	5 14 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	...	5 8 0	5 0 0	...	4
-	..	..	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 6		-	...	.	--	..	5
...	...	—	6 0 0	5 4 0	6 0 0	40 0 0	32 0 0	27 0 0	13 0 0	6 13 0	...	6
6 8 0	6 8 0	4 1 2	4 6 1	4 6 1	6 1 6	19 0 9	19 0 9	19 0 9	.		–	7
5 7 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 5 4	5 0 0	6 10 0			.	...	...		8
—	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 4 0	32 0 0	26 8 0	22 12 0	...		...	9

[Continued overleaf

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c., in

PRICE PER MAUND OF

Number.	Marts.	Ghi (clarified butter). Present return.	Ghi. Next preceding return.	Ghi. Corresponding return of last year.	Tobacco Leaf. Present return.	Tobacco Leaf. Next preceding return.	Tobacco Leaf. Corresponding return of last year.	Hides (cow). Present return.	Hides (cow). Next preceding return.	Hides (cow). Corresponding return of last year.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	47 0 0	45 0 0	47 0 0	6 8 0	6 12 0	8 8 0	390 0 0	390 0 0	400 0 0
2	Burdwan .	44 0 0	44 0 0	47 0 0	...	...	..	...		..
3	Midnapore ...	40 0 0 to 44 0 0	40 0 0 to 44 0 0	42 0 0 to 48 0 0	8 8 0 to 9 0 0 10 0 0	Madhukhali. 8 8 0 Palta. 8 8 0	10 12 0 11 8 0	Uncleaned per piece. 3 4 0 Cleaned per piece. 3 8 0	3 4 0 3 8 0	3 0 0 to 3 12 0 3 4 0 to 4 0 0
4	Patna ...	42 8 0	42 0 0	40 0 0	2 0 0	Douji. 2 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...
5	Muzaffarpur ...	42 10 6	42 10 6	42 10 6	16 0 0	Dhamakul. 16 0 0	20 0 0		-	...
6	Bhagalpur ..	64 0 0	52 0 0	46 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	11 8 0	.	.	.
7	Cuttack ...	43 6 10	43 6 10	45 11 6	10 3 0	Kusimi. 10 3 0	6 11 6	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
8	Sambalpur ...	47 8 0	45 0 0	40 0 0	...	Maghi. ...	11 7 0 to 14 0 0	32 0 0	35 0 0	40 0 0
9	Ranchi ...	53 0 0	45 0 0	42 8 0	8 0 0 to 10 0 0	5 0 0 to 11 0 0	8 0 0 to 16 0 0	0 8 0	Per lb. 0 7 0	0 8 0

PRICE PER MAUND OF

Number.	Marts.	Firewood. Present return.	Firewood. Next preceding return.	Firewood. Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	Bhoosa. Present return.	Bhoosa. Next preceding return.	Bhoosa. Corresponding return of last year.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	0 1. 0	0 9 0	0 11 0	1 13 0	Panga. 1 13 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	2 4 0
2	Burdwan ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	2 0 0	Panga. 2 0 0	1 12 0	..	...	...
3	Midnapore ...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	2 0 0	Crushed. 2 0 0	1 12 0	...	...	...
4	Patna ...	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	2 1 0	Panga. 2 0 0	2 0 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 12 0
5	Muzaffarpur ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	2 3 6	Panga. 2 3 6	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 0 0
6	Bhagalpur ...	0 8 0	0 5 6	0 6 0	2 12 0	Panga. 2 2 0	2 8 0	...	..	...
7	Cuttack ...	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	1 13 0	Karkatch. 1 13 0	1 13 0	..	.	..
8	Sambalpur ...	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	2 3 0	Karkatch. 2 1 0	2 4 0	...	...	...
9	Ranchi ...	0 6 0	0 5 6	0 5 3	2 8 0	Panga. 2 6 0	2 1 6	1 13 0	1 14 0	1 9 0

the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 31st August 1911—concld.

FORTY STANDARD SEERS.

Gram.			Straw.			Iron.			Marts.	Number.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
1 8 0	1 6 0	1 8 0	1 2 0	0 14 0	1 4 0	6 2 0	6 2 0	6 0 0	Calcutta ...	1
...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 9 6	.	..	...	Burdwan ...	2
...	..	...	0 3 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	2 0 0 to 4 0 0	2 0 0 to 4 0 0	2 0 0 to 4 0 0	Midnapore ...	3
...	.	...	...	0 7 0	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Patna ...	4
..	...	.		...		...	8 0 0	8 0 0	Muzaffarpur ...	5
.	.				...	5 4 0	4 2 0	4 8 0	Bhagalpur ...	6
0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 12 0	Cuttack ...	7
...	..	.			..	...	...	.	Sambalpur ...	8
0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 12 0	0 11 0	0 13 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	Ranchi ...	9

FORTY STANDARD SEERS.

Bran.			Oats.			Kerosine oil.			Marts.	Number.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
2 4 0	2 4 0	1 14 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	3 4 0	1 11 9	Elephant brand. 1 11 9	2 2 0	Calcutta ..	1
3 0 0	3 0 0	3 6 0	...	...	...	2 0 0	Elephant brand. 2 0 0	2 3 0	Burdwan ..	2
...	..	...	...	...	..	1 7 6	Elephant brand. 1 8 6	1 13 0	Midnapore .	3
1 14 0	1 14 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	1 14 0	Elephant brand. 1 14 0	1 15 9	Patna ..	4
1 9 6	1 9 6	2 3 6	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 10 6	1 8 0	Elephant brand. 1 8 0	2 0 0	Muzaffarpur ...	5
...	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 14 0	1 7 0	Elephant brand. 1 7 0	2 0 6	Bhagalpur ...	6
0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 11 4	1 7 0	Elephant brand. 1 9 0	2 1 0	Cuttack ..	7
...	...	..	...	...	...	1 7 0	Elephant brand 1 7 0	2 1 6	Sambalpur ..	8
2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 4 0	2 12 0	4 0 0	1 13 6	Cobra brand. 1 13 6	2 3 0	Ranchi ..	9

WEEKLY RETURN OF TRAFFIC RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th August 1911 on 2,308·67 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic				Merchandise and Mineral Traffic					Other earnings (estimated).			Total earnings			Traffic Train-miles run.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.			Weight carried		Receipts.									Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	A.	P.	Mds	S	Rs (a)	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.			
Total traffic for the week	522,967	4,51,082	0	0	67,42,566	0	10,28,230	0	0	18,847	0	0	14,98,159	0	0	156,451	195,742	352,193
Or per mile of railway		195	6	2	..		445	6	1	8	2	7	648	14	10			...
For previous 6½ weeks of half-year	3,690.120	31,67,787	0	0	4,23,77,790	0	65,75,237	0	0	1,16,060	0	0	98,59,084	0	0	962,877	1,256.554	2,219,431
Total from 1st July .	4,213,087	36,18,869	0	0	4,91,20,356	0	76,03,467	0	0	1,34,907	0	0	1,13,57,243	0	0	1,119,328	1,452,296	2,571,624
Comparison																		
Total for corresponding week of previous year .	532,280	4,39.400	0	0	58.16,495	0	8,50,911	0	0	44.868	0	0	13,35,179	0	0	155.258	177,491	332,749
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...		191	10	11	......		371	8	1	19	9	2	582	7	2	......	... .	......
Total from 1st July of previous year	4,036,962	34,39,694	0	0	4,60,01,146	0	68,98,484	0	0	4,63,798	0	0	1,08,01,976	0	0	1,099,218	1,260,015	2,359,233

(a) The increase is in merchandise general and coal.

1911. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1911 in comparison with 1910.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway	Train mileage.			
		No. of passengers	Rs.	Mds	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Per week Rs	No.	Rate Rs	A.	P.
2,309·80	First 8 days of July ...	809,447	6,43,939	7,856,845	12,42,5[illegible]	21,825	1[illegible],08,348	733	420 297	4	8	8
2,309·80	Week ended 15th „ ...	621,004	5,07,710	6,951 [illegible]13	10,7[illegible] 222	18,847	15,[illegible],[illegible]79	691	368,650	4	5	4
2,309·80	„ „ 22nd „ ...	559,005	4,83,082	7,415,32[illegible]	11,50,783	18,847	16,52,712	716	361,573	4	9	2
2,309·80	„ „ 29th „ ...	551, 47	4,86 950	6,7[illegible]8,7[illegible]0	10,50,115	18,847	15,61,012	6[illegible]6	360,214	4	5	5
2,309·80	„ „ 5th Aug. ...	586,828	5[illegible]3,[illegible]95	7,0[illegible],073	10,[illegible],254	18,847	16,51,636	715	359,732	4	9	6
2,309·80	„ „ 12th „ ...	564,291	4,82,511	6,327,106	9,86.279	8,847	14,87,637	644	348.965	4	4	2
2,308·67	„ „ 19th „ ...	522,967	4,51,082	6,742,[illegible]66	10,28,230	18,847	14,98,159	649	352,193	4	4	1
	Totals up to date .	4,213,087	36,18,869	49,120.356	76,03.467	1,34,907	1,13.57.243	689	2,571,624	4	6	8

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1911 in comparison with 1910—concld. **1910.**

		No. of passengers	Rs	Mds	Rs	Rs	Rs	Per week. Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs.	A.	P.
2,292·35	First 9 days of July ...	840,141	7,12,[illegible]88	8,584,241	13,19.691	1,00,995	21,32,961	724	496.401	5	0	0
2,292·35	Week ended 16th „ ..	612,862	5,39,358	6,54[illegible],671	9,95,368	78,[illegible]85	16,13,811	7[illegible]	336,014	4	12	10
2,292·35	„ „ 23rd „	659,174	4,72,311	6,[illegible],6[illegible]2	9,72,503	78,795	15,23,859	665	349,489	4	10	0
2,292·35	„ „ 30th „ ...	519,473	4,43,174	6,772,[illegible]78	10,04,408	77,227	15,2[illegible],[illegible]	665	332,446	4	9	5
2,292·35	„ „ 6th Aug. ...	624,867	4,60,593	6,87[illegible],197	9,51,062	49,[illegible]2	14,61,148	637	328,902	4	7	1
2,292·35	„ „ 13th „ ...	521,954	4,51,717	6,453,687	9,51.032	44,808	1[illegible],[illegible]7,617	632	320.610	4	8	3
2,292·35	„ „ 20th „ ...	532,280	4,39,400	5,816.495	8,50,911	44,868	13,35,179	532	332,749	4	0	2
	Totals up to date	4,130,251	35 18,837	46,954,951	70,45,115	4,75,030	1,10,38.972	661	2,406,611	4	9	5

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th August 1911 on 22·21 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	19,550	4,003 0 0	5,871 0	200 0 0	19 0 0	4,222 0 0	1,342½	154	1,496
Or per mile of railway	.....	180 3 9	......	9 0 1	0 13 8	190 1 6	......	...	......
For previous 6½ weeks of half-year	153,069	35,012 0 0	63,706 0	2,461 0 0	117 0 0	37,590 0 0	8,250	946	9,196
Total from 1st July ...	172,619	39,015 0 0	69,577 0	2,661 0 0	136 0 0	41,812 0 0	9,592	1,100	10,692
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	22,766	4,788 0 0	27,020 0	636 0 0	9 0 0	5,433 0 0	1,342	261	1,603
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	215 9 3	......	28 10 2	0 6 6	244 9 11	......	......	......
Total from 1st July of previous year	187,061	41,804 0 0	2,25,844 0	5,076 0 0	80 0 0	46,960 0 0	9,597	3,031	12,628

1911. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1911 in comparison with 1910.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per week. Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
22·21	First 8 days of July ..	38,064	9,551	12,404	428	22	10,001	394	1,716	5 13 3
22·21	Week ended 15th " ...	28,025	6,309	14,292	597	19	6,925	312	1,496	4 10 1
22·21	" " 22nd " ...	22,467	4,553	10,727	443	19	5,015	226	1,496	3 5 8
22·21	" " 29th " ...	21,538	4,457	12,790	428	19	4,904	221	1,496	3 4 5
22·21	" " 5th August ...	20,434	5,368	6,735	300	19	5,687	256	1,496	3 12 10
22·21	" " 12th " ...	22,521	4,774	6,668	265	19	5,058	228	1,496	3 6 1
22·21	" " 19th " ...	19,550	4,003	5,871	200	19	4,222	190	1,496	2 13 2
	Totals up to date ...	172,619	39,015	69,577	2,661	136	41,812	264	10,692	3 14 7

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1911 in comparison with 1910—concluded. **1901.**

Open mileage.	Period.	No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per week. Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
22·21	First 9 days of July ...	40,487	9,271	41,258	901	18	10,190	357	2,503	4 1 2
22·21	Week ended 16th " ...	32,664	6,812	41,713	721	13	7,546	340	1,692	4 7 4
22·21	" " 23rd " ...	30,634	6,813	25,519	633	14	7,460	336	1,704	4 6 1
22·21	" " 30th " ...	22,379	4,432	41,097	822	18	5,272	237	1,512	3 7 9
22·21	" " 6th August ...	20,629	5,853	22,408	752	10	6,615	298	1,864	3 8 9
22·21	" " 13th " ...	22,101	4,865	28,418	711	9	5,585	251	2,023	2 12 1
22·21	" " 20th " ...	22,766	4,788	27,020	636	9	5,433	245	1,603	3 6 3
	Totals up to date ...	191,560	42,834	2,30,428	5,176	91	48,101	297	12,906	3 11 3

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th August 1911 on 192·12 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week .	38,234	25,300 0 0	262,465 0	15,948 0 0	134 0 0	41,382 0 0	11,155	3,932	15,087
Or per mile of railway	.. ...	131 11 0	....	83 0 2	0 11 2	215 6 4	...	......	.. ...
For previous 6½ weeks of half-year	284,170	2,00,870 0 0	1,776,982 0	1,13,699 0 0	823 0 0	3,15,392 0 0	68,595	29,477	98,072
Total from 1st July ...	322,404	2,26,170 0 0	2,039,447 0	1,29,647 0 0	957 0 0	3,56,774 0 0	79,750	33,409	113,159
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	35,323	24,969 0 0	207,570 0	13,071 0 0	263 0 0	38,303 0 0	9,543	3,937	13,480
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year.	...	153 12 7	...	80 8 1	1 9 11	235 14 7	.....	......	.....
Total from 1st July of previous year.	255,096	1,95,063 0 0	1,596,326 0	1,11,023 0 0	995 0 0	3,07,081 0 0	68,052	33,894	101,976

1911. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1911 in comparison with 1910.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per week. Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
192·13	First 8 days of July ...	57,506	40,046	330,911	22,142	153	62,341	284	17,679	3 8 9
192·13	Week ended 15th " ...	46,937	33,589	277,720	17,515	134	51,238	267	15,130	3 6 2
192·13	" " 22nd " ...	44,937	33,253	273,744	18,230	134	51,617	269	15,348	3 6 10
192·13	" " 29th " ...	48,158	31,992	265,604	18,984	134	51,110	266	16,051	3 2 11
192·13	" " 5th Aug. ...	44,740	32,293	336,905	20,171	134	52,598	274	17,167	3 1 0
192·13	" " 12th " ...	41,892	29,697	292,098	16,657	134	46,488	242	16,788	2 13 4
192·13	" " 19th " ...	38,234	25,300	262,465	15,948	134	41,382	215	15,087	2 11 11
	Totals up to date ...	322,404	2,26,170	2,039,447	1,29,647	957	3,56,774	260	113,159	3 2 5

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1911 in comparison with 1910—concld. *1910.*

		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per week. Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
162·36	First 9 days of July ...	50,028	37,258	303,586	20,507	88	57,853	277	19,977	2 14 4
162·36	Week ended 16th " ...	36,794	29,496	193,529	14,274	68	43,838	270	14,625	3 0 6
162·36	" " 23rd " ..	35,036	26,730	234,813	16,100	69	42,899	264	14,107	3 0 8
162·36	" " 30th " ...	31,635	24,726	228,610	17,285	26	42,037	259	13,973	3 0 2
162·36	" " 6th Aug....	37,077	29,521	218,162	15,632	228	45,381	280	13,477	3 5 11
162·36	" " 13th " ..	34,762	26,503	245,788	16,432	263	43,198	266	14,558	2 15 6
192·36	" " 20th " ...	35,323	24,969	207,570	13,071	263	38,303	236	13,480	2 13 6
	Totals up to date ...	260,655	1,98,203	1,632,058	1,13,301	1,005	3,13,509	265	104,196	3 0 2

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th August 1911 on 2,308 67 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	494,068	4,28,422 0 0	7,024,597 0	10,72,375 0 0 (a)	18,847 0 0	15,19,644 0 0	156,482	194,059	350,541
Or per mile of railway	.....	185 9 2	..	464 8 0	8 2 7	658 3 9	..	... ..	.....
For previous 7½ weeks of half-year	4,213,087	36,18,869 0 0	49,120,356 0	76,03,467 0 0	1,34,967 0 0	1,13,57,243 0 0	1,119,328	1,452,296	2,571,624
Total from 1st July	4,707,155	40,47,291 0 0	56,144,953 0	86,75,842 0 0	1,53,754 0 0	1,28,76,887 0 0	1,275,810	1,646,355	2,922,165
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	502,580	4,25,205 0 0	6,548,153 0	9,16,809 0 0	36,165 0 0	13,78,179 0 0	154,850	170.555	325,405
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year.	.. ...	185 7 10	... .	399 15 1	15 12 5	601 3 4		... ..	...
Total from 1st July of previous year.	4,589,482	38,64,899 0 0	52,549,299 0	78,15,293 0 0	4,99,963 0 0	1,21,80,155 0 0	1,254,068	1,430,570	2,684,638

(a) The increase is in coal and general merchandise.

1911. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1911 in comparison with 1910.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway	Train mileage.	
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per week. Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
2,309·80	First 8 days of July ...	809,447	6,43,939	7,856,865	12,42,584	21,825	19,08,348	723	420,297	4 8 8
2,309·80	Week ended 15th " ...	621,004	5,07,710	6,951,712	10,70,222	18,847	15,96,779	691	368,656	4 5 4
2,309·80	" " 22nd " ...	559,005	4,83,082	7,415,325	11,50,783	18,847	16,52,712	716	361.573	4 9 2
2,309·80	" " 29th " ...	551,517	4,86,950	6,798,729	10,56,115	18,847	15,61,912	676	360,214	4 5 5
2,309·80	" " 5th Aug. ...	586,826	5,63,595	7,028,073	10,69,254	18,847	16,51,696	715	359,782	4 9 6
2,309·80	" " 12th " ...	562,291	4,82,511	6,327,106	9,86,279	18,847	14,87,637	644	348,965	4 4 2
2,308·67	" " 19th " ...	522,967	4,51,082	6,742,566	10,28,230	18,847	14,98,159	649	352,193	4 4 1
2,308·67	" " 26th " ...	494,068	4,28,422	7,024,597	10,72,375	18,847	15,19,644	658	350,541	4 5 4
	Totals up to date ...	4,707,155	40,47,291	56,144,953	86,75,842	1,53,754	1,28,76,887	685	2,922,165	4 6 6

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1911 in comparison with 1910—concluded. **1910.**

Open mileage.	Period.	No. of passengers	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per week. Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
2,292·35	First 9 days of July ...	840,141	7,12,285	8,884,241	13,19,681	1,00,995	21,32,961	724	426,401	5 0 0
2,292·35	Week ended 16th " ..	642,362	5,39,358	6,540,671	9,95,368	78,785	16,13,511	704	336,014	4 12 10
2,292·35	" " 23rd " ...	559,174	4,72,311	6,408,682	9,72,563	78,785	14,23,659	665	329,489	4 10 0
2,292·35	" " 30th " ..	519,473	4,43,174	6,772,078	10,04,498	77,227	15,24,899	665	332,446	4 9 5
2,292·35	" " 6th Aug. ...	524,567	4,00,592	6,379,197	9,51,062	49,492	14,61,146	637	328,902	4 7 1
2,292·35	" " 13th " ...	521,954	4,51,717	6,453,587	9,51,032	44,868	14,47,617	633	320,610	4 8 8
2,292·35	" " 20th " ...	522,280	4,39,400	5,816,495	8,50,911	44,868	13,35,179	582	332,749	4 0 2
2,292·35	" " 27th " ...	502,580	4,25,205	6,548,153	9,16,809	36,165	13,78,179	601	325,405	4 3 9
	Totals up to date ...	4,632,831	39,41,042	53,503,104	79,61,924	5,11,185	1,24,17,151	634	2,732,016	4 8 9

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th August 1911 on 22·21 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ..	17,685	3,421 0 0	4,297 0	207 0 0	19 0 0	3,647 0 0	1,342	154	1,496
Or per mile of railway	.....	154 0 6	.....	9 5 1	0 13 8	164 3 3	......	....	......
For previous 7½ weeks of half-year	172,619	39,015 0 0	69,577 0	2,661 0 0	136 0 0	41,812 0 0	9,592	1,100	10,692
Total from 1st July ...	190,304	42,436 0 0	73,874 0	2,868 0 0	155 0 0	45,459 0 0	10,934	1,254	12,188
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,088	3,974 0 0	26,736 0	661 0 0	9 0 0	4,644 0 0	1,342	154	1,496
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	...	178 14 10	..	29 12 2	0 6 6	209 1 6	.....	....	.....
Total from 1st July of previous year.	206,149	45,778 0 0	2,52,580 0	5,737 0 0	98 0 0	51,613 0 0	10,939	3,185	14,124

1911. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1911 in comparison with 1910.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per week. Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
22·21	First 8 days of July ...	38,064	9,551	12,494	428	22	10,001	394	1,716	5 13 3
22·21	Week ended 15th ,, ...	28,025	6,309	14,292	597	19	6,925	312	1,496	4 10 1
22·21	,, ,, 22nd ,, ..	22,487	4,553	10,727	443	19	5,015	226	1,496	3 5 8
22·21	,, ,, 29th ,, ...	21,538	4,457	12,790	428	19	4,904	221	1,496	3 4 5
22·21	,, ,, 5th Aug. ...	20,434	5,368	6,735	300	19	5,687	256	1,496	3 12 10
22·21	,, ,, 12th ,, ..	22,521	4,774	6,668	265	19	5,058	228	1,496	3 6 1
22·21	,, ,, 19th ,, ...	19,550	4,003	5,871	200	19	4,222	190	1,496	2 13 2
22·21	,, ,, 26th ,, ...	17,685	3,421	4,297	207	19	3,647	164	1,496	2 7 0
	Totals up to date .	190,304	42,436	73,874	2,868	155	45,459	251	12,188	3 11 8

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1911 in comparison with 1910—concluded. **1910**

		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per week. Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
22·21	First 9 days of July ...	40,487	9,271	41,253	901	18	10,190	357	2,508	4 1 2
22·21	Week ended 16th ,, ...	32,664	6,812	41,713	721	13	7,546	340	1,692	4 7 4
22·21	,, ,, 23rd ,, ...	30,534	6,813	28,519	633	14	7,460	336	1,704	4 6 1
22·21	,, ,, 30th ,, ...	22,379	4,432	41,097	822	18	5,272	237	1,512	3 7 9
22·21	,, ,, 6th Aug. ..	20,629	5,853	22,408	752	10	6,615	298	1,864	3 8 9
22·21	,, ,, 13th ,, ...	22,101	4,865	28,418	711	9	5,585	251	2,028	2 12 1
22·21	,, ,, 20th ,, ...	22,766	4,788	27,030	636	9	5,433	245	1,602	3 6 3
22·21	,, ,, 27th ,, ...	19,088	3,974	26,736	661	9	4,644	209	1,496	3 1 8
	Totals up to date ...	210,648	46,808	2,57,164	5,887	100	52,745	237	14,402	3 10 7

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th August 1911 on 192·13 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Freight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	38,733	29,109 0 0	252,136 0	17,553 0 0	134 0 0	46,796 0 0	11,188	4,915	16,103
Or per mile of railway ...	...	151 8 3		91 5 10	0 11 2	243 9 3	..	...	..
For previous 7½ weeks of half-year	322,404	2,26,170 0 0	2,039,447 0	1,29,647 0 0	957 0 0	3,56,774 0 0	79,750	33,409	113,159
Total from 1st July ...	361,137	2,55,279 0 0	2,291,583 0	1,47,200 0 0	1,091 0 0	4,03,570 0 0	90,938	38,324	129,262
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	32,579	24,194 0 0	197,635 0	13,710 0 0	263 0 0	38,167 0 0	9,596	4,293	13,889
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.	149 0 3	..	84 7 1	1 9 11	235 1 3	.	..	..
Total from 1st July of previous year	287,675	2,19,257 0 0	1,795,961 0	1,24,733 0 0	1,258 0 0	3,45,248 0 0	77,678	38,187	115,865

1911. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1911 in comparison with 1910.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of Railway.	Train mileage.	
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per week. Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
192·13	First 8 days of July ...	57,506	40,016	330,911	23,142	153	63,341	284	17,579	3 9 9
192·13	Week ended 15th ,, ...	46,937	33,589	2,7,720	17,515	134	51,238	267	15,139	3 6 2
192·13	,, ,, 22nd ,, ...	44,937	33,353	273,744	18,230	134	51,617	269	15,348	3 5 10
192·13	,, ,, 29th ,, ...	48,155	31,992	265,604	18,984	134	51,110	266	16,061	3 2 11
192·13	,, ,, 5th Aug. ...	44,740	32,293	326, 05	20,171	134	52,598	274	17,167	3 1 0
192·13	,, ,, 12th ,, ...	41,892	29,697	292,098	16,657	134	46,488	242	16,783	2 12 4
192·13	,, ,, 19th ,, ...	38,234	25,300	262,465	15,948	134	41,382	215	15,067	2 11 11
192·13	,, ,, 26th ,, ...	38,733	29,109	252,136	17,553	134	46,796	244	16,103	2 14 6
	Totals up to date ...	361,137	2,55,279	2,291,583	1,47,200	1,091	4,03,570	258	129,261	3 1 11

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1911 in comparison with 1910—concluded. **1910.**

Open mileage.	Period.	No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per week. Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
162·36	First 9 days of July ...	50,028	7,256	308,586	20,307	88	57,853	277	19,077	2 14 4
162·36	Week ended 16th ,, ...	36,794	29,496	193,529	14,274	68	43,838	270	14,625	3 0 0
162·36	,, ,, 23rd ,, ...	35,036	26,730	234,812	16,100	69	42,899	264	14,107	3 0 8
162·36	,, ,, 30th ,, ...	31,635	24,726	248,610	17,285	26	42,037	259	13,972	3 0 2
162·36	,, ,, 6th Aug. ...	37,077	29,521	218,162	15,632	228	45,381	280	13,477	3 5 11
162·36	,, ,, 13th ,, ...	34,702	26,803	245,788	16,192	203	43,198	266	14,558	2 15 6
162·36	,, ,, 20th ,, ...	35,323	24,909	207,570	13,071	263	38,343	236	13,480	2 13 6
162·36	,, ,, 27th ,, ...	32,579	24,194	197,635	13,710	263	38,167	235	13,889	2 12 0
	Totals up to date ..	293,234	2,23,307	1,829,693	137,011	1,268	3,51,676	261	118,085	2 15 5

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY

Approximate Return of traffic for the week ended 26th August 1911 on 787 miles open for all descriptions of traffic, and an additional three miles for goods traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	66,000	41,000 0 0	223,500 0	42,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	86,000 0 0	16,163	15,269	31,432
Or per mile of railway	83·86	52·10	282 91	53·16	3·80	109·06	20·54	19·33	39·87
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	472,500	2,89,000 0 0	2,101,500 0	3,76,500 0 0	42,500 0 0	7,08,000 0 0	119,966	124,224	244,190
Total for 8 weeks ...	538,500	3,30,000 0 0	2,325,000 0	4,18,500 0 0	45,500 0 0	7,94,000 0 0	136,129	139,493	275,622
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	54,457	32,030 0 0	246,183 0	51,678 0 0	5,107 0 0	88,810 0 0	16,152	19,762	35,949
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	69·20	40·70	311·82	65·41	6·46	112·57	20·53	25·04	45·57
Total to corresponding date of previous year	463,809	2,79,936 0 0	2,034,244 0	3,83,200 0 0	37,802 0 0	7,00,938 0 0	125,943	155,687	281 630

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 26th August 1911.			Receipts for week ending 26th August 1910.			Total receipts from 1st April 1911 to 26th August 1911.			Total receipts from 1st April 1910 to 26th August 1910.			Total increase in 1911.	Total decrease in 1911.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
790	86,000	109·06	790	88,810	112·57	790	20,86,843*	...	790	19,09,109	.	1,77,734	.....

* Includes audited figures up to June 1911.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 2nd September 1911 on 1,953 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 1,953 miles open	365,050	(a)1,28,140	989,730	(b)1,21,360	19,580	2,64,080	55,290	(c)39,208	94,498
Or per mile of railway .. .	186·92	63 05	506·77	62·14	10·03	135·22	......	....	.....
For previous 8½ weeks of half-year	3,234,660	11,63,650	7,053,050	9,26,460	1,94,790	24,89,900	451,369	353,355	804,624
Total for 9½ weeks ...	3,599,710	12,91,790	8,042,780	10,47,820	2,14,370	25,53,980	506,659	392,463	899,122
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 1,895 miles open	329,910	1,13,486	986,815	1,10,802	17,932	2,42,220	59,542	(d)46,186	105,729
Per mile of corresponding period of previous year	174·09	59·89	520·75	58·47	9·46	127·82		.	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	3,276,791	11,56,011	8,053,210	8,97,053	1,78,023	22,31,087	523,270	420,817	944,087
Earnings per Coaching, Goods and Total train-mile, respectively, during the period		2·23		3·10	·21	2·79			
Ditto for corresponding period of previous year		1·90		2·39	·17	2·29			

(a) General increase.
(b) Increase under foreign outwards.
(c) Includes 4,826 miles of ballast trains.
(d) Includes 15,981 miles of ballast trains.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY SYSTEM

(Including Dacca Section).

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 26th August 1911 on 1,507 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	501,050	2,04,320 0 0	2,447,380 0	4,08,930 0 0	35,760 0 0	(e)6,49,010 0 0	88,625	(d)52,669	141,294
Or per mile of railway per week	(a)334	(a)136 0 0	1,624 0	271 0 0	(c)8 0 0	(a)415 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	4,014,070	8,44,520 0 0	13,560,920 0	19,68,520 0 0	2,79,250 0 0	36,92,200 0 0	629,184	[illegible]	993,083
Total for 8 weeks ...	4,515,120	10,48,840 0 0	16,008,300 0	23,77,450 0 0	3,15,010 0 0	43,41,300 0 0	717,809	416,568	1,134,37
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	463,638	1,78,185 0 0	1,871,163 0	3,00,097 0 0	29,099 0 0	5,07,381 0 0	79,807	53,564	133,371
Per mile of railway per week for corresponding week of previous year (1,501 miles) ...	(b)310	(b)119 0 0	1,247 0	200 0 0	7 0 0	326 0 0		...	...
Total to corresponding period previous year	4,333,547	15,01,892 0 0	13,419,502 0	19,30,600 0 0	2,91,019 0 0	37,84,111 0 0	657,001	384,937	1,041,938

(a) Excluding 5 miles open only for goods traffic.
(b) Excluding 4 miles open only for goods traffic.
(c) Excluding steamer earnings, Rs. 23,400.
(d) Includes ballast train-miles, 16,109.
(e) Increase is due to development of traffic in passenger and jute.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ending 26th August 1911 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	77,480	19,840 0 0	75,870 0	4,590 0 0	150 0 0	24,580 0 0	6,147	(a) 1,907	8,054
Or per mile of railway per week	901	231 0 0	882 0	53 0 0	2 0 0	286 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 7 weeks of half-year ...	337,240	89,800 0 0	475,130 0	25,810 0 0	960 0 0	1,16,570 0 0	42,455	12,188	54,043
Total for 8 weeks ..	414,720	1,09,640 0 0	551,000 0	30,400 0 0	1,110 0 0	1,41,150 0 0	48,602	14,095	62,097
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year.	50,538	14,189 0 0	101,661 0	5,390 0 0	138 0 0	19,712 0 0	5,992	1,253	7,245
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	588	165 0 0	1,182 0	63 0 0	1 0 0	229 0 0	....	......	......
Total to corresponding period of previous year ...	397,931	1,08,494 0 0	604,841 0	31,689 0 0	934 0 0	1,41,117 0 0	48,712	7,682	56,394

(a) Includes ballast train-miles, 600.

COOCH BEHAR RAILWAY (NATIVE SECTION).

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ending 26th August 1911 on 33·09 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	5,570	1,930 0 0	18,270 0	1,870 0 0	20 0 0	3,820 0 0	782	(a) 340	1,122
Or per mile of railway per week	168	58 0 0	552 0	56 0 0	1 0 0	115 0 0	.....	....	......
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	37,630	13,320 0 0	130,250 0	11,980 0 0	110 0 0	25,410 0 0	5,610	2,275	7,885
Total for 8 weeks ...	43,200	15,250 0 0	148,520 0	13,850 0 0	130 0 0	29,230 0 0	6,392	2,615	9,007
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	4,193	1,858 0 0	17,724 0	1,855 0 0	14 0 0	3,227 0 0	616	1,274	1,890
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	126	41 0 0	533 0	56 0 0	.....	97 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding period of previous year ...	27,969	10,733 0 0	129,404 0	12,454 0 0	137 0 0	23,322 0 0	4,228	9,472	13,700

(a) Includes ballast train-miles nil.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ending 26th August 1911 on 55·51 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic train-miles run.		
	No. of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	14,710	4,000 0 0	65,120 0	3,260 0 0	60 0 0	7,320 0 0	1,911	(a) 637	2,548
Or per mile of railway per week ...	265	72 0 0	1,173 0	59 0 0	1 0 0	132 0 0	...	....	......
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	93,090	27,650 0 0	287,610 0	15,170 0 0	250 0 0	43,070 0 0	14,078	2,317	16,395
Total for 8 weeks	107,800	31,650 0 0	352,730 0	18,430 0 0	310 0 0	50,390 0 0	15,989	2,954	18,943
Comparison									
Total for corresponding period of previous year ...	11,872	3,486 0 0	63,756 0	3,024 0 0	35 0 0	6,545 0 0	1,526	644	2,170
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	216	63 0 0	1,159 0	55 0 0	1 0 0	119 0 0	...	......	....
Total to corresponding period of previous year	94,061	28,071 0 0	349,531 0	16,697 0 0	683 0 0	45,456 0 0	12,453	4,696	17,149

(a) Includes ballast train-miles, *nil*.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 2nd September 1911	Coaching ...	8,793 0 0	20,625 0 0
	Goods ...	11,775 0 0	
	Other earnings ...	57 0 0	
Audited earnings for the corresponding period of 1910 ...	Coaching ...	9,092 0 0	21,086 0 0
	Goods ...	11,949 0 0	
	Other earnings ...	45 0 0	
	Decrease ...		461 0 0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 2nd September 1911			404 6 7
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1910			413 7 3
	Decrease ...		9 0 8
Receipts from the 1st July to 2nd September 1911			1,52,844 0 0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1910			1,54,021 0 0
	Decrease ...		1,177 0 0

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1911.

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Orders and Notifications by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL IN COUNCIL.

No. 4459A.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

GENERAL.—*No. 2036A D.—The 9th September 1911.*—Babu Amarendra Nath Pal Chaudhuri, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nadia, is appointed to have charge of the Kushtia subdivision of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Maulvi Amin-ul-Islam, or until further orders.

Nadia.

No. 2049A.D.—The 9th September 1911.—Mr. W. H. Thomson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sonthal Parganas, is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. Ll. L. Allanson, or until further orders.

Sonthal Parganas.

No. 2134A.D.—The 13th September 1911.—Babu Phanindra Nath Mukharji (No. I), Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, held charge of the Kishanganj subdivision of the Purnea district from the 19th June 1911 to the afternoon of the 19th July 1911.
Purnea.

No. 2147A.D.—The 13th September 1911.—Babu Hari Charan Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bankura, is appointed to have charge of the Vishnupur subdivision of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Jyotish Chandra Sen, or until further orders.
Bankura.

No. 2177A.D.—The 14th September 1911.—Mr. Nauratan Misra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Darbhanga, is transferred temporarily to the Madhubani subdivision of that district.
Darbhanga.

No. 2189A.D.—The 14th September 1911.—The orders of the 29th August 1911, appointing Mr. R. N. Reid, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Barrackpore, 24-Parganas, to act temporarily as Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore and Dum-Dum, in addition to his own duties, are cancelled.
24-Parganas.

No. 2231A.D.—The 15th September 1911.—Babu Prabodh Chandra Chatarji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted temporarily to the head-quarters station of the 24-Parganas district.
24-Parganas.

No. 2187A.D.—The 16th September 1911.—Mr. A. W. Barnicott, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manbhum, is appointed to have charge of the Dhanbaid subdivision of that district.
Manbhum.

No. 2264A.D.—The 16th September 1911.—Mr. Samuel Chandra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sonthal Parganas, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Sadar subdivision of that district, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. W. H. Thomson, or until further orders.
Sonthal Parganas.

No. 2257A.D.—The 16th September 1911.—Babu Sharat Chandra Mukharji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Monghyr district, on being relieved of his Settlement duties in Hooghly.
Hooghly.
Monghyr.

No. 2271A.D.—The 16th September 1911.—Mr. A. W. Warde-Jones, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purnea, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. G. Kilby, or until further orders.
Purnea.

POLICE.—*No. 2171A.D.—The 12th September 1911.*—Mr. E. L. Marriott, Assistant Superintendent of Police, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Superintendent of Police, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, is appointed to act as Superintendent of Police, Patna, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. . . Kelso, or until further orders.
Patna.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—*No. 2283A.D.—The 18th September 1911.*—The Revd. J. Godber, Junior Chaplain, St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, is also appointed to be Chaplain of the Presidency General Hospital, with effect from the 20th July 1911, or any subsequent date on which he took over charge of his duties.
Calcutta.

JAILS.—*No. 2102A.D.—The 11th September 1911.*—Major F. H. Watling, I.M.S., Officiating Superintendent, New Central Jail, Kalighat, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Superintendent, Central Jail, Alipore, during the absence, on leave, of Major F. S. C. Thompson, or until further orders.
24-Parganas.

PROMOTIONS.

EDUCATION.—*No. 2280A.D.—The 18th September 1911.*—The following promotions and confirmations in the Provincial Educational Service are sanctioned :—

Promoted to class II.

Babu Jyoti Bhushan Bhaduri, with effect from the 1st July 1911, *vice* Rai Bipin Bihari Gupta Bahadur, retired.

Promoted to class III.

Rai Rajendra Chandra Shastri Bahadur, with effect from the 25th December 1910, *vice* Babu Upendra Nath Maitra, deceased.

Mr. A. A. Baines, with effect from the 1st July 1911, *vice* Babu Jyoti Bhushan Bhaduri, promoted.

Promoted to class IV.

Rai Rasamay Mitra Bahadur, with effect from the 9th October 1910, *vice* Babu Debendra Nath Basu, retired.

Shams-ul-'Ulama 'Abdul Munim, with effect from the 25th December 1910, *vice* Rai Rajendra Chandra Shastri Bahadur, promoted.

Babu Hari Charan Ray, with effect from the 1st July 1911, *vice* Mr. A. A. Barnes, promoted.

Confirmed in class V.

Babu Satish Chandra De, with effect from the 1st April 1910.

Promoted to class V.

Babu Binayendra Nath Sen, with effect from the 9th October 1910, *vice* Rai Rasamay Mitra Bahadur, promoted

Babu Som Nath Jharkhandi, with effect from the 1st December 1910, in the substantive vacancy set free by the retirement of Babu Kali Prasanna Bhattacharji.

Babu Muralidhar Banarji, with effect from the 25th December 1910, *vice* Shams-ul-'Ulama 'Abdul Munim, promoted.

Babu Bhagabati Sahay, with effect from the 1st July 1911, *vice* Babu Hari Charan Ray, promoted.

Confirmed in class VI.

Babu Sarada Prasanna Das, with effect from the 9th October 1910, *vice* Babu Binayendra Nath Sen, promoted.

Promoted to class VI.

Babu Baladeb Misra, substantively *pro tempore* from the 9th October 1910, *vice* Babu Sarada Prasanna Das, confirmed, and substantively from the 1st December 1910, *vice* Babu Som Nath Jharkhandi, promoted.

Babu Jyotish Chandra Banarji, substantively *pro tempore* from the 1st December 1910, *vice* Babu Baladeb Misra, confirmed, and substantively from the 25th December 1910, *vice* Babu Muralidhar Banarji, promoted.

Babu Aditya Nath Mukharji, substantively *pro tempore* from the 25th December 1910, *vice* Babu Jyotish Chandra Banarji, confirmed and substantively from the 1st July 1911, *vice* Babu Bhagabati Sahay, promoted.

Mahamahopadhyaya Satish Chandra Acharji Bidyabhushan, substantively *pro tempore* with effect from the 1st July 1911, *vice* Babu Aditya Nath Mukharji, confirmed.

Confirmed in class VII.

Babu Rakhal Das Chakrabatti, from the 1st April 1910 to the 7th April 1911, *vice* Babu Mohini Mohan Chaudhuri, deceased, and from the 8th April 1911 in the new appointment sanctioned for the David Hare Training College.

Promoted to class VII.

Babu Bipin Bihari Sen, substantively *pro tempore* from the 1st April 1910, *vice* Babu Rakhal Das Chakrabatti, confirmed, and substantively from the 7th October 1910, *vice* Babu Chaturbhuj Patnaik, deceased.

Babu Ramendra Nath Ghosh, substantively *pro tempore* from the 7th October 1910, *vice* Babu Bipin Bihari Sen, confirmed, and substantively from the 9th October 1910, *vice* Babu Sarada Prasanna Das, confirmed in class VI.

Babu Purna Chandra Bhattacharji, substantively *pro tempore* from the 1st November 1910, and substantively from the 16th November 1910, in the new appointment sanctioned in the Government order No. 4070, dated the 16th November 1910.

Babu Hari Narayan Bose, substantively *pro tempore* from the 16th November 1910, *vice* Babu Purna Chandra Bhattacharji, confirmed, and substantively from the 1st December 1910, *vice* Babu Baladeb Misra, promoted.

Babu Gopi Bhushan Sen, substantively *pro tempore* from the 1st December 1910, *vice* Babu Hari Narayan Bose, confirmed, and substantively from the 25th December 1910, *vice* Babu Jyotish Chandra Banarji, promoted.

Miss Hridaybala Basu, substantively with effect from the 25th December 1910, *vice* Maulvi Muhammad Aziz-ul-Haq, deceased.

Mr. A. G. Heefke, substantively *pro tempore* from the 25th December 1910, *vice* Babu Gopi Bhushan Sen, confirmed, and substantively from the 24th March 1911, *vice* Babu Mohini Dutt, retired.

Miss Shashibala Banarji, substantively *pro tempore* from the 24th March 1911, *vice* Mr. A. G. Heefke, confirmed, and substantively from the 1st July 1911, *vice* Babu Aditya Nath Mukharji, promoted.

Promoted substantively pro tempore *to class VII.*

Babu Priya Nath Ray, with effect from the 1st July 1911, *vice* Miss Shashibala Banarji, confirmed.

LEAVE.

GENERAL.—*No. 2018A.D.—The 8th September 1911.*—Babu Jyotish Chandra Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Khulna, is allowed leave for two months, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th October 1911.

Khulna.

No. 2033A.D.—The 9th September 1911.—Maulvi Amin-ul-Islam, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kushtia, Nadia, is allowed leave for twenty-two days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th October 1911.

Nadia.

No. 2046A.D.—The 9th September 1911.—Mr. H. Ll. L. Allanson, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Parganas, is allowed leave for one month, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th October 1911.

Sonthal Parganas.

No. 2060A.D.—The 11th September 1911.—Babu Kshitish Chandra Sarkar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Saran, is allowed leave for eighteen days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th October 1911.

Saran.

No. 2144A.D.—The 13th September 1911.—Babu Jyotish Chandra Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Vishnupur, Bankura, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th October 1911.

Bankura.

No. 2205A.D.—The 13th September 1911.—Mr. Lokendranath Palit, I.C.S., has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, an extension of leave for seventeen days, viz., furlough for five days and extraordinary leave without pay for twelve days.

No. 2136A.D.—The 14th September 1911.—Babu Upendra Mohan Sen Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed furlough for six days, under article 338 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 4th April 1911.

No. 2199A.D.—The 14th September 1911.—Babu Nibaran Chandra Ghatak, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, now employed as an Officiating Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, is allowed leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 9th October 1911 to the 22nd December 1911, both days inclusive.

Calcutta.

No. 2236A.D.—The 14th September 1911.—Mr. T. W. Richardson, District and Sessions Judge, 24-Parganas, is allowed combined leave for six months, viz., privilege leave for three months, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 22nd September 1911, and furlough for the remaining period under article 308 (*b*) of the Regulations.

24-Parganas.

No. 2211A.D.—The 15th September 1911.—Babu Nilmani Dey, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed leave for one month and a half, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th October 1911.

No. 2215A.D.—The 15th September 1911.—Babu Manmatha Nath Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed leave for three months, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th October 1911.

No. 2234A.D.—The 15th September 1911.—Mr. H. R. T. S Perrott, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Darbhanga, is allowed combined leave for one year and six months, viz., privilege leave for three months, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th October 1911, and furlough for the remaining period, under article 308 (*b*) of the Regulations.

Darbhanga.

No. 2266A.D.—The 15th September 1911.—Mr. W. H. Boyce, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Siwan, Saran, is allowed leave for two weeks, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th October 1911.

Saran.

No. 2269A.D.—The 15th September 1911.—Mr. R. G. Kilby, Magistrate and Collector, Purnea, is allowed leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 23rd September 1911 to the 14th October 1911, inclusive.

Purnea.

No. 2285A.D.—The 18th September 1911.—Babu Prithwi Nath Mukharji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Barasat, 24-Parganas, is allowed leave for one month and six days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 21st August 1911.

24-Parganas.

No. 2290A.D.—The 18th September 1911.—Mr. A. E. C. McGavin, substantive *pro tempore* Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sonthal Parganas, is allowed leave for twenty-three days, under article 242 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 5th September 1911.

Sonthal Parganas.

POLICE.—*No. 4457A.—The 16th August 1911.*—Maulvi Shahab-ud din Khuda Bakhsh, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Patna, is allowed leave for three weeks, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th October 1911.

Patna.

No. 2170A.D.—The 12th September 1911.—Mr. H. A. Kelso, Superintendent of Police, Patna, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th October 1911.

Patna.

No. 2279A.D.—The 18th September 1911.—Mr. H. C. Hunt, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, Monghyr, is allowed leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 9th to the 27th October 1911.

Monghyr.

EDUCATION.—*No. 2165A D.—The 14th September 1911.*—Babu Baladeb Ram Jha, Additional Inspector of Schools, Bhagalpur Division, is allowed leave, on medical certificate, for two months, under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 5th July 1911.

Bhagalpur.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—*No. 2163A.D.—The 14th September 1911.*—The Revd. P. H. Crozier, Chaplain of Fort William and Military Hospital, Calcutta, is allowed leave for one month, under article 392 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 21st September 1911, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Calcutta.

JAILS.—*No. 2099A.D.—The 11th September 1911.*—Major F. S. C. Thompson, I.M.S., Officiating Superintendent, Central Jail, Alipore, is allowed leave for one month, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th October 1911.

24-Parganas.

POWERS.

No. 2179A.D.—The 14th September 1911.—Maulvi Saiyid Musa Kazim, Deputy Collector, Darbhanga, is vested with the powers of a Collector, under Act I of 1894, in that district.

Darbhanga.

No. 2184A.D.—The 14th September 1911.—Babu Prasanna Kumar Ghoshal, Deputy Collector, Contai, Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Collector, under Act I of 1894, in that subdivision.

Midnapore.

C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1374L.R.—The 13th September 1911.—Babu Sudarshan Das, Deputy Collector, is appointed to be Settlement Officer of the Khurda Government estate, in the district of Puri, with effect from the 1st September 1911.

Puri.

No. 1386T.R.—The 15th September 1911.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 101(*1*) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to direct that a survey shall be made and a record-of-rights prepared in respect of the lands comprised within the external boundaries of thanas Sasaram and Dehri, in the district of Shahabad, with the exception of those for which a record-of-rights has already been prepared under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act in connection with the survey and settlement of Government estates, temporarily settled estates and zamindari estates.

Shahabad.

The particulars to be recorded in the survey and record-of-rights shall be the following :—

(a) the name of each tenant or occupant;
(b) the class to which each tenant belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, raiyat holding at fixed rates, settled raiyat, occupancy raiyat, non-occupancy raiyat or under-raiyat, and, if he is a tenure-holder, whether he is a permanent tenure-holder or not, and whether his rent is liable to enhancement during the continuance of his tenure;
(c) the situation and quantity and one or more of the boundaries of the land held by each tenant or occupier;
(d) the name of each tenant's landlord;
(e) the rent payable at the time the record-of-rights is being prepared;
(f) the mode in which that rent has been fixed, whether by contract, by order of a Court, or otherwise;
(g) if the rent is a gradually increasing rent, the time at which, and the steps by which, it increases;
(h) the rights and obligations of each tenant and landlord in respect of—
(1) the use by tenants of water for agricultural purposes, whether obtained from a river, *jhil*, tank or well, or any other source of supply, and
(2) the repair and maintenance of appliances for securing a supply of water for the cultivation of the land held by each tenant, whether or not such appliances be situated within the boundrries of such land;
(i) the special conditions and incidents, if any, of the tenancy;
(j) any right of way or other easement attaching to the land for which a record-of-rights is being prepared;
(k) if the land is claimed to be held rent-free, whether or not rent is actually paid and, if not paid, whether or not the occupant is entitled to hold the land without payment of rent, and if so entitled, under what authority;
(l) the name of each proprietor, with the character and extent of his interest, and the situation and quantity and one or more of the boundaries of each proprietor's private land as defined in Chapter XI of the Act.

No. 1388T.R.—The 15th September 1911—Babu Iswari Prasad Singh, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, employed as a tahsildar in the district of Sambalpur, is granted privilege leave, under article 242 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, for fifteen days, from the 9th October 1911.

Sambalpur.

No. 2837L.R.—The 15th September 1911.—Babu Mahendra Nath Gupta, Deputy Collector, is appointed to be Settlement Officer in the district of Hooghly, with effect from the 26th September 1911, or any subsequent date on which he may join his settlement duties.

Hooghly.

No. 2838L.R.—The 15th September 1911.—Under section 4 of the Bengal Survey Act, 1875 (Bengal Act V of 1875), Babu Mahendra Nath Gupta, Deputy Collector, is appointed to be Superintendent of Survey in the district of Hooghly.

Hooghly.

No. 2839L.R.—The 15th September 1911.—Babu Mahendra Nath Gupta, Deputy Collector, is authorised, under section 3 (17) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885), to discharge the functions of a Revenue Officer, under the provisions of that Act, so far as they relate to Revenue Officers, for the purposes of a survey and the preparation of a record-of-rights in the district of Hooghly.

Hooghly.

He is also vested with the powers of a Settlement Officer under rule 40 (Chapter VI) of the Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act.

No. 2840L.R.—The 15th September 1911.—In exercise of the power conferred upon him by section 108A of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to empower Babu Mahendra Nath Gupta, Settlement Officer, Hooghly, to make corrections in entries of records-of-rights in the district of Hooghly, in accordance with the provisions of that section.

Hooghly.

No. 2841L.R.—The 15th September 1911.—Babu Mahendra Nath Gupta, Settlement Officer, Hooghly, is vested with the powers of a Revenue officer under section 108 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (Act VIII of 1885), in the district of Hooghly, for the purpose of the revision of orders passed by Assistant Settlement Officers subordinate to him and by himself under sections 105, 105A, 106 and 107 of the aforesaid Act.

Hooghly.

No. 2842L.R.—The 15th September 1911.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 109C of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (Act VIII of 1885), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to empower Babu Mahendra Nath Gupta, Settlement Officer, Hooghly, to settle rent in accordance with the provisions of that section in the district of Hooghly.

Hooghly.

No. 1426T.R.—The 18th September 1911.—Following is the descriptive roll of Rakhal Chandra Das, late a clerk in the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum, who has been dismissed from the service of Government:—

Rakhal Chandra Das, son of late Hira Lal Das, of Purulia, district Manbhum—

Age ...	... 35½ years.
Height ...	... 5 feet 4 inches.
Complexion	... Fair complexion; one sore mark on the left arm; both arms vaccinated.
Nose ...	... Broad; broad nostrils.
Ears ...	... Short lobe.
Eyes ...	... Slanting.
Forehead ...	... Broad.
Mouth ...	... Thick lower lip.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2843L.A.—The 15th September 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the East Indian Railway Company for a public purpose, viz., for a siding of the East Indian Railway in the village of Chak Kolrah, pargana Shergurh, zilla Burdwan, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 6 cottahs 15·11 chitaks of standard measurement, equivalent to 0·12 of an acre, bounded on the—

Burdwan.

North, East and South—By the East Indian Railway land,

West—By the paddy lands of Gangauaran Kabiraj, Binode Garai and Bhola Nath Das,

is required within the aforesaid village of Chak Kolrah.

Mines of coal, iron-stone, slate or other minerals lying under the land, or any particular portion of the land, except only such parts of the mines and minerals as it may be necessary to dig or carry away or use in the construction of the work for the purpose of which the land is being acquired, are not needed.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and section 3, clause (1), Act XVIII of 1885, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Deputy Collector, Hooghly-Katwa Railway, Burdwan, as well as in that of the District Engineer, East Indian Railway, Asansol.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2844L.A.—The 18th September 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Howrah Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for a kutcha channel, in the village of Dakhin Bantra, pargana Boro, zilla Howrah, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 2 cottahs and 7 chittaks of standard measurement, bounded on the—

Howrah.

North—By Belilios road,

East—By the land of Narayan Chandra Roy and others,

South—By tank of Narayan Chandra Roy,

West—By the land of Bisesswar Gangooly and others,

is required within the aforesaid village of Dakhin Bantra.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Howrah.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2845L.A.—The 18th September 1911. Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Howrah Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for road watering purposes in the village of Shibpur, pargana Paikan, zilla Howrah, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 18 cottahs and 4 chitaks of standard measurement, bounded on the—

Howrah.

North—By Kali Kumar Mukerjee's Lane,
East—By Nobo Gopal Mukerjee's Lane,
South—By waste land of Hari Das Mitra and others,
West—By the house of Ganga Charan Das and Prio Nath Mitra situated at the junction of Kali Kumar Mukerjee's Lane and Nobo Gopal Mukerjee's Lane,

is required within the aforesaid village of Shibpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Officer of Howrah.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2846L.A.—The 18th September 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, for a public purpose, viz., for a flag-station at Bahanaga Bazar, in the villages of Iohapur, Kamaripur and Krushnapur, pargana Banchas, zilla Balasore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose two pieces of land measuring, more or less, 8·258 acres, bounded on the—

Balasore.

PLOT NO. I.

North.—By remaining portion of plot Nos. $\frac{298}{449}$, 299, 300, 57, 56, 59, 61, 63, 66, 65, 71, 75, 104, 103, 140 and 160,
East.—By remaining portion of plot No. $\frac{297}{448}$,
South.—By Bengal-Nagpur Railway,
West.—By remaining portion of 160 and 141,

PLOT NO. II.

North.—By Bengal-Nagpur Railway,
East.—By remaining portion of 297,
South.—By remaining portion of plot Nos. 297, 303, 298, 301, $\frac{300}{460}$, 5, 1, 2, 112 and 111,
West.—By remaining portion of plot Nos. 111 and 110,

are required within the aforesaid villages of Iohapur, Kamaripur and Krushnapur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Balasore.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2847L.A.—The 18th September 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for Surjapahar siding in connection with the construction of the Lower Ganges Bridge at Sara in the villages of Vieraband and Maliktoke, pargana Chhoto Uttar Kanjiala, zilla Sonthal Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 35 bighas, 6 cottahs and 10·4 chitaks of standard measurement, bounded on the—

Sonthal Parganas.

North—By the lands of mauza Vieraband,
East, South and West—By the lands of mauza Maliktoke,

is required within the aforesaid villages of Vieraband and Maliktoke.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Deputy Collector at Rajmahal.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2848L.A.—*The 18th September 1911.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for extending the station yard at Khulna, in the village of Baniakhamar, pargana Khalishpore, zilla Khulna, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring more or less, 1 bigha, 18 cottahs and 6 chitaks of standard measurement, bounded on the—

Khulna.

North.—By the river Bhairab,
East.—, *South.*— } By railway land,
West.—By land belonging to the Khulna Municipality,

is required within the aforesaid village of Baniakhamar.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Khulna.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1603½T.G.—*The 13th September 1911.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3 and 5 of the Indian Factories Act, 1881 (XV of 1881), as amended by Act XI of 1891, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant R. de S. B. Herrick, I.M.S., Barrackpore, to be an Inspector and Additional Certifying Surgeon of Factories within the Barrackpore subdivision of the 24-Parganas district (with the exception of the Dum-Dum thana), during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant J. C. Gillmon, I.S.M.D., or until further orders.

24-Parganas.

No. 1605½T.G.—*The 13th September 1911.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Factories Act, 1881 (XV of 1881), as amended by Act XI of 1891, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Civil Surgeon of Serampore to be Certifying Surgeon for the Serampore thana, in the Hooghly district, in addition to his own duties, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant J. C. Gillmon, I.S.M.D., or until further orders.

Hooghly.

This cancels this Government Notification No. 3225, dated the 8th August 1911.

No. 3817.—*The 18th September 1911.*—It is hereby notified for general information that, during the ensuing Durga Puja holidays, the Reading-Room of the Imperial Library will be closed on the 29th and 30th September and the 1st and 2nd October 1911. On the other days (including Sunday, the 8th October) it will remain open from 2 to 5 P.M.

Calcutta.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REGISTRATIONS.

No. 3813.—*The 18th September 1911.*—Babu Mahim Chandra Batabyal, Sub-Registrar of Khanakul, in the district of Hooghly, is granted leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for fifteen days, with effect from the afternoon of the 7th August 1911.

Hooghly.

No. 3815.—*The 18th September 1911.*—Maulvi Aga Ali Ahmad, Fifth grade Sub-Registrar, Hooghly, was appointed temporarily to act as Sub-Registrar of Khanakul, in the same district, from 8th to the 27th August 1911, both days inclusive.

Hooghly

No. 3819.—*The 19th September 1911.*—Babu Haripada Sen, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Kaliganj, in the district of Jessore, is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Sripur, in the same district.

Jessore.

No. 3821.—*The 19th September 1911.*—Babu Gyanendra Nath Guha, Sub-Registrar, grade IV, Alipore, in the district of the 24-Parganas, is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Lakhmipassa, in the district of Jessore.

24-Parganas. Jessore.

No. 3823.—The 19th September 1911.—Babu Ambika Charan Basu, Sub-Registrar of Lakhmipassa, in the district of Jessore, is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Kaliganj, in the same district.

Jessore.

No. 3825.—The 19th September 1911.—Babu Natabar Patnaik, Sub-Registrar, grade IV, is granted extraordinary leave without allowances, under article 339 of the Civil Service Regulations, for three weeks, in extension of the leave granted to him under Government Notification No. 2665, dated the 15th July 1911.

No. 3827.—The 19th September 1911.—Babu Bibhuti Bhushan Chakrabatti, Sub-Registrar, grade IV, Nadia, is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Barabazar, in the district of Jessore.

Nadia.
Jessore.

No. 3829.—The 19th September 1911.—Maulvi Rahat Husain Khan, Sub-Registrar of Bhabhua, in the district of Shahabad, is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Bikramganj, in the same district.

Shahabad.

No. 3831.—The 19th September 1911.—Babu Shiba Prasad Mitra, Fifth grade Sub-Registrar, Birbhum, was appointed temporarily to act as Sub-Registrar of Labpur, in the same district, from the 9th to the 28th August 1911, both days inclusive.

Birbhum.

No. 3833.—The 19th September 1911.—Babu Hemanta Kumar Ghosh, Sub-Registrar of Labpur, in the district of Birbhum, was granted leave, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for one month, with effect from the 29th July 1911.

Birbhum.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 868T.—Medl.—The 14th September 1911.—Captain V. B. Green-Armytage, I.M.S., is appointed, until further orders, to act as Resident Surgeon, Eden Hospital, Calcutta, with effect from the 11th August 1911.

Calcutta.

No. 890T.—Medl.—The 16th September 1911.—The services of Major H. M. Mackenzie, I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department, with effect from the 1st September 1911, on being relieved of his duties as Officiating Professor of Physiology, Medical College, Calcutta.

Calcutta.

H. WHEELER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The Charitable Endowments Act, VI of 1890.

No. 846T.—Medl.—The 13th September 1911.—It is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by sections 4 and 5 of the Charitable Endowments Act, VI of 1890, and upon the application and with the concurrence of Raja Ram Ranjan Chakrabarti Bahadur, of Hetampur, in the district of Birbhum, doth hereby order and direct that the Government Promissory Notes and cash for Rs. 13,000 (thirteen thousand), particulars whereof are given in the first schedule hereunder written, shall, as from the date of the first publication of this notification, vest and be thenceforth vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the territories subject to the Government of Bengal, to be held by him and his successors (subject to the provisions of the said Act and the rules from time to time framed thereunder by the Governor-General of India in Council) upon trust to permit the same to be administered in accordance with the terms of the scheme of management, particulars whereof are contained in the second schedule hereunder written. And it is hereby further notified that the said scheme shall come into operation on the vesting of the said property in

Birbhum.

the said Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the territories subject to the Governmen of Bengal:—

SCHEDULE I.

Government Promissory Notes of the 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97.

		Rs.
One No. 050450 for		100
,, ,, 050444 ,,		100
,, ,, 040394 ,,		2,000
,, ,, 052707 ,,		1,000
,, ,, 052705 ,,		1,000
,, ,, 053424 ,,		500
,, ,, 053240 ,,		100
,, ,, 052999 ,,		100
,, ,, 050109 ,,		100
,, ,, 061779 ,,		5,000
,, ,, 051659 ,,		1,000
,, ,, 065194 ,,		1,000
,, ,, 065200 ,,		500
,, ,, 059608 ,,		200
,, ,, 065210 ,,		200
Cash	...	100
Total	...	13,000

SCHEDULE II.

Scheme.

1. The endowment hereby created shall be called "The Rani Padma Sundari Deb Fund," and shall be administered by the District Magistrate of Birbhum for the time being, hereinafter called "The Trustee."

2. The sum of Rs. 3,000, part of the said Fund, shall be paid by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments to the Trustee and shall be expended by him in structural improvements of the "Lady Curzon" Zenana Hospital at Suri, in the district of Birbhum, or upon the improvement of any of the wards, beds, fittings and appliances of the said Hospital in such manner as the Managing Committee of the said Hospital shall think fit, and for the purposes of this Fund the donor Raja Ram Ranjan Chakrabarti Bahadur, during his lifetime and after his death such one of the senior members of his family and descendants as shall from time to time be deputed by them (or in case of dispute selected annually by the Trustee) shall be a member of the said Committee, and shall be given notice of all meetings thereof, but it shall not be obligatory upon him to attend any such meetings or vote thereat.

3. The income of the remaining Rs. 10,000 of the said Fund shall be paid half-yearly by the said Treasurer to the Trustee to be expended or applied in or towards the upkeep of the said Hospital or any extension thereof or any outdoor relief or treatment dispensed by the said Hospital in such manner as the said Committee (including the donor or the senior member of his family or descendants as in manner aforesaid) shall think fit.

4. In the event of any difference of opinion in the said Committee as to the expenditure of any part of the Fund or income a majority of votes of the Committee shall prevail, and in the event of the voting being equally divided the Trustee shall have a casting vote.

5. Proper books of account of the expenditure of the said sum of Rs 3,000 and the said income shall be kept by the said Committee and shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Trustee and the said Treasurer and of any officer appointed for the purpose by the Local Government.

6. In the event of the said Committee being absent or failing to meet at any time or being incapable for any reason of acting the said income shall be expended in accordance with the provisions of this scheme as the Trustee shall direct.

7. In the event of the said Hospital ceasing to exist, or of there being any surplus income not required for the purposes of this scheme, the said income or surplus income shall be applied in or towards providing free medical treatment or relief for the benefit of male or female inhabitants of Hetampur and its neighbourhood in such manner as the Local Government shall think fit.

No. 858T.-Medl.—The 14th September 1911—The services of the following officers are placed, temporarily, at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department, with effect from the dates mentioned against each:—

1.	Lieutenant-Colonel R. Bird, C.I.E., I.M.S., Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, and *ex-officio* Surgeon to the College Hospital ...	27th November 1911.
2.	Rai Hira Lal Basu Bahadur, Senior Demonstrator of Anatomy, Medical College, Calcutta ...	1st ,, ,,

H. WHEELER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 4460A.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

No. 2142A.D.—The 13th September 1911.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased—

Darbhanga.

(a) to confer upon Mr. H. N. Coltart the powers of a Magistrate of the second class in the district of Darbhanga for a period of three years from the 24th September 1911 in respect to such cases as may be made over to him within the limits of the Samastipur subdivision of the said district, and

(b) to direct that he shall, in addition to sitting singly, sit as a member of the Samastipur Bench in the said district.

No. 2168A.D.—The 14th September 1911.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased—

Bankura.

(a) to confer upon Babu Baikuntha Nath Das Gupta the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Bankura, for a period of three years from the date of this notification,

(b) to direct him to sit as a member of the Vishnupur Bench in the said district, and

(c) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

No. 2294A.D.—The 18th September 1911.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased—

Midnapore.

(a) to confer upon each of the gentlemen, named below, the powers of a Magistrate of the third class in the district of Midnapore for a period of three years from the date mentioned opposite his name,

(b) to direct him to sit as a member of the Contai Bench in the said district, and

(c) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language:—

Babu Jiban Krishna Maiti	26th September 1911.
Maulvi Muhi-ud-din Muhammad	9th October 1911.

POWERS.

No. 2229A.D.—The 15th September 1911.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 565 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to empower Major A. T. Kirkwood, a Magistrate of the first class in the district of Patna, to order, at the time of passing sentence of imprisonment on any person referred to in that sub-section, that the residence or change of residence of such person after release shall be notified as provided by the rules made under sub-section (3) of the section.

Patna.

Major A. T. Kirkwood is also vested with powers under sections 133, 186 and 524 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

No. 2231A.D.—The 15th September 1911.—Babu Prabodh Chandra Chatarji, Deputy Magistrate, who has, under the orders of this date, been posted temporarily to the head-quarters station of the 24-Parganas district, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

24-Parganas.

No. 2257A.D.—The 16th September 1911.—Babu Sharat Chandra Mukharji, Deputy Magistrate, who has, under the orders of this date, been posted to the head-quarters station of the Monghyr district, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Monghyr.

No. 2288A.D.—The 18th September 1911.—Major A. T. Kirkwood, Cantonment Magistrate, Dinapore, Patna, is vested with powers under section 190 (1) (c) of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Patna.

No. 2296A.D.—The 18th September 1911.—Maulvi Saiyid 'Abdus Salik, Deputy Magistrate, 24-Parganas, is vested with powers under section 190 (1) (c) of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

24-Parganas.

Under the authority vested in the Local Government by sub-section (2), section (8), of the Reformatory Schools Act, VIII of 1897, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to invest Maulvi Saiyid 'Abdus Salik with the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the said section.

C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 2936J.—The 19th September 1911.—Babu Charu Chandra Mukharji, Subordinate Judge of Burdwan, is appointed to perform the functions of a Court under section 3, clause (*d*) of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (I of 1894), within the local limits of the original jurisdiction of the District Judge of Burdwan.

Burdwan.

No. 2937J.—The 19th September 1911.—Babu Sharat Chandra Mukharji, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Hooghly, to be ordinarily stationed at Serampore, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Binod Bihari Mitra, or until further orders.

Hooghly.

No. 2938J.—The 19th September 1911.—Babu Binod Bihari Mitra, Munsif of Serampore, in the district of Hooghly, is appointed to act as Small Cause Court Judge, Howrah, Hooghly and Serampore, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Jogendra Nath Chakrabatti, or until further orders, and is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Judge.

Hooghly.

No. 2939J.—The 19th September 1911.—Babu Brajendra Prasad, Officiating Munsif of Muzaffarpur, is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Munsif in the district of Manbhum-Sambalpur, to be ordinarily stationed at Bargarh.

Muzaffarpur.
Manbhum-Sambalpur.

E. P. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

POLITICAL.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2323P.D.—The 15th September 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that a book in the Bengali language entitled "Mira Uddhar" by Haradhan Ray, published by Messrs. Bhattacharji & Sons, No. 65, College Street, Calcutta, and printed by Abinash Chandra Basu, at the Pasupati Press, No. 81, College Street, Calcutta, contains a play of the nature described in section 3(*b*) of the Dramatic performances Act (Act XIX of 1876), in as much as its performance is likely to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India.

Now, therefore in exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the said Act the Lieutenant-Governor in Council prohibits the performance of the said play in any public place, under the said title or any other title that may hereafter be assigned to it.

C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

POLICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 5424P.—The 12th September 1911.—It is hereby notified for general information, that the police outposts at Kumarkhol and Saringia, in the Khondmals subdivision of the district of Angul, are removed from their present sites to Gochapara and Phiringia, respectively.

Angul.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by clause (s) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to declare the outposts shown in column 1 of the following table to be police-stations within

the meaning of that clause, and to include the villages mentioned opposite them in column 3 of the said table:—

1	2	3
Name of outpost.	Name of Mutha.	Name of village.
Goochhapara O. P.	1. Kerlingia	1. Bursing.
		2. Baghpader.
		3. Raigora.
		4. Patakheta.
		5. Dangnamu.
		6. Sanabhatuli.
		7. Kamelsing.
		8. Katarkheta.
		9. Klobsing.
		10. Tutumunda.
		11. Taldangnamu.
		12. Rugupadar.
		13. Katiamaska.
		14. Baragadrama.
		15. Barabhatuli.
		16. Mutangi.
		17. Madipakal.
		18. Barcheli.
		19. Malakeri.
		20. Sanagaderma.
		21. Takuri.
		22. Kaladi.
		23. Lambakheta.
		24. Tadismala.
		25 Kendugora.
		26. Kapadipara.
		27. Tudimaska
	2. Bakalmendi.	1. Baliapara.
		2. Balandapara.
		3. Gadaimunda.
		4. Batimunda.
		5. Brudigora.
		6. Ganglorka.
		7. Bowpanga.
		8. Damtura.
		9. Pajoura.
		10. Biluri.
		11. Bagadamu.
		12. Sipajori.
		13. Banduli.
		14. Sakari.
		15. Sarupara.
		16. Irpisaru.
		17. Gdihipamunda.
		18. Tanjemrikadraga.
		19. Sratugora.
		20. Dundumunda.
		21. Kadamponga.
		22. Kanikumpa.
		23. Parkadi.
		24. Supula.
		25. Dandabiru.
		26. Klinkumpa.
		27. Pakeri *alias* Brudipara.
		28. Dadagula.
		29. Banjipdia.
		30. Jidingpara.
		31. Adabaly.
		32. Daglimunda.
		33. Kamtana.
		34. Dadilai.
		35. Silirkumpa.
Goochhapara O. P.—*contd.*	2. Bakalmendi—*concld.*	36. Keotnari.
		37. Kuli Koda.
		38. Krandimula.
		39. Kalangi.
		40. Kadmi.
		41. Kangapara.
		42. Suberponga.
		43. Kantaponga.
		44. Talkedikheta.
		45 Uperkadikheta.
		46. Sambali.
		47. Priedi.
		48. Padaharu.
		49. Jugmurari *alias* Metlapader.
	3. Dopsingia.	1. Baghdumuri.
		2. Sapigora.
		3. Bandamunda.
		4. Talponga.
		5. Titarpala.
		6. Deheja.
		7. Kairmanda.
		8. Dakadi.
		9. Gloat.
		10. Sarupaju.
		11. Dumburugeta.
		12. Batabahali.
		13. Kapadi.
		14. Sumangi.
		15. Katarpara.
		16. Clabasingi.
		17. Kuaghora.
		18. Gaanju.
		19. Kliu.
		20. Guchumundri.
		21. Senisuga.
		22. Kuchupaju.
		23. Gobernalla.
		24. Uchangi.
		25. Surjakheta.
		26. Nanibetipadar.
		27. Gunjipdia.
		28. Karnana.
		29. Petipidia.
		30 Dresoru.
		31. Tarkadi.
		32. Duduponga.
		33. Mucheppara.
		34. Paireju.
		35. Dangimendi.
		36 Rangpaderi.
		37. Kangapara.
		38. Godaponga.
		39. Brudigora.
		40. Tlambergora.
		41. Salagora.
		42. Chercheli.
		43. Tilkaponga.
		44. Budenipanga.
		45. Mutaki.
	4. Sehelingia.	1. Madipara.
		2. Kalampara.

1	2	3
Name of outpost.	**Name of Mutha.**	**Name of village.**
Gochhapara O. P.—*contd.*	**Sehelingia**—*concld.*	3. Kuledi.
		4. Takuri.
		5. Garabasu.
		6. Barabalu.
		7. Bareni.
		8. Bubsara.
		9. Jargisora.
	5. Dangrikia	1. Ratamaska.
		2. Sule.
		3. Brudigora.
		4. Majhipara.
		5. Sanlipara.
		6. Klinpanga.
		7. Bandadani.
		8. Surkaponga.
		9. Laspin.
		10. Ladapaderi.
		11. Adabali.
		12. Daugeri.
		13. Kdan.
		14. Baajori.
		15. Kantaponga.
		16. Talkontaponga.
		17. Singanipader.
		18. Samerbondha.
	6. Agrikia ...	1. Baligeta.
		2. Pinangi.
		3. Gadaponga.
		4. Petlipidia.
		5. Badijori.
		6. Kiamunda.
		7. Mala.
		8. Dami.
		9. Kaladi.
		10. Sradimunda.
		11. Sriguni.
		12. Upperdaminga.
		13. Bradipara.
		14. Sikeri.
		15. Markali.
		16. Derhisaru.
		17. Tamtangia.
		18. Kalikunti.
		19. Gandapara.
		20. Ponga.
		21. Saringia.
		22. Sunardei.
		23. Musumaska.
		24. Patangi.
		25. Kambapara.
		26. Ladari.
		27. Ohilerpader.
		28. Nendrigan.
		29. Jajispanga.
		30. Kambapaderi.
		31. Ganjupader.
		32. Rugrisahi.
		33. Rangapanga.
		34. Karekomba.
		35. Patakilu.
		36. Juludi.
		37. Kumharpaderi.
		38. Kalsipaderi.
Gochhapara O. P.—*contd.*	7. Patengia...	1. Balipader.
		2. Dinabali.
		3. Kalimenda.
		4. Atarambu.
		5. Osagadu.
		6. Darisuga.
		7. Benudi.
		8. Sartapaju.
		9. Ghatukumpa.
		10. Palabrudi.
		11. Musliponga.
		12. Kadisaru.
		13. Sabtingia.
		14. Jharugonda.
		15. Nedipader.
		16. Dabeniponga.
		17. Kerengeli.
		18. Olimoda.
		19. Rakadi.
		20. Bakarmai.
		21. Kadipari.
		22. Apabiru.
		23. Kumbapader.
		24. Gandapara.
	8. Jehelingia.	1. Gumi.
		2. Khetapaju.
		3. Pdiapanga.
		4 Kumarkhol.
		5. Binikmendi.
		6. Nedipader.
		7. Jalpader.
		8. Saleni.
		9. Bodapaju.
		10. Nedipara.
		11. Murja.
		12. Kaderi.
		13. Kulkudi.
		14. Mundradari.
		15. Bispader.
		16. Dandabasu.
		17. Gidigilu.
		18. Dimrigora.
		19. Daliapara.
		20. Damugora.
		21. Ranjeni.
		22. Dumraghata.
		23. Gumaldani.
		24. Kanjamai.
		25. Mandibala.
		26. Muskulpader.
		27. Tundra.
		28. Labangi.
		29. Salagora.
		30. Dauspali.
		31. Tikrigora.
		32. Damnapader.
		33. Pandrapader.
		34. Bankeponga.
		35. Sareni.
		36. Pipalmala.
		37. Dameju.
		38. Binapader.
		39. Pdungapader.
		40. Boilkia.
		41. Brudigora.

1	2	3
Name of outpost.	Name of Mutha.	Name of village.
Gochhapara O. P.—*concld*	Jehelingia—*concld.*	42. Kulikora. 43. Penapanga. 44. Sangujora. 45. Tenasu. 46. Kikijora. 47. Tambisuga. 48. Derakumpa. 49. Kutabrudi. 50. Banda *alias* Banduli. 51. Khajurigan. 52. Gochhapara.
	9. Katringia	1. Lahamarka. 2. Kapanirpi. 3. Kudali. 4. Klinpanga. 5. Karandijori. 6. Palohi. 7. Gadipader. 8. Katisama. 9. Katakeri. 10. Kambapara. 11. Srikajori. 12. Dakeni. 13. Namerbali. 14. Garpali. 15. Suli. 16. Buligetta. 17. Budnipanga. 18. Paberi. 19. Saraki. 20. Kutibari. 21. Parangi. 22. Kanibali. 23. Nediponga. 24. Badabang. 25. Kakamaha. 26. Jatajori. 27. Kadampader. 28. Belapara. 29. Belapader. 30. Batmunda. 31. Katringia. 32. Genjupader. 33. Sadarsuga. 34. Gunjimunda. 35. Kampader. 36. Nakudisaru. 37. Banda. 38. Dagarsuga. 39. Tabatota. 40. Kalimunda. 41. Gumlikuti. 42. Pongapaju. 43. Badagonda. 44. Kampader. 45. Durki. 46. Sajanipader. 47. Bagali. 48. Daugarkani.
Phiringia O. P.	1. Saitangia ...	1. Sunakram. 2. Bredepomga. 3. Malaponga. 4. Nuapara.
Phiringia O. P.—*contd.*	Saitangia—*concld.*	5. Mundagan. 6. Budhakhama. 7. Saitangia. 8. Magamunda. 9. Telapali. 10. Ganjkhole. 11. Sarkoi.
	2. Babtangia	1. Landapader. 2. Kurki. 3. Babdangia. 4. Bengisipader. 5. Paleni. 6. Nedisahi. 7. Basponga.
	3. Jurapangia	1. Khajirpara. 2. Binjirpara. 3. Gamerigora. 4. Nedigora *alias* Dindragan. 5. Barangi *alias* Naharagan. 6. Talpara. 7. Gateni. 8. Kodapali. 9. Targhabali. 10. Gudugan. 11. Mandurgan. 12. Bhalurgan. 13. Senagaru.
	4. Phiringia	1. Phiringia. 2. Upperpara. 3. Simlisahi. 4. Sitkapati. 5. Majhipara. 6. Tarbhabali. 7. Barebata. 8. Jargipader. 9. Sasipader. 10. Va-durga. 11. Kasnipader. 12. Jatajori. 13. Kutunipader. 14. Ranimilka. 15. Bhrungibali. 16. Dakarmunda.
	5. Bhursamendi.	1. Nedisahi. 2. Tandrigan. 3. Pisrudi. 4. Kapebrudi. 5. Gabedi. 6. Ghorabeti. 7. Tuhutipader. 8. Sakhipara. 9. Ambapara. 10. Kalibira.
	6. Gopingia...	1. Galeisuga. 2. Talagopingia. 3. Majhigopingia. 4. Kekringia. 5. Dangargan.

1	2	3
Name of outpost.	Name of Mutha.	Name of village.
Phiringia O. P.—*contd.*	7. Danikia ...	1. Nuapader.
		2. Dangerkia.
		3. Salagoda.
		4. Pdiagora.
		5. Demerigora.
		6. Kutipader.
		7. Goupadadar.
		8. Penupada.
		9. Barpara.
		10. Barigora.
		11. Linepali.
		12. Ujumuspa.
		13. Bagali.
		14. Kandapara.
		15. Jutajargi.
		16. Kambapara.
		17. Sripala.
		18. Melupara.
		19. Kanikumpa.
		20. Gadadi.
	8. Latpangia	1. Damapara.
		2. Kaliponga.
		3. Laijori.
		4. Madipara.
		5. Sulepara.
		6. Simlisahi.
		7. Meonpara.
	9. Motingia ...	1. Nedipara *alias* Tentulipara.
		2. Dambapara.
		3. Kambapara.
		4. Madipara.
		5. Pangamaha.
		6. Sarulai *alias* Chingrikhole.
	10. Ganingia	1. Dadilai.
		2. Mahulingia.
		3. Ganibali.
		4. Dahangia.
		5. Bhrungijori.
		6. Nedipara.
		7. Jrakipara.
		8. Rugrisahi.
		9. Kamba Raha.
		10. Kaduraha.
		11. Damba Dei.
		12. Tatkapader.
		13. Chingrikhole.
	11. Robingia	1. Mundapara.
		2. Jarisahi.
		3. Tanaskuti.
		4. Penagiri.
		5. Rajigamberi.
		6. Rugrisahi.
		7. Dalapara.
		8. Dambapara.
		9. Jargipara.
		10 Dodponga.
		11. Kutigora.
		12. Jarapanga.
		13. Kantaponga.
		14. Pipalpara.
Phiringia O. P.—*contd.*	Robingia—*concld.*	15. Patapaderi.
		16. Barhapaderi.
		17. Dakapara.
		18. Dehurisahi.
	12. Behengia.	1. Gurupara.
		2. Upperbehingia.
		3. Pdiasaru.
		4. Majhipara.
		5. Koilari.
		6. Dumduma.
		7. Talsahi.
		8. Kamadkama.
		9. Pudusuga.
		10. Bagpari.
	13. Dubsingia	1. Kelapara.
		2. Kurkunpali.
		3. Tumlapader.
		4. Patamaha.
		5. Tilakpari.
		6. Janjirasahi.
		7. Kaliamba.
		8. Urkia.
		9. Tidra.
		10. Gurupara.
		11. Nathpadar.
		12. Jailamba.
		13. Gangumuha.
		14. Seskajori.
		15. Gaudumunda.
		16. Gourbari.
		17. Baimaha.
		18. Tiberkuti.
	14. Pabingia	1. Dami.
		2. Kutibari.
		3. Ratang.
		4. Dangerpara.
		5. Kandabari.
		6. Kadopader *alias* Subeimaha.
		7. Jargipader.
		8. Lengerhana.
		9. Pandupader.
		10. Jagerpader.
		11. Dengagaru.
		12. Nedipara.
		13. Pabingia.
		14. Pindangi.
		15. Putkiapara.
		16. Bandama.
	15. Suramendi	1. Porapara.
		2. Rasepader.
		3. Dangrikia.
		4. Chheliadandi.
		5. Bandhgarh.
		6. Bankapali.
		7. Milumuan.
		8. Damnipara.
		9. Tejumba.
		10. Saradapali.
		11. Tirama.
		12. Sandabali.
		13. Sumerupada.

1	2	3
Name of outpost.	Name of Mutha.	Name of village.
Phiringia O. P.—*concld.*	Suramendi —*concld.*	14. Akatarpa.
		15. Mandiapada.
		16. Chariapali.
		17. Bijkote.
		18. Marisapader.
		19. Dabarkuti.
		20. Padiaberna.
		21. Balikdadi.
		22. Pikradi.
		23. Karandagarh.
		24. Mandabari.
		25. Krandibali.
	16. Kainjabari	1. Durdura.
		2. Ektarpa.
		3. Lambagudri.
		4. Mandlipader.
		5. Tatrapader.
		6. Lambapader.
		7. Badinaju.
		8. Kalapadir.
		9. Banlapader.
		10. Kambanaju.
		11. Patukola.
		12. Gunaeju.
		13. Da-oni.
		14. Sindhupader.
		15. Talupader.
		16. Sradieju.
		17. Badeponga.
	17. Bhusingia	1. Jake.
		2. Bandrama.
		3. Bautipara.
		4. Jujharpara.
		5. Saruma.
		6. Budapader.
		7. Panjapader.
		8. Bareponga.
		9. Tuspaderi.
		10. Sitapari.
		11. Biragora.
		12. Padripara.
	18. Dandikia	1. Bukdei.
		2. Senagaru.
		3. Tandelnaju.
		4. Tagaunaju.
		5. Sasnipader.
		6. Daminaju.
		7. Kusumpara.
Khejuripara O. P.	1. Sandumendi	1. Jalangpador.
		2. Pirkadi.
		3. Karadahumpa.
		4. Bilabari.
		5. Janalkumpa.
		6. Takadamba.
		7. Dadpaju.
		8. Kusumkhol.
		9. Sitagundri.
		10. Tikrasahi.
		11. Takoli.
		12. Khaliberna.
		13. Khuntladar.
		14. Mundkruti.

1	2	3
Name of outpost.	Name of Mutha.	Name of village.
Khejuripara O. P.—*contd.*	Sandumendi —*concld.*	15. Dankeni.
		16. Pindabari.
		17. Lambagundri.
		18. Kukurkumba.
		19. Raikhol.
		20. Nedisahi.
		21. Malgundri.
		22. Dalabali.
		23. Sidingi.
		24. Burupeda.
		25. Khaligudri.
		26. Ambapara.
	2. Dutimendi	1. Palpasahi.
		2. Pipalsahi.
		3. Bankapara.
		4. Gangupader.
		5. Adapaju.
		6. Sumbeypader.
		7. Nedisahi.
		8. Panspader.
		9. Bandhasahi.
		10. Kholsahi.
		11. Maliksahi.
		12. Purunapader.
		13. Premjori.
		14. Badalsahi.
		15. Baikumpa.
	3. Bankamendi	1. Bradigora.
		2. Kantabada.
		3. Pudnisuga.
		4. Sasubohubondh.
		5. Gabasaru.
		6. Ghorapather.
		7. Adasipara.
		8. Kalagonda.
		9. Pandrabari.
		10. Padhanpara.
		11. Malikpara.
		12. Dakenikhol.
		13. Sankabar.
		14. Khetapaju.
		15. Landrupara.
		16. Titambapader.
		17. Rajkhamar.
	4. Balaskumpa	1. Balaskumpa.
		2. Aragan.
		3. Nabaguba.
	5. Bidumendi	1. Chhandrapadar.
		2. Bidukhol.
		3. Sartakhol.
		4. Tukipara.
		5. Lambakheta.
		6. Kurupali.
		7. Muskuli.
		8. Kadalimunda.
		9. Kabar.
		10. Sikorikhol.
		11. Gredipaju.
		12. Dargadganda.
		13. Barbhoi.
		14. Dalpara.
		15. Gundribari.
		16. Barighora.

1	2	3
Name of outpost.	Name of Mutha.	Name of village.
Khejuripara O. P.—*contd.*	6. Gumalmendi.	1. Tilakpara.
		2. Kaladi.
		3. Titraponga.
		4. Korapara.
		5. Suduli.
		6. Nedigora.
		7. Gandrkati.
		8. Bhoktakanali.
	7. Grandimendi.	1. Nuasahi.
		2. Barikumpa.
		3. Khamal.
		4. Bedangpaju.
		5. Patrapara.
		6. Gudri.
		7. Belpader.
		8. Dutipara.
		9. Baikumpa.
		10. Jharbalaskumpa.
		11. Sitalpani.
		12. Jamjhori.
		13. Kusumkhol.
		14. Gumerikhol.
		15. Barasahi.
		16. Sikadi.
		17. Dhipasahi.
		18. Singanikhole.
		19. Kalagonda.
		20. Gudrigram.
		21. Khanmunda.
		22. Gudari.
	8. Kaliapari.	1. Dengi.
		2. Ghuglapader
		3. Charupara.
		4. Burharikari.
		5. Karuna.
		6. Malbhuin.
		7. Matong.
		8. Bandasahi.
		9. Metipdia.
		10. Dorhibanka.
		11. Jharpader.
		12. Mandali.
		13. Arapaju.
		14. Bhaliapara.
		15. Sarachad.
		16. Koltasahi.
		17. Darara
		18. Sulkudiakhole.
	9. Delapari	1. Khejipara.
		2. Saskedi.
		3. Penabali.
		4. Pipalpara.
		5. Nendrikhole.
		6. Sankhajuria.
		7. Kumbhigora.
		8. Mardigooha.
		9. Gangjora.
		10. Kaigar.
		11. Armunda.
		12. Kutibari.
		13. Pandrisuga.
Khejuripara O. P.—*contd.*	10. Sidupari...	1. Dimrikhole.
		2. Irpigora.
		3. Daireju.
		4. Mundaburudi.
		5. Kunda.
		6. Gariapara.
		7. Padhanpara.
		8. Paberi.
		9. Gunjliponga.
		10. Garapaderi.
		11. Kerdigora.
	11. Tuniamendi.	1. Dalpara.
		2. Bradijora.
		3. Chherapaja.
		4. Musugora.
		5. Lepakumpa.
		6. Jhampi.
		7. Balisugri.
		8. Rujisahi.
		9. Nagrisahi.
		10. Badlasahi.
		11. Goohahbari.
		12. Gumagurh.
		13. Sitalpoda.
		14. Gorakumpa.
		15. Khaliberna.
		16. Barogora.
		17. Dimrigora.
		18. Jhagarpata.
		19. Garadapaju.
		20. Ranpatuli.
		21. Malirgan.
		22. Nuagan.
		23. Muskuli.
		24. Barihagora.
		25. Badripaju.
		26. Banduli.
	12. Bhetumendi.	1. Lauleju.
		2. Bhendiasahi.
		3. Khetapaju.
		4. Meru.
		5. Gurandi.
		6. Adripader.
		7. Sakadi.
		8. Lambabari.
		9. Arapaju.
		10. Maskabari.
		11. Sutamba.
		12. Danju.
		13. Totasahi.
Phulbani P. S.	1. Sangrimendi.	1. Derigada.
		2. Sadanmendi.
		3. Kianpaju.
		4. Adamenju.
		5. Dalpara.
		6. Pajigaru.
		7. Tehurisahi.
		8 Gumagar.
		9. Kamadanga.
		10. Rajanipadar.
		11. Sabirasahi.
		12. Ganjkhole.
		13. Metankuti.

1	2	3
Name of outpost.	Name of Mutha.	Name of village.
Phulbani P. S.—*contd.*	Sangrimendi—*concld.*	14. Majagora.
		15. Pandrimendi.
		16. Bargisahi.
		17. Badiamba.
		18. Amatpara.
		19 Jurgadadi.
		20. Gadeli.
		21. Gairbetta.
		22. Gudrisahi.
		23. Pisupader.
		24. Lambakumpa.
		25. Nedigora.
		26. Dangol.
		27. Barisuga.
		28. Tengri.
		29. Dubghati.
	2. Rasimendi	1. Kumpirgora.
		2 Dongakhole.
		3. Balampader.
		4. Srasnanda.
		5. Karnara.
		6. Kuriponga.
		7. Gandhapaderi.
		8. Banderpader.
		9. Kankansuga.
		10. Kangauera.
		11. Masapader.
		12. Monia.
		13. Adigar.
		14. Senagaru.
		15. Keriri.
		16 Goilbera.
		17. Kanali.
		18. Ghoragaru.
		19. Nilapader.
		20. Subernakhol.
		21. Burakhol.
		22. Pdiapara.
		23. Panaskhol.
		24. Kambagora.
		25. Rasimendi.
		26. Lahabari.
		27. Darikeju.
	3. Bhetimendi.	1. Hatigoba.
		2. Menipokal.
		3. Kasakati.
		4. Dhanpader.
		5. Boira.
		6. Padorsahi.
		7. Lalisapara.
		8. Duduli.
		9. Kuragaru.
		10. Gerenjeli.
		11. Ambpara.
		12. Nedipader.
		13. Asripara.
		14. Gonjgora.
		15. Periaberna.
		16. Terkapokal.
		17. Katipokal.
		18. Maniduba.
		19. Biragora.
		20. Dhobnikhol.
		21. Pakuagan.
Phulbani P. S.—*contd.*	3. Bhetimendi—*concld.*	22. Abhrasahi.
		23. Kalarijhor.
	4. Besringia	1. Bisipara.
		2. Chharadimrigora.
		3. Beherapader.
		4. Majhipader.
		5. Dimrigora.
		6. Dehurisahi.
		7. Dhiparsahi.
		8 Batapara.
		9. Sikhapara
		10. Prekari.
		11. Banakaturi.
		12. Arapaju.
		13. Babtangia.
		14. Tasepader.
		15. Sujapaju.
		16. Kutrapara.
		17. Siringaeju.
		18. Sarupara.
		19. Ramadi.
		20. Saipader.
		21. Raijagora.
		22. Benuri.
		23. Brudigora.
		24. Atimesa.
		25. Dangamaruri.
		26. Bilabari.
		27. Meniakati.
		28. Duruki.
		29. Sritigora.
		30. Kanliponga.
		31. Daborisahi.
		32. Bhaterpader.
		33 Baising.
		34 Padeli.
		35. Barepenu.
		36. Nakuriponga.
		37. Kusumbhata.
		38. Mundrumosha.
		39. Pajigora.
		40. Salagora.
		41. Ukusugonda.
		42. Lohorapara.
		43. Pipalpader.
		44. Manikdei.
		45. Malikpara.
		46. Sarupader.
		47. Udansahi.
		48. Simuijori.
	5. Kaskirabu	1. Daminga.
		2. Ambapara.
		3. Dakpal.
		4. Madikanda.
		5. Gourpara.
		6. Sarupara.
		7. Lohorbali.
		8. Sampader.
		9. Chhatajargi.
		10. Nuaripader.
	6. Teririkia	1. Mardeju.
		2. Alam.
		3. Bulungi.

Name of outpost.	Name of Mutha.	Name of village.
1	2	3
Phulbani P. S.—*contd.*	6. Teririkia—*concld.*	4. Majagonda.
		5. Malarujaugi.
		6. Pitabari.
		7. Bandhapara.
		8. Nedipader.
		9. Lengrisahi.
		10. Teragora.
		11. Jhargudri.
		12. Kutibari.
		13. Penjigan.
		14. Bidangi.
		15 Baikumpa.
		16. Panaspader.
		17. Kumharpara.
		18. Sainpara.
		19 Baikhole.
		20. Phulbani.
	7. Domsing	1. Gurusahi.
		2. Katriamba.
		3. Janjisahi.
		4. Dukimunda.
		5 Dakangi.
		6. Kalarisahi.
		7. Sarambipara.
		8. Gutukumpa.
		9. Sasakera.
		10. Kalambaru.
		11. Parigan.
		12. Sathagora.
		13. Majurbeda.
		14. Turipaju.
		15. Jarmukompa.
		16. Burhadami.
		17. Kuiripara.
		18. Dubgarh.
		19. Binakera.
		20. Kalimunda.
		21. Traskipader.
		22. Belpader.
		23. Landumunda.
		24. Darki.
		25. Kanidani.
		26. Jurgakumpa.
		27. Pundali.
		28. Garabondha.
		29. Marekhole.
	8. Kalabag...	1. Kambapara.
		2. Dimripara
		3. Prahamunda.
		4. Landreju.
		5. Pusibeju.
		6. Gagerpador.
		7. Jamjhari.
		8. Krandipader.
		9. Banglasahi.
		10. Majhipara.
		11. Bihirimunda.
		12. Sanipara.
		13. Tadri.
		14. Kudansuga.
		15. Sapanji.
		16. Madikhole.
		17. Betnipader.
		18. Malasatra.
		19. Rutumoska.
		20. Khetapaju.
		21. Kutsilani.
		22. Gandespaju.
Phulbani P. S.—*contd.*	Kalabag—*concld.*	23. Sanamai.
		24. 24-Katiatara
	9. Rakermaska.	1. Ambapara.
		2. Peta Dei.
		3. Krandipader.
		4. Ranipdeha.
		5. Kumjbari.
		6. Sagarkuti.
		7. Sujapaju.
		8. Barhapara.
		9. Kurteti.
		10. Khaligudri.
		11. Brangapara.
		12. Malikpader.
		13. Patujhor.
		14. Gourpara.
		15. Chechibali.
		16. Sudreju.
		17. Sitajora.
		18. Adimunda.
		19. Ganosora.
		20. Kraudimoska.
		21. Sudurkumpa.
		22. Nedigora.
		23. Sreksora.
		24. Godaveri.
		25. Banameri.
		26. Sriambipara.
		27. Landrugora.
		28. Tadponga.
		29. Miniakuti.
	10. Pandulikia.	1. Jargisaru.
		2. Dudumoska.
		3. Dalpara.
		4. Patiamba.
		5. Tarambori.
		6. Pipali.
		7. Badigora.
		8. Barghora.
		9. Kaspijuli.
		10. Kunumuni.
		11. Kilu.
		12 Duguda.
		13. Arma.
		14. Kirma.
		15. Bilabari.
		16. Nikninda.
		17. Ginaninda.
		18. Banardei.
	11. Bagulikia.	1. Malikpara.
		2. Tikirpara.
		3. Madikhole.
		4. Gamardani.
		5. Sikari.
		6. Danga.
		7. Kutibari.
		8. Kakanderi.
		9. Pakdoi.
		10. Dargonda.
		11. Kundapather.
		12. Bagiaut.
		13. Ranipathi..
		14. Kaliamba.
		15. Jan andi.
		16. Jakreju.
		17. Bijuli
		18. Chandhurali.

No. 1986P.D.—The 5th September 1911.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections *(1)* and *(2)* of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to confer upon each of the undermentioned gentlemen (who has been appointed to be President of the panchayat of the Union noted against his name in the district of Nadia) the powers of a Magistrate under sections 64, 127 and 128 of the said Code, within the limits of the said Union, and

Nadia.

(*b*) to declare that he may exercise the said powers during the period for which he continues to hold the office of President of the said panchayat.

Thana Tehatta.

Name of Presidents.	Name and No. of Union.
Maulvi Rezaul Huq, *vice* Maulvi Nurool Huq, deceased ...	Betai, 18.

Thana Alamdanga.

Babu Pran Krishna Maitra, *vice* Munshi Maijuddin Joardar, resigned	Sibpur, 10.

2. The notification No. 598P., dated the 27th January 1911 (published at page 112 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 1st February 1911), conferring upon Munshi Maijuddin Joardar, as President of the panchayat of Union No 10, Sibpur, in thana Alamdanga, in the district of Nadia, the powers of a Magistrate under sections 64, 127 and 128 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, is hereby cancelled.

No. 2086P.D.—The 11th September 1911.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections *(1)* and *(2)* of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to confer upon Babu Ananda Chandra Bose (who has been appointed to be President of the panchayat of Union No. IV, Khasial, in thana Kalia, in the district of Jessore, *vice* Babu Purna Chandra Biswas, *resigned*) the powers of a Magistrate under sections 64, 127 and 128 of the said Code, within the limits of the said Union, and

Jessore.

(*b*) to declare that he may exercise the said powers during the period for which he continues to hold the office of President of the said panchayat.

2. So much of notification No. 513P.D., dated the 5th May 1910 (published at page 608 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 11th May 1910), as conferred upon Babu Purna Chandra Biswas, as President of the panchayat of Union No. IV, Khasial, in thana Kalia, in the district of Jessore, the powers of a Magistrate under sections 64, 127 and 128 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, is hereby cancelled.

C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JAILS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2288P.D.—The 14th September 1911.—The gentlemen named below are re-appointed to be non-official visitors of the Howrah Jail:—

Howrah.

Mr. John Benson. | Mr. Ishan Chandra Bose.
Babu Mohendra Nath Bhattacharjee.

No. 2317P.D.—The 16th September 1911.—The gentlemen named below are appointed to be non-official visitors of the Darbhanga Jail:—

Darbhanga.

Babu Tulapati Singh. | Babu Bindhya Nath Jha.
Chaudhury Monindra Narain Thakur.

C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

POLICE.

NOTIFICATION.

DRAFT RULES FOR REGULATING TRAFFIC ON THE OCCASION OF PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS ON THE MAIDAN.

THE following draft of rules which the Commissioner of Police, with the previous sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, intends to make under clauses (b) and (c) of section 62 of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866 (Bengal Act IV of 1866), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 25th October 1911, and any objection or suggestion received by the undersigned before that date will be duly considered.

Draft rules.

1. Whenever a public performance is being held at any place of public amusement on the Maidan on the East side of the Dufferin Road and North and South sides of the Mayo Road, all vehicles conveying persons to or from any such performance shall, during the half-hour before the commencement, and the three-quarters-of-an-hour after the end, of the performance, conform to the following rules.

2. All vehicles must approach every such place of public amusement which is situated on the South side of the Mayo Road, from the North.

3. When the occupants have alighted, all private carriages, except dog-carts, shall be parked between the lamp-posts and the trees on the East side of the Dufferin Road in two lines, commencing from the second lamp-post South of the entrance to the southernmost place of public amusement, horses' heads facing North.

4. All motor-cars and dog-carts shall be parked in one line on the West side of the Dufferin Road, facing North They shall not be allowed to leave their park except in charge of their respective owners

5. All unoccupied hackney-carriages shall be parked in two lines in the rear of the two lines of private carriages referred to in rule 3.

6. When vehicles are leaving any of the said places of public amusement after a performance, they shall be brought up to the entrance to such place of amusement in one line only, and shall drive away northwards. No vehicle shall be allowed to turn in the street.

7. All vehicles, the occupants of which alight at any place of public amusement situated on the North side of the Mayo Road, shall be parked in two lines along the Mayo Road, commencing from the South of the entrance to such place of amusement.

8. All vehicles leaving any place of public amusement situated on the North side of the Mayo Road, after a performance, shall drive away northwards or eastwards.

9. No empty vehicles shall be allowed to remain standing on the Dufferin Road between its junction with the Mayo Road and any of the places of public amusement situated on the South side of the Mayo Road.

10. No vehicles shall be allowed to go on to the Maidan.

F. L. HALLIDAY,
Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 15th September 1911.

No. 164.—Mr. F. A. Betterton, Assistant Engineer, passed the Lower Standard examination in Hindustani in Part II on 4th September 1911.

The 18th September 1911.

No. 166.—Mr. G. T. Huntingford, Executive Engineer, is, on return from leave, posted to the Brahmini-Byturni Division.

C. A. WHITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 18th September 1911.

No. 165.—The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotion in the Engineer establishment with effect from the 24th August 1911 :—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	Division in which employed.
Desbruslais, E. E....	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent	Cossye.

B. K. FINNIMORE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

The 19th September 1911.

No. 11.—Erratum notification.—In condition I of rule 20 of the Revised Water-rate Rules for the Sone Canals, published under Notification No. 9, dated the 18th July 1911, at page 1059 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 19th idem, and in condition I of rule 20 of the draft of the said rules, which was published under Notification No. 4, dated the 15th May 1911, in the *Calcutta Gazettes* of the 17th, 24th and 31st May, and the 7th, 14th and 21st June 1911,—

Sone Canals.

after the word (*nigar*) *insert* the words "the land."

C. A. WHITE,
Offg Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The 18th September 1911.

No. 95Mne.—Mr. S. J. K. Chase, Senior Master Pilot, is promoted to the grade of Branch Pilot, with effect from the 8th August 1911, *vice* Mr. J. D. D. Kirkman, Branch Pilot, deceased.

C. A. WHITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 18th September 1911.

No. 96Mne.—Mr. O. W. H. Ansell, Acting Junior Master Pilot, is confirmed in that grade with effect from the 8th August 1911.

C. A. WHITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 18th September 1911.

No. 97Mne.—Mr. A. F. Paull, Senior Master Pilot, is granted, under article 676 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 15th September 1911, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

C. A. WHITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 18th September 1911.

No. 167.—Babu Chandra Sekhar Ray, Supervisor, second grade, Buxar Division, is granted, under articles 269, 338 and 233 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for three months with effect from the 1st September 1911, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

C. A. WHITE,
Offg. Chief Engineer, Bengal.

SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

No. 4461A.

No. 1933A.D.—The 5th September 1911.—Babu Bankim Bihari Mitra, Sub-Deputy Collector, Jhenida, Jessore, is allowed leave for two months, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th October 1911.

Jessore.

No. 2 88A D.—The 14th September 1911.—Babu Amulya Krishna Dutt, Sub-Deputy Collector, Bhagalpur Division, is posted to the Rajmahal subdivision of the Sonthal Parganas district.

Sonthal Parganas.

No. 2227 A.D.—The 15th September 1911.—In modification of the orders of the 1st July 1911 Babu Chandra Madhab Prasad, Sub-Deputy Collector, is allowed combined leave for six months, viz., privilege leave for twenty-three days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 4th July 1911, and furlough for the remaining period under article 338 of the Regulations.

No. 2258 A.D.—The 16th September 1911.—Babu Jogeswar Prasad, Probationary Sub-Deputy Collector, Bhagalpur, was on leave, on medical certificate, without allowances, under Rule 1, article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 5th to the 22nd August 1911.

Bhagalpur.

O. J. STEVENSON-MOORE,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

No. 9238, dated Calcutta, the 16th September 1911.—Mr. J Gray made over charge of the office of the Press and Forms Manager in the Presidency Jail to Munshi Ismat Ali on the afternoon of the 8th September 1911.

W. J. BUCHANAN,
Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal.

APPENDIX A.

NOTIFICATION.

[To be issued by the Director General of the Post Office on receipt of intimation that a post office will be required with a force in the field This notification will be republished in Army Orders by His Excellency the Commander-in Chief.

Copies of the notification will then be distributed amongst the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of every regiment and corps, European or native, so that each individual may know precisely what instructions to leave behind regarding his correspondence when his regiment or corps is ordered on field service. Copies will also be supplied to heads of departments attached to the field force for distribution to contractors, agents, clerks, and other members of their establishments. The conditions under which articles may be posted should be explained beforehand to servants accompanying their masters on service and by Commanding Officers to all camp followers.]

The following Notification is issued as to the conditions under which correspondence and parcels may be sent between India and the Abor Expeditionary Force:—

FROM INDIA TO THE FIELD.

Mode of addressing correspondence.

Correspondence posted in India for delivery in the field should be addressed as follows:—

A. B.

Regiment, battery, staff appointment or department, Abor Expeditionary Force.

No post-town should be added to the address, and care should be taken to specify clearly in each case the regiment, battery, staff appointment or department of the person addressed.

What may be sent.

Unregistered letters, post-cards, newspapers, book packets and parcels (private and service) may be posted in India for delivery in the field.

Prepayment of postage compulsory.

Full prepayment of postage on all articles is compulsory.

N.B.—Officers commanding units proceeding on field service should warn the troops, followers, etc, to inform their correspondents of the necessity for fully prepaying the postage on all articles.

Delivery.

Articles of the letter mail will be delivered through orderlies. Parcels will also be delivered through orderlies in the absence of written instructions to the contrary from the addressees. The receipt of the person to whom a parcel is delivered will be taken on the usual form of receipt.

N.B.—Any person who does not wish his parcels delivered through an orderly must give notice in writing to the field post office by which he is served.

No Registration, Insurance, Value-payable Post or Money-orders.

Letters cannot be registered, nor can letters or parcels be insured, for despatch from India to the field. No article can be accepted for despatch to the field by value-payable post. Money-orders will not be issued in favour of payees in the field.

FROM THE FIELD TO INDIA.

What may be sent.

Unregistered letters, post-cards, and book packets may be posted to addressees in India or places abroad. Prepayment of postage is optional, except in the case of post-cards; but if postage is not fully prepaid, the articles will be charged on delivery with double the deficiency under the usual rules. No registered or insured letters, no parcels, and no value-payable articles can be posted for despatch by any field post office. This restriction will not however apply to the despatch of such articles from the base post office.

Money-orders.

Money-orders will be issued in India at inland rates of commission. Remittances by telegraphic money-orders can also be sent on the ordinary conditions.

Savings Bank Deposits.

Savings Bank deposits will be received at all field post offices for credit, free of charge, to Post Office Savings Bank accounts in India. Depositors who already have accounts with the Post Office Savings Bank will be required to produce their pass-books when making deposits at field post offices. Savings Bank deposits tendered at field post offices will be subject to the ordinary rules for depositors in Post Office Savings Banks.

FROM ONE FIELD POST OFFICE TO ANOTHER.

What may be sent.

Only unregistered letters, post-cards, newspapers, and book packets may be posted at one field post office for delivery from another field post office.

Full prepayment of postage is compulsory.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters, post-cards, packets, and parcels can be sent from India to the field at official rates of postage. The full postage must be prepaid in all cases.

Service parcels cannot be sent from the field to India, but other official articles can be sent without prepayment of postage. The charge on delivery in India will be made at the prepaid rates.

Service parcels cannot be sent between field offices. Other official articles can be sent between field offices free of all postage, if properly superscribed and franked.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Postage stamps (including post-cards and embossed envelopes), both ordinary and service can be purchased at any field post office.

CIVIL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

No. 1552D., dated Darjeeling, the 14th September 1911.—Senior Civil Assistant Surgeon Rai Chuni Lal Basu Bahadur, a Chemical Examiner to Government and Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Medical College, Calcutta, is allowed privilege leave for one month and seven days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th October 1911.

No. 1554D., dated Darjeeling, the 14th September 1911 – Senior Civil Assistant Surgeon Hem Nath Adhikari, Assistant Chemical Examiner to Government and Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Medical College, Calcutta, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as a Chemical Examiner to Government and Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Medical College, Calcutta, with effect from the 9th October 1911, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Senior Civil Assistant Surgeon Rai Chuni Lal Basu Bahadur, or until further orders.

No. 1563D., dated Darjeeling, the 14th September 1911.—The services of third grade Civil Assistant Surgeons Akshay Kumar Sarkar and Jyoti Prasad Mitra are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, for employment in connection with the collection of statistics showing the effect on the public health of certain drainage schemes.

No. 1587D., dated Darjeeling, the 15th September 1911.—Third grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Radha Raman Ghosh is appointed to act at the Raj Hospital, Darbhanga, during the absence, on deputation, of second grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Nirad Chandra Mukharji, or until further orders.

No. 1590D., dated Darjeeling, the 15th September 1911.—Third grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Bipin Chandra Das Gupta is appointed to act at the Utterpara Dispensary in the district of Hooghly, during the absence, on leave, of second grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Debendra Nath Ghosh, or until further orders.

No. 1593D., dated Darjeeling, the 15th September 1911.—Third grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Bidhan Chandra Ray is appointed to act as Instructor to the Calcutta Police in First Aid to the Injured and Ambulance work, during the absence, on deputation, of third grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Obaidul Ghani Hasan Suhrawardy, or until further orders.

G. F. A. HARRIS, M.D., COL., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

IN accordance with the Government of Bengal Notification No. 1114T.-Medl., dated the 19th September 1907, notice is hereby given that the next half-yearly examination of Compounders in the district will be held at 10 A.M. on Monday, the 30th October 1911, and the day following at the Jessore Charitable Dispensary.

A. C. MACGILCHRIST, M.A., M.D., D.SC., M.R.C.P., MAJOR, I.M.S.,
The 18th September 1911. *Civil Surgeon, Jessore.*

NOTIFICATION.

Examination of Compounders at the Orissa Medical School, Cuttack.

[A preliminary Notification No. 217Medl., dated the 2nd February 1907, embodying the amended rules, was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 6th idem.]

IN accordance with the Government of Bengal Notification No. 1114T.—Medl., dated the 19th September 1907, notice is hereby given that the next half-yearly examination of Compounders will begin at 9 A.M. on Friday and Saturday, the 13th and 14th October 1911, at the Orissa Medical School, Cuttack.

2. Male candidates must forward to the Superintendent of the Orissa Medical School, Cuttack, an examination fee of Rs. 5 not later than the 10th October 1911. Female candidates will be examined free of charge. No certificate or fee will be received on Sundays or public holidays.

3 Should any candidate fail to pass the examination, he will forfeit his fee.

[NOTE.—The attention of candidates is drawn to rules 9 and 10, and of the persons granting the certificates to rules 11 and 14 (3) and to the certificate forms C (3), D, E and F in the schedule of the Government of Bengal's aforesaid notification, as circulated by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, to all Civil Surgeons, Superintendents of Calcutta Hospitals, Medical Schools and Lunatic Asylums, with his Circular No. 74, dated the 14th November 1907.]

R. P. WILSON, MAJOR, I.M.S.,
Supdt., Orissa Medical School, Cuttack.

CUTTACK, *the 15th September 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

Examination of Compounders at the Temple Medical School, Patna.

In accordance with the Government of Bengal Notification No. 1114 T.—Medl., dated 19th September 1907, notice is hereby given that the next half-yearly examination of Compounders will be held at 10 A.M. on Friday, the 13th October 1911, at the Temple Medical School, Bankipore.

2. Every candidate must produce certificates of training, age and previous education, as required by Rules 9 and 11 of Government of Bengal Notification No. 1114 T.—Medl., dated 19th September 1907, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 25th September 1907, except in those cases provided for in Rule 10.

3. These certificates must comply with the conditions laid down in Rule 10 of the above resolution.

4 Male candidates must register their names and submit their certificates, together with a fee of Rs. 5, at least one week before the 13th October 1911, at the office of the undersigned.

Female candidates will be examined free of charge.

(*Exception* – The students belonging to the Compounder class of a Vernacular Medical School will be exempted from paying this fee on producing a certificate from the Superintendent that they have already paid the school entrance fee.)

5. Should any candidate fail to pass the required examination, he will forfeit his fee.

6. No candidate for the Compounders' examination shall be permitted to appear for examination more than three times.

C. E. SUNDER, M.D., B.S., LT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Temple Medical School, Patna.

The 30th August 1911.

Sheriff's Office, the 20th September 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Criminal Sessions of the year 1911 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto, will be held at the Court House, in the Town of Calcutta, on Wednesday, the twenty-ninth day of November next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and thenceforward from day to day until the said Sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who are to prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Sessions be present then and there to prosecute.

R. N. MOOKERJEE,
Sheriff.

সরিফ আফিস, সন ১৯১১ সাল, তারিখ ২০শে সেপ্টেম্বর।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার কোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন সহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্তি জন্য আগামী সন ১৯১১ সালের ২৯শে নবেম্বর, বুধবার, বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাইকোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৯১১ সালের ষষ্ঠ ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী নালিশ করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি।

আর, এন্. মুখার্জী,
সরিফ।

CUSTOM HOUSE NOTICE.

Durga and Lakshmi Puja Holidays.

ON the 27th and 28th September and 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th October 1911, the Custom House (including the Treasury) will be open for work as usual.

On the 29th and 30th September and the 2nd and 7th October 1911, the Treasury will be closed, but the office will be open for the despatch of urgent business from 11-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M.

H. F. HOWARD, *Collector of Customs.*

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE, *the 1st September 1911.*

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Subordinate Educational Service.

The 7th September 1911.—Babu Surath Chandra Ghosh, an Assistant in the office of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal (class I of the Lower Subordinate Educational Service), is appointed to act in the Subordinate Educational Service from 5th September 1911, *vice* Babu Binode Behari Sen, on leave.

The 12th September 1911.—Babu Gadadhar Prosad, an Assistant Master, Muzaffarpur Zilla School (class III of the Lower Subordinate Educational Service), is appointed, on probation for one year, to be a Sub-Inspector of Schools in the district of Muzaffarpur and substantive *pro tempore* to class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, *vice* Babu Mathura Prosad, resigned.

The late Babu Barada Prosad Ghosh, First Assistant in the Physical Laboratory of the Presidency College (class IV), was absent on leave, under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, from 3rd to 12th July 1911, inclusive.

Babu Jogendra Nath Das, Drawing Master, Purulia Zilla School (class VIII), is allowed leave, under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, for six months, from 23rd June 1911.

Babu Charu Chandra Samanta is appointed to act as Drawing Master, Purulia Zilla School, and in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, on an allowance of Rs. 25 a month, with effect from the date on which he joins the appointment, *vice* Babu Jogendra Nath Das, on leave.

The 13th September 1911.—Babu Priya Nath Brahmachari, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Jessore (class IV), is allowed leave of absence, under article 337 of the Civil Service Regulations, for one month, in extension of the leave already granted to him under the orders of 16th August 1911.

Maulvi Sujait Ali, a Sub-Inspector of Schools, Hooghly (class VII of the Subordinate Educational Service), and now Officiating Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools, Burdwan, is allowed leave of absence, under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, for three months, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of 1st December 1910.

Babu Mani Mohan Mukerji, B.A., an Assistant Master (Teacher of Mechanics), Hindu School (class VIII), is allowed leave of absence, under article 339 of the Civil Service Regulations, for six months, from 27th June 1911.

Babu Hari Das Mukerji, B.Sc., acted as an Assistant Master, Hindu School, and in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service from 17th July to 6th August 1911, *vice* Babu Moni Mohan Mukerji, on leave.

Babu Dwija Das Mazumdar, B.Sc., is appointed to act as an Assistant Master, Hindu School, and in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service from 7th August 1911, *vice* Babu Moni Mohan Mukerji, on leave.

Maulvi Wazir Ali, an Inspecting Pandit under the District Board of Purnea, is appointed, subject to the consent of the District Board, to act as Sub-Inspector of Schools, Purnea and in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, with effect from the 2nd September 1911, *vice* Mr. S. P. D. Shaw, on deputation.

Maulvi Waliul Huq, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Daudnagar, in the district of Gaya (class VIII), is allowed leave of absence, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for twenty-three days, from 4th September 1911.

He is permitted, under article 220 of the Civil Service Regulations, to prefix Sunday, the 3rd September 1911, and to affix the ensuing Puja holidays to his leave.

Maulvi Shaik Sujan, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Ranaghat, in the district of Nadia (class VIII), is allowed leave of absence, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for one month and fifteen days, from 13th August 1911.

He is permitted, under article 220 of the Civil Service Regulations, to affix the next Puja holidays to his leave.

The 14th September 1911.—Babu Madhava Prasad, a Sub-Inspector of Schools in the district of Monghyr (class VIII), is allowed leave of absence, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for ten days, from 9th October 1911.

He is permitted, under article 220 of the Civil Service Regulations, to prefix the coming Puja holidays to his leave.

The 15th September 1911.—Babu Debendra Nath Ghosh, B.A., Assistant Head Master, Sanskrit Collegiate School, on deputation to the David Hare Training College (class IV), is allowed leave of absence, under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations, for 21 days, from 29th August 1911.

Babu Satya Prasad Biswas, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Bistupur, in the district of 24-Parganas class VIII), is allowed leave of absence, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for one month, from 4th August 1911, or any subsequent date on which he may have been relieved.

Babu Akhouri Kirti Narayan Singh, B.A., is appointed, on probation for one year, to be an Assistant Master in the Arrah Zilla School and substantively *pro tempore* to class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, *vice* Babu Ram Chandra Singh, resigned.

The 16th September 1911.—Babu Surendra Nath Bhattacharji, B.A., acted as a Sub-Inspector of Schools in the district of Hooghly and in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, *vice* Babu Sarat Chandra Sen, on leave under the orders of 1st June 1911.

The 17th September 1911.—Babu Chatradhari Lal, B.A., Assistant Head Master and Officiating Head Master, Motihari Zilla School (substantively *pro tempore* to class VI of the Subordinate Educational Service), is appointed, on probation for one year, to be Head Master, Palamau Zilla School, on the pay of his own grade, *vice* Babu Mati Lal Datta, transferred.

This cancels the orders of 30th July 1911 appointing Babu Kalika Sinha, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Ranchi, to be Head Master, Palamau Zilla School, *vice* Babu Mati Lal Datta, transferred.

Circumstances having arisen which prevented his return to duty on the expiry of the leave granted by the orders of 28th April 1911, Babu Shyama Charan Panigrahi, a Sub-Inspector of Schools, in the district of Sambalpur (class VIII), was granted three days' leave in continuation thereof, under article 339 of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 18th September 1911.—Babu Mati Lal Banerji, B.A., Assistant Head Master, Purnea Zilla School (class V) is appointed to act as Sub-Inspector of Schools, Sonthal Parganas, on the pay of his own grade, *vice* Mr. John Nabakishore Sarkar on deputation.

G. W. KÜCHLER,
Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

IT is notified for general information that the next half-yearly examination of Assistant Magistrates and others employed in the Bhagalpur Division will be held at Bhagalpur in Thomson Memorial Hall on Monday, the 23rd October 1911, and the two following days. The examination will begin at 11 A.M. each day.

E. H. C. WALSH,
Commissioner and President of the Local Examination Committee for the Examination of Assistant Magistrates and others at Bhagalpur.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BHAGALPUR, *the 15th September 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified for general information that the second Half-yearly Departmental Examination during 1911 of Assistant and Deputy Magistrates and Sub-Deputy Collectors and of officers of the Police, Medical, Forest, Public Works, Agricultural and Civil Veterinary Departments in the districts of the Chota Nagpur Division will be held at the Commissioner's office, Ranchi, on Monday, the 23rd October 1911, and the two following days.

The examination will begin at 11 A.M. on each day.

H. J. McINTOSH, *Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division.*

CHOTA NAGPUR COMMR.'S OFFICE, CAMP (RANCHI), *the 15th September 1911.*

NOTIFICATION OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 4816B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Tenth Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1909-10, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-Room, No. 2, Charnock Place, on Tuesday, the 10th October 1911, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 2,530 chests, viz.—

		Chests.
Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory, consisting of	...	1,260
Ditto ditto at the Ghazipur Factory, consisting of	...	1,270
Total	...	2,530

2nd.—The general conditions of the Sale now advertised will be the same as usual except in regard to certificates for opium to be shipped to China, as to which a separate notice is published below. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 14th January 1911, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3rd.—The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 16th and 25th October 1911, respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale Room will be received after 3-30 P.M. of Monday, the 16th October 1911, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Wednesday, the 25th October 1911.

4th.—In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the Opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazipur Factories will be brought to sale between the sale now advertised and December next, on or about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

Date.	Manufactured at the Patna Factory; about chests.	Manufactured at the Ghazipur Factory; about chests.	Total; about chests.
On or about Tuesday, 7th November 1911 ...	760	770	1,530*
" Tuesday, 5th December " ...	760	810	1,570*
Total ...	1,520	1,580	3,100

* *Vide* Notifications of the Government of India, No. 1515F.E., dated 10th March 1911, published at page 191, Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 11th March 1911, and No. 4562F.E., dated 21st July 1911, published at page 587, Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 22nd July 1911.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that out of the chests notified above for sale the following number will be sold separately for export to China at the commencement of the sale and a certificate will be given that they form part of the 15,440 chests allotted this year for shipment to China:—

	Patna.	Benares.	Total.
October ...	130	65	195

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

W. A. MARR,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., CALCUTTA, *the 12th September 1911.*

CALCUTTA COLLECTORATE.

NOTICE.

THE Stamp Department of the Calcutta Collectorate will remain open for the transaction of urgent business only from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M. on the following days of the Durga and Lakhi Puja holidays:—

27th and 28th September 1911 and 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th October 1911.

J. T. BABONEAU, *Collector of Stamp Revenue.*

CALCUTTA COLLECTORATE, *the 13th September 1911.*

ELECTION OF MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified for general information that a bye-election will be held under section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, III of 1884, on the 16th October 1911, in Ward No. I of the Raniganj Municipality, in the district of Burdwan, to fill up the vacancy caused by the resignation of Babu Radharaman Ghosh, an elected Commissioner of the Municipality.

J. H. E. GARRETT, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVN., *the 18th September 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified for general information that a bye-election will be held on Saturday, the 25th November 1911, in Ward No. I of the South Dum-Dum Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, to elect a Commissioner for that ward, in the place of Babu Jogendra Nath Ghosh, deceased.

E. W. COLLIN, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PREST. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 16th September 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified for general information that, under section 19 (2) of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, as amended by Bengal Act V of 1908, Babu Ananda Chandra Mahanty, Sub-Registrar of Jajpur, is appointed to be a member of the Local Board of Jajpur in the district of Cuttack, *vice* Babu Haribullava Ray, deceased.

J. CLARK, *Commissioner.*

ORISSA COMMR.'S OFFICE, JUDICIAL DEPT., CAMP SAMBALPUR, *the 17th September 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified for general information that under section 7 of the Local Self-Government Act, III (B.C.) of 1885, the following gentlemen have been elected to be members of the District Board of the 24-Parganas by the several Local Boards mentioned against their names:—

Name of Local Boards by which elected.	Name of members elected.
Alipore	1. Babu Nanda Lal Sarkar. 2. " Shashi Shekhar Basu. 3. " Siddeswar Roy Chowdhury.
Barrackpore	1. Babu Ashutosh Ghosh. 2. Munshi Basiruddin.
Barasat	1. Babu Banikanta Mukherji. 2. Munshi Abdul Aziz.
Diamond Harbour ...	1. Babu Kedar Nath Das. 2. " Sarada Prosad Dutta. 3. " Kedar Nath Chakrabarti.
Basirhat	1. Babu Rajendra Nath Banerji. 2. " Tarak Das Banerji.

The following gentlemen are appointed under section 7 of the Act to be members of the Board:—

1. The Subdivisional Officer, Barrackpore ... *Ex-officio.*
2. Ditto, Basirhat ... *Ex-officio.*
3. Ditto, Barasat ... *Ex-officio.*
4. Ditto, Diamond Harbour ... *Ex-officio.*
5. The Deputy Inspector of Schools, 24-Parganas ... *Ex-officio.*
6. Rai Mani Lal Banerji Bahahur.
7. Raja Benoy Krisna Deb.
8. Maharaj-Kumar Rishee Kesh Law.
9. Mr. Kanak Roy.
10. " Tara Pada Ghosh.
11. " R. D. Mehta, C.I.E.
12. Khan Bahadur Maulvi Gholam Kasim.

E. W. COLLIN, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PREST. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 18th September 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified for general information that under Rule 20 (*b*) of the Rules for the management of Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries under the supervision of Government of Bengal, Maulvi Saiyid Abdus Shakur is appointed to be a member of the Committee for the management of the Municipal Dispensary at Patna City, in the district of Patna, *vice* Babu Santpalji Berman, deceased.

W. MAUDE, *Commissioner.*

PATNA COMMR.'S OFFICE, BANKIPORE, *the 11th September 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred on me by section 139 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885, as amended, I confirm the following bye-laws framed by the District Board of Purnea, under sections 139 and 140 of the aforesaid Act, and published at pages 633-637, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 19th April 1911.

BYE-LAWS ADOPTED BY THE DISTRICT BOARD, PURNEA.

Definitions.

1. In these bye-laws, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) the word "cattle" has the same meaning as in the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871; horse shall include a pony or a mule.

(2) "well or reserved tank" means a well or tank which the District Board has set apart under section 90 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885, by public notice, for the supply of water for drinking and for culinary purposes, and includes any reservoir, or part of any river, *khal* or other channel, so set apart; and a notice-board on the edge of a well or reserved tank, containing the words "reserved tank" or "reserved well," or words to that effect, shall be deemed to be sufficient notice for the purpose of this definition; and

(3) the "slopes" of a well or reserved tank include all places from which water can flow directly into such tank or well; and

(4) "road" means a road vested in, or under the control and administration of, the District Board or a Local Board; and includes—

(*a*) a village road;

(*b*) the slope, berm, and side-drains of a road; and

(*c*) all land vested in, or under the control and administration of, the District Board or a Local Board, and attached to a road.

Roads, Drains, Bridges, Canals and Embankments.

Encroachment or obstruction on a road.

2. (*1*) No person shall encroach on any part of a road by cultivating crops thereon.

(*2*) No person shall, on any road, by means of any building, fence, pit, embankment or ditch or any other obstruction, or by means of any cut, drain or water-course intended for the purpose of drainage or irrigation, or by exposing thereon any goods for sale or by placing thereon any substance or material,—

(*a*) without the permission of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the District Board or a Local Board, or the District Engineer, make or cause any encroachment, or

(*b*) obstruct traffic, or

(*c*) cause any inconvenience to passengers, or

(*d*) hinder or impede the flow of water.

Sale, collecting or gathering of articles in vicinity of road.

3. No person shall expose or place any article for sale in any bazar or market in the vicinity of any road, or collect or gather any articles in the vicinity of a road, so as to interfere with the traffic of the road.

Cutting of plants, trees or hedges obstructing road or drain.

4. Any person in possession of, or having control over, any plants, trees or hedges which obstruct, overhang or overshadow any road, or any public drain or sluice, or any drain which is connected with a public drain, shall, if so required by notice in writing, signed by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the District Board or a Local Board, or by the District Engineer, cut down, prune or trim such plants, trees or hedges, within the period, and in the manner, prescribed in such notice.

Damage to bridges, culverts, or causeways on road.

5. (*1*) No person shall destroy or damage, or cause to be destroyed or damaged, any bridge, culvert or causeway built on or across any road.

(*2*) No person shall erect any fence or other object on, or before or close to the opening of, any such bridge, culvert or causeway, for the purpose of fishing or for any other purpose, so as to impede the free flow of water thereunder, or so as to cause damage thereto.

(*3*) No person shall cast nets for fishing purposes from any parapet of any such bridge or culvert.

Damage to fences, posts, soil, metal, bricks, turf or grass on road.

6. No person shall—

(a) destroy or damage, or cause to be destroyed or damaged, any fence or post erected by the District Board or Local Board on any road; or

(b) dig, scrape, uproot or remove any soil, metal, bricks, turf or grass from any part of a road.

Channel across road.

7. (1) No person shall cut a channel, or convey water by a channel, across a road, except with the permission of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the District Board or a Local Board, or the District Engineer, and in such manner as he may prescribe.

(2) Any person who has been permitted by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the District Board or a Local Board, or by the District Engineer, to cut a channel across a road, shall, at the time prescribed by him, cover or refill the channel so as to restore the road to its former condition.

(3) Any person who has a prescriptive right to keep a channel open for carrying water across a road shall keep the channel in proper order, so as to prevent danger or inconvenience to the public.

Obstruction of waterway adjoining road.

8. No person shall obstruct or any way interfere with any waterway adjoining a road so as to injure or tend to injure the road or otherwise to render the road impassable.

Excavations on or near road.

9. (1) No person shall make any excavation on any road, or any hole, pit, tank or well within fifteen feet of any road, without the permission of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the District Board or a Local Board or the District Engineer.

(2) Every person by whom, or by whose direction, any hole, pit, tank or well has been excavated within fifteen feet of a road shall be bound to take such order therewith as will prevent damage to, or erosion of, the road.

Protection of excavations on or near road.

10. The owner or occupier of any tank, well, or other excavation on or near the side of any road shall be bound to fence in or duly protect such excavation in such manner as may be directed by notice signed by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the District Board or a Local Board.

Use of roads, bridges, culverts or canals while closed to traffic.

11. No person shall pass over, or drive any animal or vehicle over any road, bridge, culvert or canal, so as to injure the same, while it is under construction or repair or is affected by flood or is otherwise rendered unfit for traffic and is closed to traffic under the orders of the Chairman of the District Board or a Local Board, or (in emergent cases, pending application to such Chairman) of the District Engineer, if a passage is given to the traffic, through another part of the road or otherwise.

Discharge of rainfall from roof to road.

12. No person shall, without the permission of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the District Board or a Local Board, or the District Engineer, allow the rainfall from the roof of any building owned or occupied by him to be discharged upon any road by means of a spout or other thing intended for the conveyance of water.

Flow of filth on to road.

13. No person shall allow the water of any privy or any matter offensive or deleterious to health to flow on any road.

Removal of trees or erections falling on to road.

14. Any person owning or possessing a tree or a house, wall or other erection which has fallen, or part of which has fallen, on to a road, shall, if so required by notice in writing signed by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the District Board or a Local Board, or by the District Engineer, remove such tree, house, wall, erection or part, within the period prescribed in such notice provided that such period should not be less than 24 hours.

Curing hides on or near road.

15. No person shall cure hides on or within 100 yards of any road.

Slaughter of animals, cleaning of carcasses, etc., on or near road.

16. No person shall slaughter any animal, or clean any carcasses, or collect bones, on or within 100 yards of any road.

Placing or burning of bodies on road.

17. No person shall place or burn any corpse or the dead body of any animal or any other offensive matter on or within 100 yards of any road.

Steeping offensive matter in roadside drain, pit or excavation.

18. No person shall steep any jute, hemp, bamboos, hides or other offensive matter in any drain, borrow-pit or excavation at the side of any road.

Rule of the road.

19. (1) Any person driving a vehicle along a road, and meeting another vehicle, shall keep on the left or near side of the road, so as to allow sufficient room for the other vehicle to pass.

(2) No person driving a vehicle along a road and overtaking another vehicle shall attempt to pass the latter vehicle otherwise than on the right or off side of the road.

Freedom of roads.

20. No person shall prevent any other person from passing along a road, or shall otherwise interrupt the free use of a road.

Care of animals on road.

21. (1) No person in charge of, or having control over, any animal used for riding or draught shall allow such animal to stand or wander on any road without a rider or driver.

(2) No person in charge of, or having control over, any cattle shall allow such cattle to stray or lie on any road so as to cause inconvenience or danger to any person travelling on the road.

(3) No person shall tether any cattle on, or within reach of, a road, or stall cattle or allow cattle to graze on a road.

Elephants and camels on road to have bell.

22. Every person owning, riding, driving or in charge of any elephant or camel proceeding on a road, must see that such elephant or camel is provided with a bell, and with a light also if such animal is proceeding on a road after nightfall.

Taking elephants over road, embankment, bridge or culvert.

23. No person driving or in charge of an elephant shall—

(a) cause material injury to a road, or to an embankment vested in the District Board or a Local Board, by taking the elephant over the same; or

(b) take the elephant over a bridge or culvert vested in the District Board, or a Local Board, unless the same be constructed of arched masonry.

Removal of elephants or camels from road to admit passage of horses.

24. Every driver of an elephant or camel shall, on being so required by the rider or driver of a horse, remove such elephant or camel with reasonable promptitude to a sufficient distance from the road, to allow such horse to pass safely along the road.

Care of vehicles on road.

25. (1) No person shall drive or have in his charge on any road more than one vehicle at a time.

(2) No person in charge of, or having control over, any vehicle shall allow it to stand unattended on any road.

(3) No person shall leave a vehicle standing on a road for any longer time than is necessary for loading or unloading it.

(4) No person shall drive upon a road any vehicle laden with bamboos, planks or other materials of a similar character which exceed twelve feet in length and project beyond the vehicle, unless the vehicle be accompanied also by another person on foot and in front of it.

(5) All owners and drivers of vehicles loaded with bricks or such other materials shall be responsible for their being so secured that the contents thereof may not fall down on any road.

(6) If any vehicle breaks down on a road, the driver shall remove it to the edge of the road without delay, and shall, within a reasonable time, remove from the road all materials (if any) which have fallen from the vehicle, and shall place the vehicle in such a position that it will not obstruct traffic.

(7) No person shall lead or drive any vehicle up or down the slopes of any road, except at crossings fixed by the District Board.

Carrying bamboos or *bullahs* on cart on road.

26. No person shall carry bamboos or *bullahs* or any similar materials on a cart on any road in such a manner as to scrape the road, or to cause injury or annoyance, or risk of injury, to travellers thereon.

Width of tyres.

27. After the first day of March 1911, no bullock-cart shall travel on any road, unless the iron tyres of the wheels, or (in the case of carts not having iron tyres) the wooden rims of the wheels, are two inches or more in width:

Provided that this bye-law shall not apply to carts, owned by residents of other districts, which do not habitually ply within the Purnea district but merely pass through that district.

Separate tracks for cart traffic and carriage traffic.

28. Where separate tracks on roads have been set apart for carts and carriages, respectively, no cart shall be permitted to pass over the portion reserved for carriages.

Transport of heavy machinery or loads over bridge.

29. No person shall transport heavy machinery or loads over a timber bridge so as to injure the bridge.

Lighting of vehicles on road.

30. Every carriage drawn by a horse or horses, every waggon drawn by any other animals or propelled by motive power, and every motor car shall carry two conspicuous lights, one on either side,

and every two-wheeled cart, and every bicycle, tricycle and multicycle shall carry one conspicuous light,

when travelling on a road between dusk and dawn, except on clear moonlight nights.

Care of children on roads.

31. No parent, or other person for the time being in charge, of any child under five years of age shall allow such child to stray on any road so as to cause obstruction or risk of obstruction to traffic.

Nuisances on roads.

32. No person shall commit a nuisance on any road.

Trees.

Damage to trees.

33. No person shall destroy or damage, or cause to be destroyed or damaged,—

(a) any tree planted by, or under the charge of, the District Board or any Local Board; or

(b) any gabion or other defensive enclosure erected for the protection of any such tree.

Tapping or taking fruit from trees on road.

34. No person shall tap any date or palm tree, or remove fruit from any tree, planted by, or under the control of, the District Board or any Local Board, without a lease or written permission previously obtained from the Chairman of the District Board or Local Board or from the District Engineer.

Fires.

Lighting of fires.

35. No person shall light a fire in any unenclosed place within ten yards of any wooden bridge vested in the District Board, or within fifty yards of any inspection or dâk bungalow vested in the District Board or a Local Board.

Water-supply reserved for drinking and culinary purposes.

Taking of water.

36. No person shall take water from a well or reserved tank, except for drinking or culinary purposes, save with the express permission of the District Board or a Local Board.

Bathing, washing or drawing water.

37. No person shall—

(a) bathe or wash any portion of his own body or the body of any other person; or

(b) wash clothes; or

(c) wash any cattle or other animal; or

(d) allow any of his ducks, geese or other birds to enter the water; or

(e) take or draw water with any vessel or bucket other than the one provided by the District Board in cases where such buckets are provided by the Board—

in any well or reserved tank, or upon any of the banks, slopes, or sides of any well or reserved tank.

Fouling of water.

38. No person shall—

(a) commit any nuisance in, or on the banks or slopes, or sides of, any well or reserved tank, or

(b) throw any filthy substance thereinto, or

(c) in any way pollute the water thereof, or

(d) allow the water of any sink, sewer, cess-pool or privy, or any offensive matter belonging to him or being on his land, to flow thereinto.

Explanation.—Steeping jute or bamboos in a reserved tank amounts to an offence against this bye-law.

Removal of earth or grass from sides or slopes.

39. No person shall cut sods or grass or remove earth or grass from, or otherwise damage, the sides or slopes of any reserved tank, without the express permission of the District Board or a Local Board.

Overhanging trees or vegetation.

40. No person shall allow any trees, bamboos or other vegetation growing on land in his occupation to overhang any well or reserved tank so as to foul the water thereof, or shall fail to cut and remove the same after reasonable notice in that behalf from the District Board or a Local Board.

Cultivation on banks, sides or slopes of well or reserved tank.

41. No person shall cultivate the banks, sides or slopes of a well or reserved tank, except in such manner as may be approved by the District Board or a Local Board or a Union Committee.

Building on banks, sides or slopes of well or reserved tank.

42. No person shall erect any hut or house upon the banks, sides or slopes of well or reserved tank without the permission of the District Board or a Local Board or a Union Committee.

Dams, stakes and fishing apparatus.

43. No person shall construct dams, fix stakes, or place fishing nets or apparatus across, or in any well or reserved tank, or in any part of a river, *khal* or other channel set apart under section 90 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 for the supply of water for drinking and culinary purposes.

44. No person shall catch or attempt to catch fish in a well or reserved tank without the permission of the District Board or a Local Board or a Union Committee.

Fishing.

Penalties.

45. (1) A breach of any of the bye-laws mentioned in column 1 of the following table shall be punished with fine, which may extend to the sum mentioned opposite thereto in column 2 of that table :—

Bye-law.	Maximum fine.
1	2
3, 12, 22, 25 (3), 25 (4), 25 (5), 25 (6), and 25 (7), 26, 28, 32, 34	Five rupees.
5 (3), 11, 13, 27, 31, 36, 43	Ten rupees.
14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 25 (1), 39, 40, 41, 44	Twenty rupees.
10, 19, 35	Twenty-five rupees
2, 4, 5 (1) and (2), 6, 7, 8, 9, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25 (2), 29, 33, 37, 38, 42	Fifty rupees.
30	Motor car, forty rupees; 2-wheeled cart, five rupees; other vehicles, twenty rupees.

(2) A continuing breach of bye-law 2 (2), 4, 5 (2), 7 (2), 8, 9, 10 or 27 shall be punished with a further fine, which may extend to five rupees for every day during which the breach is continued after the offender has been convicted of such breach.

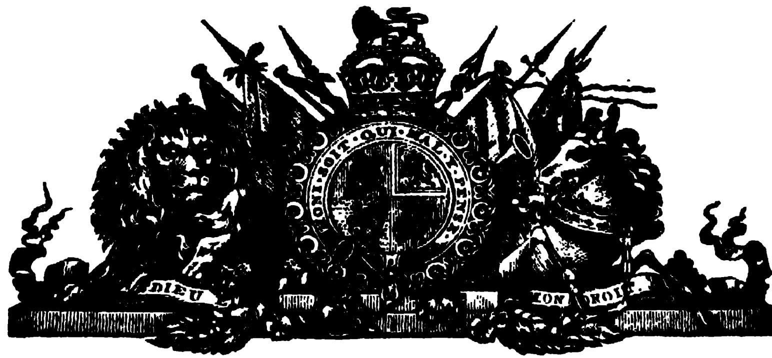
Cancellation of former bye-laws.

46. The bye-laws framed by the District Board which were confirmed by Government Notification No. 1229L.S.-G., dated the 21st April 1892, are hereby cancelled.

Cancellation of former bye laws.

S. N. MAJUMDAR, for *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BHAGALPUR, *the 9th September 1911.*



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1911.

PART IA.

[*Reprinted from the "Gazette of India" of the 16th September 1911.*]

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, is republished for general information.

C. J. Stevenson-Moore,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Establishments.

Simla, the 15th September 1911.

No. 1488.—With reference to the Home Department Notification No. 1050, dated the 18th July 1911, the following despatch from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India is published for general information:—

India Office, London,
25th August 1811.

Public,
No. 144.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

My Lord,

Appointment of Mr. Duke to officiate as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

With reference to your letter No. 20 Home (Establishments), dated the 20th July, I have to inform Your Excellency in Council that His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Frederick William Duke, C.S.I., to officiate as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal from the 13th July 1911.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) Crewe.

A. Earle,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Education, are republished for general information.

C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 11th September 1911.

No. 405.—The Revd. W. A. G. Luckman, a senior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 18th August 1911.

The 15th September 1911.

No. 409.—The services of the Revd. W. A. H. Parker, of the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment, are transferred to the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment.

L. PORTER,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, is republished for general information.

C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

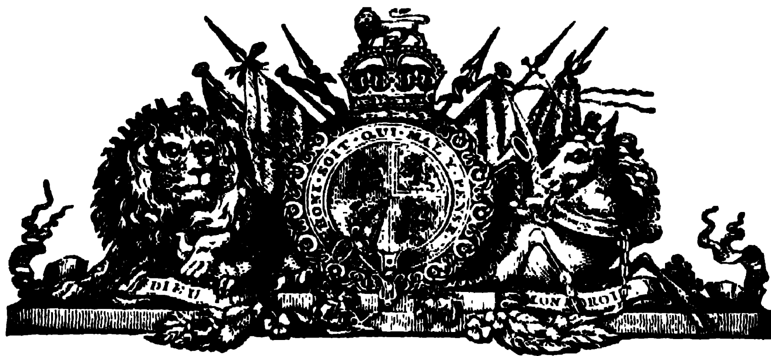
CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 16th September 1911.

No. 6890-S.—The following officiating promotions of officers in the Imperial Customs Service are notified, with effect from the 9th September 1911 :—

Name.	From	To
Mr. H. F. Howard, I.C.S.	Collector, Class II	Collector, Class I, officiating.
Mr. G. A. Thomas, I.C.S. ...	Assistant Collector, Class I, officiating as Collector, Class III.	Collector, Class II, officiating.

B. ROBERTSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1911.

PART IB.

Municipal and Local.

NOTIFICATIONS.

24-Parganas.

No. 768T.-M.—The 18th September 1911.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 9A of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Ben. Act III of 1884), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to alter the number of the Commissioners of the Titagarh Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, from nine to ten.

Hooghly.

No. 771T.M.—The 18th September 1911.—The following draft order which the Lieutenant-Governor in Council proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 86 and 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 20th October 1911, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned before that date will be duly considered.

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), and upon the application of the Commissioners of the Bhadreswar Municipality, in the district of Hooghly, made in pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting specially convened to consider the question, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to extend all the provisions of Part IX of that Act to the area within Ward No. II (the Gourhati Ward) of the Bhadreswar Municipality, the boundaries of which are specified below :—

North—The Municipal drain situate on the north of the house of the late Shib Chandra Misra, running eastward from the Grand Trunk road to the Sircarpara Ghat, on the river Hooghly, and an imaginary line therefrom running westward across the Grand Trunk road to the Palpara Lane; the Palpara Lane, the Dwarijungal road, the Kantadanga road and the Station road.

East—The river Hooghly and French Gourhati.

South—The Bagdipara Lane No. 3, and an imaginary line running westward therefrom across the Dwarijungal road up to the East Indian Railway lines, and eastward therefrom across the property of the Champdani Jute Mills Company, up to the edge of the river Hooghly, the above-mentioned Bagdipara Lane lying wholly within the proposed area.

West—The East Indian Railway lines.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 86 of the same Act, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the levy, under section 321 of that Act, of fees for the cleansing of private privies and cesspools within the said area of the Bhadreswar Municipality.

No. 776T.-M.—The 13th September 1911.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Babu Thakurdas Chatarji to be a Commissioner of the North Dum-Dum Municipality, in the district of 24-Parganas, *vice* Babu Mohit Kumar Chatarji, removed.

24-Parganas.

No. 779T.-M.—The 13th September 1911.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Babu Abanish Chandra Ray Chaudhuri to be a Commissioner of the Moheshpur Municipality, in the district of Jessore, *vice* Babu Jitendra Nath Mukharji, resigned.

Jessore.

No. 781T.-M.—The 13th September 1911.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Babu Suprokash Mukharji to be a Commissioner of the Moheshpur Municipality, in the district of Jessore, *vice* Babu Hira Lal Datta, deceased.

Jessore.

No. 797T.-M.—The 14th September 1911.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. C. Costly to be a Commissioner of the Dumka Municipality, in the district of Sonthal Parganas, *vice* Mr. H. A. Grant.

Sonthal Parganas.

No. 800T.M.—The 14th September 1911.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 15 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Ben. Act III of 1884), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to direct that—

Bhagalpur.

(1) the Colgong Municipality, in the district of Bhagalpur, shall, for the purpose of the election of Commissioners, be divided into wards, as shown in columns 1 and 2 of the following table, and

(2) the number of Commissioners to be elected for each such ward shall be that shown in column 4 of that table

Number of wards.	Name of wards.	Boundaries of wards.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each ward.
1	2	3	4
I	Choudhuritola ...	*North*—Portion of Girindronath Ghose Road *East*—Portion of Bhagalpur-Pirpainti Road. *South*—Portion of Kaonola Channel. *West*—Hardeo Dass Road and land joining Police Road up to Kalighat.	1
II	Bazar ...	*North*—Portion of Station Ganges Ghat Road. *East*—Ganpatram Lane and Hardeo Dass Road. *South*—Portion of Police Road. *West*—Kunjratola Lane which joins Banpertola Lane	1
III	Kagitola ...	*North*—Portion of Station Ganges Ghat Road *East*—Kunjratola Lane. *South*—Portion of Kalighat Road. *West*—The Ganges.	1
IV	Nadiatola ...	*North*—Portion of Station Ganges Ghat Road *East*—Portion of Railway line. *South*—Portion of Girindro Nath Ghose Road and portion of Bhagalpur-Pirpainti Road. *West*—Bazar and Ganpat Rain Lanes.	1

Number of wards.	Name of wards.	Boundaries of wards.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each ward.
1	2	3	4
V	Sikalgartola ...	*North*—Pasupat Nath Lane, portion of Kazipura Road and Ramudit Road. *East*—Portion of Bhagalpur-Pirpainti Road. *South*—Station Ganges Ghat Road. *West*—The Ganges.	1
VI	Paithanpura and Pirzadpura.	*North*—Lakhraj land of late Kali Charan Bhattacharji and Municipal boundary pillars. *East*—Portion of Kazipura Road. *South*—Pasupati Nath Lane. *West*—The Ganges.	1
VII	Kazipura ...	*North*—Land forming the northern boundary of the Municipality. *East*—Portion of Bhagalpur-Pirpainti Road. *South*—Ramudit Lal's Lane. *West*—Portion of Kazipura Road and the road leading to Gangaldihi Factory.	1
VIII	Purabtola ...	*North*—Orchard and parti land of Muftipura and Paithanpura. *East*—Portion of Roza Cheragi garden and parti land forming the eastern boundary of Road Cess bungalow and Railway old *pucca* compound wall. *South*—Portion of Colgong-Barahat Road and road leading to Maheshamunda joining East Indian Railway culvert No. 129. *West*—The Railway line.	1

No. 801T.M.—The 14th September 1911.—In exercise of the power conferred by subsection (2) of section 9A of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Ben. Act III of 1884), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to alter the number of the Commissioners of the Colgong Municipality, in the district of Bhagalpur, from eleven to twelve.

Bhagalpur.

No. 827T.M.—The 16th September 1911.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Babu Lachmi Narain to be a Commissioner of the Roserah Municipality, in the district of Darbhanga, *vice* Babu Gayanand Roy, deceased.

Darbhanga.

No. 840T.M.—The 16th September 1911.—The following draft order which the Lieutenant-Governor in Council proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 86 and 279 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

24-Parganas.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 4th November 1911, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate before that date will be duly considered.

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 86 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), and upon the application of the Commissioners of the Manicktola Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, made in pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting specially convened to consider the question, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the levy, under clause (*la*) of section 279 of that Act, by the Commissioners of the said Municipality, of a water-rate at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the annual value of holdings within the Municipality to which communication pipes are attached, and of 5 per cent. per annum on holdings to which no communication pipes are attached.

No. 793T.—L.S.-G.—The 14th September 1911.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 138 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to make the following amendments in the rules published with the notification, dated the 15th December 1885, at page 100 of Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 16th *idem*, as subsequently amended, namely:—

(1) *After* rule 63, under the heading "Term of Office," *insert* the following:—

64. (*1*) Whenever the number of members of an existing Local or District Board is increased, additional members shall be appointed or elected, as the case may be, for that purpose.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 61, the term of office of such additional members shall expire at the end of the term of office of the other members of the existing Board.

(2) In rule 64B—

(*a*) *before* the words "the Magistrate" *insert* the following:—

"or in the case of an election of an additional member under rule 64," and

(*b*) *after* the words "the vacancy" *insert* the words "or the additional office, as the case may be."

H. WHEELER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1911.

PART IC.

Educational Notices.

THE CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

THE following courses of instruction are provided at this College :—

I.—ENGINEER DEPARTMENT

[Affiliated to the Calcutta University.]

A four-year course leading to the Bachelor of Engineering Degree in Civil Engineering.

Admission qualification—The Intermediate Examination of Science and Arts of the Calcutta University, or its equivalent.

Application for admission by regular students, on or before February 1st.
" " by special students, on or before July 1st.

Session to commence on 1st Monday in November.

II.—APPRENTICE DEPARTMENT.

Section I.—The Sub-Overseer Classes.

A course of two Academic years leading to the Sub-Overseer Examination of the Joint Technical Examination Board.

Admission qualification—

To the 1st-year class—Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University Middle School Examination or equivalent.

To the 2nd-year class—The Final Examination of B Course of Zilla Schools.

Admissions— { To 1st year on 1st Monday in June.
To 2nd year on 1st Monday in May.

Section II.—The Overseer Classes.

A course of two Academic years leading to the Overseer Examination of the Joint Technical Examination Board.

Offered in two branches—

a) General Engineering, leading to Overseer Certificate.
(*b*) Mining, leading to the Government of India Diploma in the Principles of Mining.

Admissions—On 1st Monday in May.
Qualification—The passing of the Sub-Overseer Examination.

Section III.—Practical Workshop Training.

[Lasting about 18 months.]

For General Branch only leading to the certificate of Foreman Mechanic or Upper Subordinate.

III.—WORKSHOPS.

Industrial Classes in the following shops :—

Carpenters'; Blacksmiths'.	Fitters', Turners';	Pattern-making; Founding in Iron and Brass.

Also a class for the teaching of Industrial Chemistry.

For further information apply to the Office Superintendent and Bursar, Civ Engineering College, Sibpur, Botanic Garden P. O.

SIBPUR,
The 12th January 1909.

B. HEATON,
Principal, Civil Engineering College.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

TECHNOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Classes in Dyeing and Tinctorial Chemistry.

NEW session commences in November. There will be a maximum of 20 admissions in each year. Applications for admission will be received till the end of July.

Regular students will for the present be required to pass one of the following examinations or an equivalent:—

Intermediate, Science or Arts of the Calcutta University with Chemistry.

Final Examination of Government Weaving Institute.

Preference will, however, be given to applicants who have passed the B.Sc. (Chemistry), B.A (Chemistry) or Intermediate in Engineering.

Occasional students having a practical knowledge of dyeing may be admitted, provided that there is room for them in the classes, to study the theory underlying the industry. Their educational qualifications must be such as will enable them to benefit by the instruction given. Each case will be decided on its merit.

Seventeen stipends tenable by regular students for one year only in the first instance and renewable for a second year, on recommendation of the Principal, will be awarded at he following rates:—

	Europeans. Rs.	Indians. Rs.
Resident at Civil Engineering College	25	14
Non-residents	18	10

No tuition fees will be charged.

A diploma will be awarded to regular students who complete the course in a satisfactory manner.

Each course will extend over two years; but students may, with advantage, extend their studies for a longer period.

P. BRÜHL, *Offg. Principal.*

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR, *the 23rd June 1911.*

DR. CHANDRA'S SCHOLARSHIP IN MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

THE above scholarship of the value of Rs. 361-8 will be awarded to the best successful candidate who will be selected at an examination to be held this year in November 1911.

The examination is open to—

(1) All senior students of the Medical College, Calcutta.

(2) Any ex-senior student of the Medical College who may at the time of the examination be studying at any Medical College in India or Europe.

(3) Any graduate or licentiate in medicine of whatever standing and however employed who may have obtained either in Europe or in India a medical diploma or degree entitling him to practise medicine, provided that such graduate or licentiate at some time received a portion of his professional education in the Medical College, Calcutta.

Certificates to the effect that the candidate fulfils the above requirements, together with one of good moral character signed by a person of respectability, should be submitted to the Principal. Medical College, Calcutta, on or before the 10th October 1911.

Candidates are required to write a thesis on Pharmacology and Therapeutics of "Picrorhiza" (Kutki) and submit the same to the Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Medical College. Calcutta, by the 30th November 1911.

Personal attendance at the examination is not necessary.

Preference will be given to the candidate whose thesis bears evidence of original investigation of any worth in connection with the above plant.

The scholarship will be tenable for one year; but it may be tenable for two years in case of exceptional merit on the recommendation of the examiner.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th August 1911.

J. T. CALVERT, M.B., M.R.C.P., LT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Offg. Principal, Medical College.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

NOTICE.

IN continuation of this office notification dated 26th June 1911, the names of the successful candidates in the current year's competition for the Government Orissa Law Scholarships are arranged below in order of merit :—

1. Madhu Sudan Biswal.
2. Arta Hari Misra.
3. Hare Krisha Das.
4. Hare Krishna Samanta.
5. Rajani Kanta Pattanayak.
6. Parasuram Misra.

JOHN RICHARD CUNNINGHAM,
Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Bengal

CALCUTTA, *the 5th September 1911.*

MIDDLE SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION COURSE FOR 191?.

DIVISION.	Vernacular Reader.	Vernacular Grammar.	Science.	History.	Geography.	Arithmetic.	English.—Optional subject.
Burdwan ...	Saisab Path, Part V, written by Sasi Bhushan Chatterji and published by B. L. Chakravarty.	Bangala Vyakaran Prabesika, written by Jagad Bandhu Modak and published by the Sanskrit Press Depository	Middle Science Reader, written by H Armitstead and S. C. Mahalanobis and published by P Mukhopadhyaya and Sons.	Bharatbarsher Itihas, Part II, written by Isan Chandra Ghose and published by the Sanskrit Press Depository.	The prescription will be announced later.	Nabya Patiganitsar for Standards V and VI written and published by Sarada Prasanna Das.	Bengal Reade[r] Reader III a[nd] Reader I[V] written by Marsden a[nd] published Macmillan & C[o]
Presidency ...	Nitipath, Parts III and IV, written by Jagad Bandhu Modak and published by the Sanskrit Press Depository.	Bangala Vyakaran for Standards V and VI, written by Shyama Charan Kaviratna and published by the Sanskrit Press Depository.	Ditto ...	Bharatbarsher Itihas, written by Hara Prasad Sastri and published by [illegible]. Mukhopadhyaya and Sons.		Naba Sisusikha Patiganit, with Subhankari, Parts V and VI, written by Narayan Das Banerji and published by K. D. Banerji.	Fifth Stand[ard] English Rea[der] and Sixth Sta[nd]ard Engl[ish] Reader, writ[ten] by L. Tipp[ing] and published Macmillan & C[o]
Patna and Tirhut.	*Hindi.*—George Hindi Reader for Standards V and VI, published by the Khadga Vilas Press. *Urdu.*—Muallem-ut Tahzib, Part III, written by Muhammad Habibullah and published by Macmillan & Co. *Bengali.*—Saisab Path, Part V, written by Sasi Bhushan Chatterji and published by B. L. Chakravarty.	*Hindi.*—Bal Vyakaran for Standards V and VI, published by the Khadga Vilas Press. *Urdu.*—Qawaid-e-Urdu, Part II, written by Mirza Nesar Ali Beg and Habibullah and published by Macmillan & Co *Bengali*—Bangala Vyakaran Sar, Part II, written by Kali Krishna Bhattacharyya and published by the Sanskrit Press Depository.	*Hindi, Urdu and Bengali*—Middle Science Reader, written by H Armitstead and S. C. Mahalanobis and published by P. Mukhopadhyaya and Sons.	*Hindi, Urdu and Bengali.*—History of India for Standards V and VI, written by E. Marsden and published by Macmillan & Co.		*Hindi*—Balganit for Standards V and VI, published by the Khadga Vilas Press. *Urdu.*—Arithmetic, Part IV, written by T. O Lewis and published by Macmillan & Co. *Bengali.*—Nabya Patiganitsar for Standards V and VI, written and published by Sarada Prasanna Das.	Bengal Reade[r] Reader III [and] Reader IV, w[rit]ten by E. M[ars]den and p[ub]lished by M[ac]millan & Co.
Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur.	The same books as those for the Patna Division.	The same books as those for the Patna Division.	The same books as those for the Patna Division.	The same books as those for the Patna Division.		The same books as those for the Patna Division.	Fifth Stand[ard] English Rea[der] and Si[xth] Standard Eng[lish] Reader, writ[ten] by L. Tipp[ing] and published Macmillan & C[o]
Orissa	New Code Literature for Standards V and VI, written by Madhu Sudan Rao and published by Macmillan & Co.	Second steps in Uriya Grammar, written and published by Chandra Mohan Maharana.	Middle Science Reader, written by H. Armitstead and S. C Mahalanobis and published by Macmilla[n] & Co.	History of India for Standards V and VI, written by Madhu [S]udan Das and published by Macmillan & Co.		New Code Arithmetic for Standards V and VI, written by Madhu Sudan Das and published by Macmillan & Co.	Ditto.

N.B.—The course of study in Geometrical Drawing, Practical Geometry, Mensuration, Hygiene and in Domestic Economy will be as prescribed in the Syllabus, [illegible] teachers may use any of the books which have been placed upon the approved list for use under the new syllabuses of instruction.

CALCUTTA,
The 18th September 1911.

JOHN RICHARD CUNNINGHAM,
for *Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.*

UPPER PRIMARY SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION COURSE FOR 1913.

Division.	Vernacular Reader.	Vernacular Grammar.	Science.	History.	Arithmetic.	Geography.
Burdwan ...	Sahitya Pustak, Part IV, written by Chandra Nath Basu and published by the Students' Library.	Vyakaran Siksha, Part I, written by Nrisinha Chandra Mukherji and published by S. C. Auddy & Co.	Primary Science Reader, written by H. Armitstead and S. C. Mahalanobis and published by Macmillan & Co.	Prathamaiksha Bharatbarsher Itihas, written by Khagendra Nath Mitra and published by the City Book Society.	Naba Sisusiksha Patiganit, with Subhankari, Parts III and IV, written by Narayan Das Banerji and published by K. D. Banerji.	The prescription will be announced later.
Presidency ...	Prabandha Muktabali, Part I, written by Isan Chandra Ghose and Gangadhar Banerji and published by the Sanskrit Press Depository.	Bangala Vyakaran Sar, Part I, written by Kali Krishna Bhattacharyya and published by the Sanskrit Press Depository.	Ditto ...	Bharatbarsher Itihas Part I, written by Isan Chandra Ghose and published by the Sanskrit Press Depository.	New Code Arithmetic for Standards III and IV, written by S. C. Basu and published by Macmillan & Co.	
Patna and Tirhut	*Hindi.*—George Hindi Reader for Standards III and IV, published by the Khadga Vilas Press.	*Hindi.*—Bal Vyakaran for Standard IV, published by the Khadga Vilas Press.	*Hindi, Urdu and Bengali.*—Primary Science Reader, written by H Armitstead and S. C. Mahalanobis and published by Macmillan & Co.	*Hindi, Urdu and Bengali.*—History of India for Standards III and IV, written by E. Marsden and published by Macmillan & Co	*Hindi.*—Balganit, Part II, published by the Khadga Vilas Press.	
	Urdu.—Talim-ul-Atfal Jadid, Part I, written by Muhammad Habibullah and published by Macmillan & Co.	*Urdu.*—Qawaid-e-Urdu, Part I, written by Muhammad Habibullah and published by Macmillan & Co.	......	.....	*Urdu.*—Arithmetic, Parts II and III, written by T. C. Lewis and published by Macmillan & Co.	
	Bengali.—Prabandha Muktabali, Part I, written by Isan Chandra Ghose and Gangadhar Banerji and published by the Sanskrit Press Depository.	*Bengali.* Bangala Vyakaran Sar written by Jagad Bandhu Modak and published by the Sanskrit Press Depository.	......	.....	*Bengali.*—Naba Sisusiksha Patiganit, with Subhankari, Parts III and IV, written by Narayan Das Banerji and published by K. D. Banerji.	
Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur.	*Hindi.*—Hindi Literary Reader for Standards III and IV, published by Macmillan & Co. *Urdu and Bengali.*—The same books as those for the Patna Division.	The same books as those for the Patna Division.	The same books as those for the Patna Division.	The same books as those for the Patna Division.	The same books as those for the Patna Division.	
Orissa ...	New Code Literature for Standards III and IV, written by Madhu Sudan Rao and published by Macmillan & Co.	First steps in Oriya Grammar, written and published by Chandra Mohan Maharana.	Primary Science Reader, written by H. Armitstead and S. C. Mahalanobis and published by Macmillan & Co.	History of India for Standards III and IV, written by Madhu Sudan Das and Bhairab Chandra Dutta and published by Macmillan & Co.	New Code Arithmetic for Standards III and IV, written by Madhu Sudan Rao and published by Macmillan & Co.	

N.B.—The course of study in Geometrical Drawing, Practical Geometry, Mensuration, Hygiene and in Domestic Economy will be as prescribed in the Syllabus and teachers may use any of the books which have been placed upon the approved list for use under the new syllabuses of instruction.

CALCUTTA,
The 18th September 1911.

JOHN RICHARD CUNNINGHAM,
for *Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.*

NOTICE.

AN examination in English Idiom and Pronunciation of the Teachers of High and Middle English schools who have to teach English or other subjects through the medium of English will be held at the office of the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Midnapore, on Monday, the 30th October 1911. Only those candidates who have passed the Entrance or one of the higher examinations of an Indian University are eligible to appear at it.

2. Intending candidates should apply to this office on or before the 16th October 1911, and state in their applications the following particulars:—

(*a*) Name.
(*b*) Father's name.
(*c*) Residence (village, thana and district).
(*d*) Academical qualifications.
(*e*) Name of school in which he at present serves.

3. Candidates should bring with them their original certificates of having passed the University Examintions specified in their applications.

H. LAMBERT, *Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division.*

CHINSURA, *the 21st August 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

AN examination in the knowledge of English idiom and in pronunciation for Teachers of Secondary Schools who have to teach English or other subjects through the medium of English will be held at the office of the Inspector of European Schools, Bengal, 285, Bow Bazar Street, on Monday, the 9th of October 1911, at noon.

Teachers who intend to present themselves for examination should send, at least a week before the examination, a statement containing the following information, and should also bring with them their University certificates on the day of the examination:—

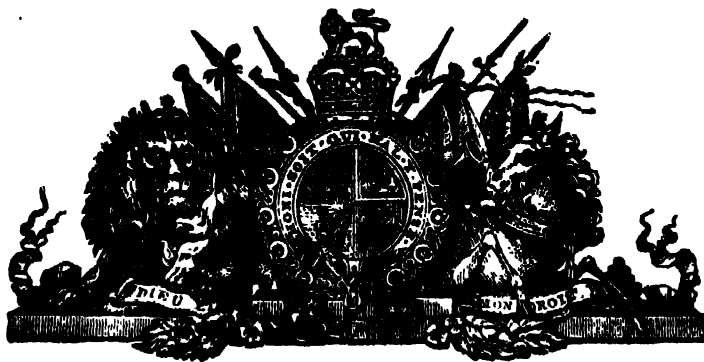
Name in full.
" of father in full.
" of native village and district.
Last University examination passed.
Year of passing.
Signature of the applicant.
Designation and full address.

Candidates should also state whether they have sat for this examination before, and, if so, how often, giving dates.

No candidate shall be allowed to appear at the examination more than once in a calendar year, or more than three times in all.

M. PROTHERO, *Inspector of European Schools, Bengal.*

CALCUTTA, *the 2nd September 1911.*



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1911.

PART II.

Advertisements.

[N.B—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this Part of the "Gazette" cannot be rece.ved after Noon on Monday.]

LAND SALE NOTICES.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Patna will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 21st September 1911 at 12 noon for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by law are realizable arc arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share.

Tausi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
20032 / 11.	Badhna Lashkaripur Buzurg nisf. In Regr. D Badhua Lashkaripur Buzurg, ph. Bhimpur.	1,038 0 0	......	12a.	Bishun Prashad	778 8 0	......	64 14 0
084 / 332	Diara Maranchi, ph. Ghyaspur.	4,462 0 0	Entire ...	......	Sheo Dayal Singh *alias* Tilakdhari Singh Vagairah.	......	2,231 0 0	......
9912 / 14	Anandpur Siaman o Mustafapur Siaman. In Regr. D Anandpur Siaman o Mustafapur, ph. Beswak.	853 13 11	Do. ...	......	Adit Narain and Ajodhaya Prashad, minors under the guardianship of Most. Gulab Kuar, mother.	......	479 15 0	......
10014 / 116 / 2	Ghasanda, ph. Beswak.	2,967 11 9	......	3a. 9d. 6k. 13b. 6ph. 13r. 10t. S.A.	Most. Rajindarani Kuar *alias* Deozi Kuar Vagairah.	647 5 4	......	112 10 7
10118 / 220	Salempur Ajaipur, ph. Beswak.	641 1 1	Entire ...	......	Ram Parshad Sahu and Bansi Sahu under the guardianship of Meghan Sahu and self Meghan Sahu.	......	160 4 4	......
10073 / 374	Islampur Hissa Jagir, ph. Beswak.	960 4 10	Do. ...	......	Most. Sohago Kuar ...	......	240 1 0	......
12008 / 135	Akbarpur Ram Kishun. In Regr. D, Akbarpur Kishan Kumar, ph. Pillich.	1,250 1 0	Do. ...	......	Ram Kishun Lal Sahu, Lal Babu Murli Dhar, Ram Baboo, majors, and Bhuneshre Parsad, minor, under the guardianship of Mahesh Lal Chaudhuri.	......	198 14 3	......
12760 / 163	Gangapur, Pakri, ph. Telhara.	809 0 0	Do. ...	......	Babu Chandar Bhan Prasad Singh Vagairah.	......	150 6 5	[illegible]

Patna, the 19th August 1911.

M. D. MUKHERJI, Collector in charge.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 18, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Midnapore will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 26th September 1911 at 12 o'clock for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share.

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
818	Pargana Gagnapur, mahal Ghosepur.	1,208 1 8	Entire ...	......	Jiban Kristo Ghose ...	......	76 3 8	......
953	Pargana Kasijora, mahal Harenaranchuck.	2,397 10 3	Do. ...	......	Munshi Abdul Jalil ...	......	254 0 3	......
1062	Pargana Kasijora Kismat, mahal Naskardighi.	810 2 6	Do. ...	.....	Damodar Das Barman, Sebait Srisri Iswar Syamlal Jew.	......	7 14 6	......
1253	Pargana Kharagpur, mahal Gopinathpur— As. P. 10 8 } 5 4 } share.	510 3 0	Do. ...	.....	Srimatya Champaklota Tatri Brahmone.	....	58 10 0	......
2409	Pargana Sa[illegible]apur, mahal Dingal.	2,893 1 4	......	Residuary excluding separate account No. 1 8 annas share of the mahal will be sold. All other sharest han that specified will be xcluded from the sale.	Jiban Kristo Ghose ...	1,446 8 8	......	151 1 6
2409	Pargana ditto, mahal ditto.	2,893 1 4	.....	Separate account No. 1, 8 annas share of the mahal will be sold. All other shares than that specified will be excluded fro[m] the sale.	Jiban Kristo Ghose...	1,446 8 8	.....	150 10 6
2780	Pargana Kalyanpur, mauza Bandarbani, tenure No. 51.	903 12 0	Entire ...	...	Sitalmoni Dasi ...	......	1,886 1 10 January 1908 to March 1911.	Rent 1,886 1 10

Midnapore Collectorate, the 19th August 1911.

S. A. MALIK, *for* Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13 of Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of the 24-Parganas will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 23rd September 1911 at 12 o'clock noon for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 6, 8 and 10 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share or shares are excluded from sale.

Consecutive No.	Tauzi No.	Name of pargana and mahal.	Sadar jama of the whole estate.	Whether whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the specification of such share.	Names of the proprietors of the properties to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	1 Rs	Pargana Magura, kismat Chetla and others.	5,422 3 0	......	15a. 8g. 3k. 1kg. 16t. share in mauza Chetla, 15a. 8g. 2kg. 4t. 2k. 2kr. share in mauza Satgachia, 15a. 9g. 2k. 9t. share in mauza Tongtola, 15a. 9g. 2kg. 10t. share in mauza Barisa except certain specified portion of land and other shares in mauza Hatiaghar and otners.	Girindra Nath Ray Chowdhry and others.	2,070 13 10	......	62 9 10½
2	56-5	Pargana Magura, kismat Sreerampur and others.	3,126 5 7½	......	2a. 13g. 1k. 1kr. share	Sarat Kumari Dassee ...	521 1 0	......	282 7 4
3	956	Pargana Agarpara, kismat Agarpara.	4,496 3 0	Whole ...	......	Akshoy Kumar Bose and others.	......	10 7 6	......

Alipore, the 15th August 1911.

(ILLEGIBLE), *for* Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Muzaffarpur will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 21st September 1911 at midday for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share.

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
7030	Gopinath Amir Kuli Khan, pargana Rath.	1,099 14 11	Entire ...	......	Mussamat Sohago Kuar and others.	......	274 15 8	......
0308/2	Paharpur Chandpura, pargana Hajipur.	834 14 8	......	13 annas	Baboo Mahamáyá Prasad and others.	678 12 7	......	141 6 8
11841/1	Parsotimpur Barari, pargana Bhimpur.	1,152 7 0	......	9 a. 2 g. 4 c. 8 b. 12 f. ...	Mussamat Bibi Fasihan, *alias* Bibi Ghaso.	656 5 6	......	128 1 9
					Temporarily-settled estates.			
11918	Jalal Chuck, pargana Hajipur.	857 0 0	Entire ...	......	Kuldeep Sahai	......	214 4 0	......
11920 R. S.	Sukwarpur, pargana Hajipur	2,048 0 0	......	13 a. 14 d. 1 c. 5 b. 13½ r.	Nand Keshwar Lall and others ...	1,754 1 0	......	4 7 0

Muzaffarpur Collectorate, the 12th August 1911. F. F. LYALL, Collector.

Notification B.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 5 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that, unless the arrears mentioned below are paid on or before the next latest date of payment, viz., the 28th September 1911, the undermentioned estates or shares of estate in the district of Gaya will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district after the 28th September 1911 for the said arrear.

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietor of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	Nature and amount of demand for which to be sold.
1	2	3	4	5		7	8	9	10
		Rs. A.		Separate account No. 34— As.		Rs. A.		Rs.	Land revenue Rs.
4411	Azamgarh taluqa, pargana Sherghaty.	5,281 12	......	Adalpur ... ... 16 Berri ... ... 16 Kesra Nazamat ... 16 Chainpur ... ... 16 Dahiar ... . 16 Dhanawan ... 16 Dhamna main Chak Dhamni. 16 Nimj ... ... 16 Rohi Parowa Dhewa 16 Sunder Kumhari ... 16 Sarawan Khas ... 16 Sondiha .. ... 16 Totaria ... ... 16 Tula Chak ... ... 16 Toli Bandh Sarwar 16 Bheni Chak .. 16 Andhomajhaulia 16 Arnasbhualpur ... 16 Bahera Khurd ... 16 Chilore ... ... 16 Dharampur ... 16 Diha Chak Dooma Kalayanpur. 16 Gangti ... ... 16 Jamuara Khurd . 16 Kajh ... .. 16 Kartahi .. ... 16 Sunarhat ... ... 16 Kesapi ... ... 16 Nawada ... .. 16 Pirouli ... .. 16 Parupapur ... 16 Pandania Monia Charwar Dhudhua. 16 Sondaha ... ... } Charhdr Ratansodh } 16 Sagdiha ... ... 16 Saifgang Bolahi ... 16 Takra Khurd 16 All other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale.	Zahur Khan	2,660 3	.... .	540	540

Gaya Collectorate, the 4th September 1911. J. T. WHITTY, Collector.

Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of land, no longer required by Government, situated at Parmanandapur, pargana Khargpur, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, in the district of Midnapore, will be put up to sale at 11 o'clock on Tuesday, the 26th September 1911, corresponding with the 10th Aswin 1319 Amli, at the Midnapore Collectorate—

The purchasers of the several plots of land will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—The purchasers will have no power to make any excavations on the land nearer than fifteen feet from the railway boundary, or to plough the lands nearer than three feet from the same.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount must be paid down at once.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount must be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the 15th day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale shall be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the lot again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

4th.—The plots of land will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders.

5th.—The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt by the Collectors of the orders of the Commissioner confirming the sales.

Consecutive lot number.	Name of district.	Pargana and mauza.	Number of mile on which land is situate.	Approximate area of lot in bighas and in acres.	Boundary of lot.
1	Midnapore ...	Pargana Khargpur, village Oyalipur changed to village Parmanandapur.	......	B. K. C. 69 18 5¾	*North*—Lands of Rajani Samit and Chintamani Jana of Keshpal. *South*—Lands of Durga Das Chakravarti, Guru Prasad Ghosh and Kenaram Paria of Oyalipur. *East*—Bund (embankment). *West*—The Cossye river.
		Total area to be relinquished	...	69 18 5¾	

Midnapore Collectorate, the 28th July 1911.

K. RAHA, *for* Collector.

APPENDIX XXX.

Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of land, no longer required by Government, situated along the Nepalganj extension of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, in the district of Purnea, will be put up to sale at 11 o'clock on Wednesday, the 25th October 1911, corresponding with the 17th Kartik 1319 Fusli, at the Bathnaha Railway Station in the district of Purnea.

The purchasers of the several plots of land will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—The purchasers will have no power to make any excavations on the land nearer than 15 feet from the railway fencing or plough the lands closer than 3 feet from its foundation.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount must be paid down at once.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount must be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the 15th day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale shall be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the lot again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

4th.—The plots of land will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders.

5th.—The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt by the District Collector of the orders of the Board confirming the sale.

Consecutive lot number.	Name of district.	Pargana and mauza.	Number of mile on which land is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area of lot in bighas and in acres.		Land excluded from sale from each lot.		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundary of lot.
					B. K. C.	Acres and decimals.	Reasons for exclusion.	A.		
1	Purnea .	Pargana Sultanpur, mauza Bhadesar.	Between miles 2 and 3.	West ...	5 2 11·94	1·698	......	......	Length north to south 485 feet. Breadth 145·076 feet on the south, 150 feet on north.	*North*—Parti land of Bhutai. *South*—Land of Traffic Registration Office. *East*—Road to Jogbani. *West*—Parti land of Bhutai.
2	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	0 17 10·72	·292	......	......	Length north to south 90 feet. Breadth 140 feet on the south, 142·769 feet on the north.	*North*—Land of Traffic Registration Office and road to Jogbani. *South*—Parti land of Badr Misser. *East*—Road to Jogbani. *West*—Road to Sonapur.
		Total land to be relinquished		..	6 0 6·66	1·99				

Purnea Collectorate, the 6th September 1911.

A. W. WARDE-JONES, *for* Collector.

Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below, to the undermentioned estates, situated in the district of Midnapore, will be put up to sale at the Midnapore Collectorate on Tuesday, the 26th of September 1911, corresponding with the 9th of Ashwin 1318 B.S. The purchasers will be subject to the following conditions of sale :—

Conditions of Sale.

1st.—The estates to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price which will be fixed by the Collector at the time of sale. The purchasers of these estates will be considered as the proprietors of the estates, and the entire proprietary right of Government in such estates will be transferred to them, subject to the revenue fixed in perpetuity.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to the existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and by the laws in force; and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the schedule of assessment prepared by the Revenue authorities.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4th.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale is to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

No. on the district roll.	Name of estate and pargana.	Approximate area in acres.	Government revenue assessed.	REMARKS.
		A. R. P.	Rs. A. P.	
2982	Pargana Barada, estate Iswarpur Bar.	9 0 33	34 15 6	The revenue of this mahal has been fixed at Rs. 34-15-6 from Rs. 46-10 after deducting collection charges at the rate of Rs. 25 per cent.
2986	Pargana ditto, estate Srirampur...	7 2 35·5	29 2 8	The revenue of this mahal has been fixed at Rs. 29-2-8 from Rs. 38-14-3 after deducting collection charges at the rate of Rs. 25 per cent.
2990	Pargana Chetua, estate Harirampur	6 2 33·1	33 13 11	The revenue of this mahal has been fixed at Rs. 33-13-11 from Rs. 45-2-6 after deducting Rs. 25 per cent.
2996	Pargana Chandrakona, estate Syampur.	13 3 24·4	81 8 3	The revenue of this mahal has been fixed at Rs. 81-8-3 from Rs. 108-11 after deducting Rs. 25 per cent. as collection charges.
2997	Pargana ditto, estate Masakpur ...	4 2 25·7	22 12 6	The revenue of this mahal has been fixed at Rs. 22-12-6 from Rs. 30-6 after deducting Rs. 25 per cent. as collection charges.
3004	Pargana Baroda, estate Bhagdaha	6 0 30	23 10 9	The revenue of this mahal has been fixed at Rs. 23-10-9 from Rs. 31-9 after deducting Rs. 25 per cent. as collection charges.
3013	Pargana Chandrakona, estate Bhagirathpur.	20 2 21	100 8 11	The revenue of this mahal has been fixed at Rs. 100-8-11 from Rs. 134-1-3 after deducting Rs. 25 per cent. as collection charges.
3032	Pargana Chetua, estate Harirampur	6·27 0 0	37 1 6	The revenue of this mahal has been fixed at Rs. 37-1-6 from Rs. 49-7-3 after deducting Rs. 25 per cent. as collection charges.
3033	Pargana ditto, estate Pakurdona ...	4·37 0 0	26 8 6	The revenue of this mahal has been fixed at Rs. 26-8-6 from Rs. 35-5-9 after deducting Rs. 25 per cent. as collection charges.
3051	Pargana Dhekia Bazar, estate Munibgarh.	0 1 6·612	To be sold revenue-free.	To be sold revenue-free.

Midnapore Collectorate, the 3rd August 1911. G. RAINY, Collector.

Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of land, no longer required by Government, situated in a length of 12·35 miles of the distributaries in No. 4 subdivision of the Public Works Cossye Division, in the district of Midnapore, will be put up to sale at 11 o'clock on Tuesday, the 26th September 1911, corresponding with the 10th of Aswin 1319 Amli, at the Midnapore Collectorate.

The purchasers of the several plots of land will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—The purchasers will have no power to make any excavations on and nearer than 15 feet from the canal boundary or plough the lands nearer than 8 feet from the same.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount must be paid down at once.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceeds Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount must be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale shall be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the lot again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

4th.—The plots of land will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders.

5th.—The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt by the Collector of the orders of the Commissioner confirming the sale.

Consecutive number.	Name of district.	Pargana and mauza.	B. K. C.	Number of mile on which land is situate.	Approximate area of lot in bighas. B. K. C.	Boundary of lot.
1	Midnapore ...	Pargana Khargpur, mauza Radhakishore " Dhekiabazar, mauza Jotegerya " Khargpur, mauza Malsa ... " " " Chak Sawrah... " Dhekiabazar, mauza Sankmandal	2 7 8 0 15 4 0 4 2 1 12 1 0 10 6	Mile No. 1, Gowalara Sub-Branch, Distributary No. I.		
			5 9 5	......	5 9 5	
2	Ditto ...	Pargana Khargpur, mauza Radhakishore " " " Gowalara ...	3 19 13 3 11 15	Mile No. 2, Gowalara Sub-Branch, Distributary No. I.		
			7 11 12	......	7 11 12	
3	Ditto ...	Pargana Sabang, mauza Kalikakundu ... " " " Dewarah ... " " " Baragerya Batitaki. " Khandar, mauza Chak Bahadur	11 8 14 0 18 10 4 2 15 4 14 7	Mile No. 4, Branch I, Distributary No. 4.		
			21 4 14	......	21 4 14	
4	Ditto ...	Pargana Sabang, mauza Kalikakunda ... " " " Dewarah ... .. " " " Baragerya Batitaki. " " " Khanbichak ... " " " Bar-Khelna ...	1 4 1 11 18 12 2 8 12 0 19 15 2 17 2	Mile No. 5, Branch I, Distributary No. 4.		
			19 8 10	......	19 8 10	
5	Ditto ...	Pargana Sabang, mauza Khanbichak ... " " " Chota-Khelna ... " " " Gutichak ... " " " Sitarampur ... " " " Tulsichak ...	8 7 13 10 1 8 2 6 15 1 19 15 1 18 5	Mile No. 6, Branch I, Distributary No. 4.		
			19 14 8	......	19 14 8	
6	Ditto ...	Pargana Sabang, mauza Tulsichak Batitaki. " " " Handol Batitaki " " " Handol	3 13 12 2 2 10 4 18 12			
			10 15 2	......	10 15 2	
7	Ditto ...	Pargana Khargpur, mauza Kukradaha ... " Dhekiabazar, " Samudrapur " " " Bar-Sankar " " " Chanswarpur.	0 17 1 7 13 2 4 15 6 11 11 4	Mile No. 133, Branch Kanchdiha, Distributary No. 2.		
			24 16 13	......	24 16 13	
8	Ditto ...	Pargana Khandar, mauza Beldiha ... " " " Tutranga ...	6 12 0 2 8 2	Mile No. 4, Branch G 1, Distributary No. 1.		
			9 0 2	......	9 0 2	
9	Ditto ...	Pargana Julkapur, mauza Gumai ... " " " Julkapur ... " " " Bar-Jiban ...	1 8 6 1 18 6 4 4 7	Mile No. 6, Branch I, Distributary No. 4.		
			7 11 3	......	7 1 3	
10	Ditto ...	Pargana Khandar, mauza Moglanichak ...	7 5 12	Mile No. 3, Branch I, Distributary No. 4.	7 5 12	
11	Ditto ...	Pargana Khandar, mauza Moglanichak " " " " " " " Dhaneswarpur Batitaki. " " " Dhaneswarpur " Julkapur, " Natuna ... " " " Benyadighi ...	2 10 11 0 15 1 1 1 11 0 13 9 8 2 10 0 5 11	Mile No. 9, Branch I, Distributary No. 4.		
			13 9 5	......	13 9 5	

Consecutive number.	Name of district.	Pargana and mauza.		Number of mile on which land is situate.	Approximate area of lot in bighas. B. K. C.	Boundary of lot.
			B. K. C.			
12	Midnapore ...	Pargana Julkapur, mauza Benyadighi ..	4 11 0			
		„ „ „ Andulia ...	6 9 0			
		„ „ „ Paikan ...	0 18 15			
		„ „ „ Gumai ...	1 3 6			
		„ „ „ Andulia Batitaki.	1 1 0			
			14 3 5	......	14 3 5	
13	Ditto ...	Pargana Dhekiabazar, mauza Rambhadrapur.	2 3 5	Distributary No. 2A.		
		„ „ „ Keshpur ...	8 4 15			
		„ „ „ Radhakrishnapur.	3 13 2			
		„ „ „ Maharajpur	3 12 6			
		„ „ „ Mirzapur ...	4 18 11			
		„ „ „ Chaksar ...	0 11 11			
			23 4 2	......	23 4 2	
14	Ditto ...	Pargana Shahapur, mauza Chak Asraf ...	2 10 5			
		„ „ „ Chak Mann ...	0 12 1			
			3 2 6	......	3 2 6	
		Total land to be relinquished ...	...		186 17 3	

Midnapore Collectorate, the 28th July 1911. K. RAHA, *for* Collector.

Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of land, no longer required by Government, situated along the last 2½ miles of the Branch Canal distributary No. 1, in the district of Midnapore, will be put up to sale at 11 o'clock on Tuesday, the 26th September 1911, corresponding with the 10th of Aswin 1319 Amli, at Midnapore Collectorate.

The purchasers of the several plots of land will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—The purchasers will have no power to make any excavations on and nearer than fifteen feet from the canal boundary or plough the lands nearer than three feet from the same.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount must be paid down at once.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceeds Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount must be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale shall be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the lot again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

4th.—The plots of land will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders.

5th.—The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt by the Collector of the orders of the Commissioner confirming the sale.

Consecutive lot number.	Name of district.	Pargana and mauza.	Number of mile on which land is situate.	Approximate area of lot in bighas. B. K. C.	Boundary of lot.
1	Midnapore ...	Pargana Naraingarh, mauza Bagabhera.	17th and part of 18th mile.	8 9 2	*North and South*—Paddy land of Bhagabhera. *East*—Orissa Trunk Road. *West*—Bengal-Nagpur Railway land in Bagabhera.
2	Ditto ...	Pargana ditto, mauza ditto.	Part of 18th mile ...	21 11 3	*North and South*—Paddy land of Bagabhera. *East*—Bengal-Nagpur Railway land in Bagabhera. *West*—Channel land in Bahurupa.
3	Ditto ...	Pargana ditto, mauza Bahurupa.	Ditto ...	1 11 6	*North and South*—Paddy land of Bahurupa. *East*—Channel land of Padimpur Chak. *West*—Channel land of Bagabhera.
4	Ditto ...	Pargana ditto, mauza Chak Padima.	Ditto ...	5 17 7	*North and South*—Paddy land of Chak Padima. *East*—Channel land of Bahurupa. *West*—Channel land of Chak Tamakula.
5	Ditto ...	Pargana ditto, mauza Tamakula.	Ditto ...	97 0 12	*North and South*—Paddy land of Chak Tamakula. *East and West*—Channel land of Padima Chak.
6	Ditto ...	Pargana ditto, mauza Jalipadima Chak.	Part of 19th mile ...	12 1 3	*North and South* Paddy land of Chak Padima. *East*—Channel land in Chak Tamakula. *West*—Channel land in Fulgerya.
7	Ditto ...	Pargana ditto, mauza Fulgerya.	Ditto ...	8 18 10	*North*—Channel land of mauza Tala. *South*—Channel land of Jalipadima Chak. *East and West*—Paddy land in Fulgerya.
8	Ditto ...	Pargana ditto, mauza Tala.	Part of 19th and 20th mile.	3 14 2	*North* Paddy land of mauza Tala. *South*—Channel land of Fulgerya. *East and West*—Paddy land of Tala.
		Total area to be relinquished ...		49 3 8	

Midnapore Collectorate, the 28th July 1911. K. RAHA, *for* Collector.

Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below, to the undermentioned estates situate in the district of Jessore, will be put up to sale at the Jhenidah Subdivisional Office on the 30th October 1911, corresponding with 13th Kartik 1318 B.S.

The purchasers will be subject to the following conditions of sale :—

Conditions of Sale.

1st.—The estate to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price, which will be fixed by the Collector at the time of sale. The purchaser of this estate will be considered as the proprietor of the estate, and the entire proprietary right of Government in such estate will be transferred to him subject to the revenue fixed in perpetuity.

The conditions regarding the payment of a land-revenue fixed in perpetuity are not applicable to estates in temporarily settled districts in which the land-revenue should be fixed for the term of the current settlement and be subject to periodical revisions on expiry of each settlement. In the case of an estate, situate in permanently settled area and yielding an annual rental of less than Rs. [illegible] there should be no conditions regarding payment of land revenue.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the right conferred by the settlement proceedings, and by the laws in force; and purchasers to be bound to respect the right of resident cultivators who have signed the schedule of assessment prepared by the Revenue authorities.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4th. If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or, if that day be a close holiday, then by the noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale is to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

Number on the district roll.	Name of estate and pargana.	Approximate area in acres.	Government revenue assessed.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	
3377	Khedapara, pargana Mohomedshahi...	95·67	193 8 6	The estate Nos. 3377 Khedapara and 313 Gopalpore will be sold in block, the area and revenue are shown below :—
313	Gopalpore, pargana Mohomedshahi ...	35·90	52 11 10½	
3975	Armukhi, pargana Mohomedshahi ...	·618	1 9 3	
3567	Khalkula, pargana Mohomedshahi ...	43·17	88 0 3	

Tauzi No. 3377, Khedapara.

Block No.	Area. Acres.	Revenue. Rs.	A.	P.
I	24·62	50	3	0
II	9·43	24	2	3
III	10·27	22	8	0
IV	3·69	10	8	0
V	37·63	63	11	3
VI	10·3	22	8	0

Tauzi No. 313, Gopalpore.

Block No.	Acres.	Rs.	A.	P.
I	18·3	26	4	9
II	14·53	19	9	1½
III	3·24	6	14	0

Jessore Collectorate, the 15th September 1911.

SUSIL KUMAR GANGULY, *for* Collector.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF BENGAL

for the week ending 12th September 1911.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up ...	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund ...	1,79,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office ... Rs. 96,51,443 12 4; Ditto ditto at Branches „ 1,46,15,589 15 0	2,42,67,033	11	4
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ..	16,37,82,958	15	7
Bank Post Bills &c. ...	9,82,794	4	11
Sundries ...	11,70,392	0	11
Rupees ...	22,81,03,179	0	9

ASSETS.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...	2,44,91,305	0	0
Other authorized Investments ...	74,6[illegible],3[illegible]	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities ...	3,74,79,085	12	0
Accounts of Credit on ditto ditto ...	4,00,64,996	1	11
Bills discounted and purchased ...	3,46,35,029	7	5
Balances with other Banks ...	38,02,732	5	4
Bullion ...	......		
Dead Stock ...	22,02,055	6	3
Stamps ...	13,666	2	3
Sundries ...	2,61,227	1	1
	15,04,19,463	12	3
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office* Rs. 2,36,82,926 4 11; Cash & Currency Notes at Branches† „ 5,40,00,783 15 7	7,76,83,710	4	6
Rupees ...	22,81,03,179	0	9

		Rs.	A.	P.
* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs., value	Rs.	4,08,825	0	0
† Do. do. do.	„	4,43,370	0	0
	„	8,52,195	0	0

Rate for Demand Loans, 4 per cent.

Percentage 40·84.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 14th September 1911.

C. H. M. CRITCHLEY, Offg. Chief Accountant.

By order of the Directors,
N. H. Y. WARREN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

(1339—1)

NOTICE TO TENDERERS.

(See A. R. I., Vol. III, paras. 185 and 186.)

FRESH SEALED TENDERS for the supply of the undermentioned supplies from 1st November 1911 to 31st March 1912 will be received by the Superintendent, Remount Depôt, Calcutta, up to 4 P.M. on the 5th October 1911.

II.—Forms of "Tender" and "Schedules" (I. A. F. Z2120, 2121 and 2122) of the stores for the supply of which tenders are invited are obtainable on payment at the rate of Re. 1 per set on application in writing, and samples of the articles to be supplied can be inspected at the Remount Depôt, 25, Garden Reach, Calcutta, any day (Sundays and holidays excepted) between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M.

III.—Tenders will only be received in accordance with the conditions on these printed forms, which must be submitted in English, and should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article named in them will be delivered. Fractional parts of pies in rates will not be accepted. Tenders must be duly signed and completed in accordance with the instructions they contain.

IV.—Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit in the form of a Presidency Bank / Treasury Receipt or Government Promissory Notes, Provincial or Municipal debentures, or Port Trust bonds, as earnest-money, at the rate of 2 per cent. on the total value of the stores tendered for, subject to a minimum of Rs. 25, which deposit will be returned on acceptance or rejection of the tender. In the case of Promissory Notes being furnished they must remain in the name of the depositor.

V.—No security or deposit which the tenderer may have furnished in connection with a previous contract or on any other account can be accepted as earnest-money.

VI.—The approval or rejection of tenders rests with the Quartermaster-General in India, who reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender, or any items in a tender, without cause assigned. The lowest tender will not of necessity be accepted.

VII.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 A.M. on Friday, the 6th October 1911. Tenderers are invited to attend.

VIII.—Parties tendering are particularly requested to give their addresses in full.

IX.—Any further information required can be obtained on application to this office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. (Sundays and holidays excepted).

X.—Tenders must be sent under a strong cover, securely fastened, sealed with a distinctive device and conspicuously marked "Tender for the supply of grain" and addressed to the Superintendent, Calcutta Remount Depôt, Saharanpur (U. P.), and not to any officer by name.

XI.—Tenders which do not comply with the above conditions will be rejected.

Camp Saharanpore, the 12th September 1911.

C. TEMPLER, MAJOR,
Superintendent, Remount Depôt, Calcutta.

Supplies or services required.	Where required.	Approximate requirements.	REMARKS.
		lbs.	
Gram, crushed, first quality ...	Depôt Godown, 25, Garden Reach, Calcutta.	90,000	All supplies will be received daily according to daily requirements or as may be convenient to depôt.
Oats, crushed, ditto ...		90,000	
Maize, crushed, ditto ...		90,000	
Barley, parched and crushed, ditto ...		90,000	
Linseed, ditto ..		3,000	

NOTICE OF SALE OF ZAMINDARI.

In the Court of the Subordinate Judge, First Court, Bhagalpur.

IN RE TITLE MORTGAGE EXECUTION CASES

Nos. 424 AND 425 OF 1901.

Babu Hemuram and others and Babu Possaram and others, of Mathurapur and Akbarpur, in the district of Bhagalpur, decree-holders, *versus* (1) Musamat Dhirajbati Chaudhrain, widow of Shib Lal Chowdhri, deceased, (2) Musamat Urbashbati Ojhain, (3) Musamat Darbashbati Misrain, (4) Musamut Bhagwanbati Misrain, (5) Musamut Tulabati Ojhain, daughters and reversionary heirs of Babu Shib Lal Chowdhri (deceased). (6) Sadanand Jha, born of the womb of Musamat Urbashbati Ojhain, the aforesaid judgment-debtor No. (2), (7) Chotanand Misser, son of Hanuman Dutt Misser, born of the womb of Musamat Darbashbati Misrain, majors, reversionary heirs of Babu Sheolal Chowdhri, deceased, inhabitants of Sabour, pargana Bhagalpur, judgment-debtors.

UNDER orders of the Court aforesaid dated the 17th July 1911 in the aforesaid execution cases, the right, title and interest in the following properties of the aforesaid judgment-debtors will be sold to the highest bidders for payment to the aforesaid decree-holders. For further particulars, reference might be made to Babu Upendra Nath Bose, Receiver to the aforesaid estate (Khalifabagh, Bhagalpur). The intending purchasers to state their offers in writing to the aforesaid Receiver on or before the 5th November 1911 :—

(1) Sixteen annas zamindari right of the aforesaid judgment-debtors in mauza Gokulpur, pargana and thana Colgong, yielding an annual income of Rs. 927-4, besides kharhore and kamat lands, being one hour's walk from the Ghogha Railway station, E. I. R. (Loop line).

(2) Sixteen annas zamindari right of the aforesaid judgment-debtors in mauza Rampur, pargana and thana Colgong, yielding an annual income of Rs 870-4, besides kharhore and kamat lands, being one hour's walk from the Ghogha Railway Station, E. I. R. (Loop line).

Both the aforesaid mauzas form a part of tauzi No. 8210 in the Bhagalpur Collectorate in taluqa Basudebpur and a sadar jama of Rs. 717-9 in the Bhagalpur Collectorate, but the total Government revenue payable for the mauzas Rampur, Rasulpur, Sunderpur and Gokulpur is Rs. 468 14-10½.

UPENDRA NATH BOSE, Receiver.

Bhagalpur, the 30th August 1911. (1342—4)

SALE NOTIFICATION.

In the 3rd Court of the Subordinate Judge, Hooghly.

PRESENT :

Babu Ambika Churan Mukherji, Rai Bahadur.

MORTGAGE SUIT No. 107 OF 1904.

Sarat Chandra Mukherji and another, decree-holders, *versus* Bibi Jorwa Kumari Saheba and others, judgment-debtors.

WILL be sold at public auction on the 14th November 1911 in the Court house at Chinsurah by the Nazir of the Court for the realization of Rs. 1,12,125-3-8 due to the decree-holders, the following property of the judgment-debtors.

Schedule of properties.

1. Eight annas share of patni lat Mahamad-Aminpur within tauzi No. 3989 of the Hooghly Collectorate, the annual rent of which is Rs. 47,166-14a. 9¼g.

A. C. MUKHERJI, Sub-Judge.

Chinsurah, the 16th September 1911. (1362—1)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the Munsif, 1st Court, Cuttack.

Original Suit No. 1637 of 1911.

Sri Bil Sarada Thakurani through Chaudhuri Uchhaba Nanda Parija Shebayat, plaintiff, *versus* Panu Misra and others, defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern that the plantiff in the above-noted suit seeks for declaration of his Patai right and confirmation of his possession in the undernoted land measuring 1,722 acres situate in mauza Saljanga, pargana Jhankar, in tauzi No. 2456, which has been wrongly recorded in the revisional settlement as *Sarbasadharan*.

That 19th day of September 1911 has been fixed for hearing the suit Anyone willing to contest the plaintiff's claim may enter appearance on the date fixed, otherwise the suit will be heard *exparte*:—

Khasra No. 176—842.

" " $\frac{175}{654}$, 180.

" " $\frac{176}{653}$, 700.

KUNJA BIHARI GUPTA, Munsif, 1st Court, Cuttack.

Cuttack, the 8th September 1911. (1347—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

SUMMARY CASE.

No. 10 OF 1910.

Re Fakir Chandra Ghose, *ex parte* the debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 28th day of November 1911 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court-house for hearing the application.

Dated the 11th day of September 1911.

C. E. GREY, Official Assignee of Calcutta. (1319—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

SUMMARY CASE.

No. 18 OF 1911.

Re Madho Sing Takur, *ex parte* the debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 28th day of November 1911 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court-house for hearing the application.

Dated the 11th day of September 1911.

C. E. GREY, Official Assignee of Calcutta. (1327—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

No. 29 OF 1910.

Re W. M. Briggs, *ex parte* the debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 28th day of November 1911 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court-house for hearing the application.

Dated the 11th day of September 1911.

C. E. GREY, Official Assignee of Calcutta. (1321—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

SUMMARY CASE.

No. 35 OF 1910.

Re Albert William Robert Field, *ex parte* the debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 19th day of December 1911 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court-house for hearing the application.

Dated the 11th day of September 1911.

C. E. GREY, Official Assignee of Calcutta. (1328—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

SUMMARY CASE.

No. 76 OF 1910.

Re Henry Horatio Young, *ex parte* the debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 19th day of December 1911 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court-house for hearing the application.

Dated the 11th day of September 1911.

C. E. GREY, Official Assignee of Calcutta. (1324—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

SUMMARY CASE.

No. 77 OF 1910.

Re Choonee Lall Banerjee and others, *ex parte* the debtors.

NOTICE is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for their discharge, the Court has fixed the 19th day of December 1911 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court-house for hearing the application.

Dated the 11th day of September 1911.

C. E. GREY, Official Assignee of Calcutta (1323—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

No. 79 OF 1911.

Re Budruddoza and Reajuddin, *ex parte* the debtors.

NOTICE is hereby given that by an order of Court dated the 5th day of September 1911, the order of adjudication made herein on the 24th day of March 1911 was annulled.

C. E. GREY, Official Assignee of Calcutta.

Dated the 13th day of September 1911. (1338—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

SUMMARY CASE.

No. 110 OF 1910.

Re G. Clarke, *ex parte* the debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 28th day of November 1911 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court-house for hearing the application.

Dated the 11th day of September 1911.

C. E. GREY, Official Assignee of Calcutta. (1318—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

SUMMARY CASE

No. 120 OF 1914.

Re G. A. Long, *ex parte* the debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 28th day of November 1911 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court-house for hearing the application.

Dated the 11th day of September 1911.

C. E. GREY, Official Assignee of Calcutta.

(1326—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

SUMMARY CASE.

No. 130 OF 1911.

Re Khetsi Dass, *ex parte* the debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 28th day of November 1911 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court-house for hearing the application.

Dated the 11th day of September 1911.

C. E. GREY, Official Assignee of Calcutta.

(1325—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

SUMMARY CASE.

No. 133 OF 1910.

Re Balkissen Mahata, *ex parte* the debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 19th day of December 1911 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court-house for hearing the application.

Dated the 11th day of September 1911.

C. E. GREY, Official Assignee of Calcutta.

(1329—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

No. 171 OF 1911.

Re Gopi Lal Shaha Chowdhury, Upendra Lal Shaha Chowdhury and Sreemutty Jamini Sundari Chowdhurani.

Ex parte Mohini Lal Shaha, Gopeswar Shaha and Nrisinha Prosad Shaha, creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 7th day of September 1911, the order of adjudication made herein on the 24th day of July 1911 was annulled so far as it relates to the said Sreemutty Jamini Sundari Chowdhurani.

Dated the 13th day of September 1911.

C. E. GREY, Official Assignee of Calcutta.

(1337—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

SUMMARY CASE.

No. 176 OF 1910.

Re Sheik Tahir Ali, *ex parte* the debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 19th day of December 1911 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court-house for hearing the application.

Dated the 11th day of September 1911.

C. E. GREY, Official Assignee of Calcutta.

(1322—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

SUMMARY CASE.

No. 181 OF 1910.

Re Gungessur Sing and another, *ex parte* the debtors.

NOTICE is hereby given that the abovenamed debtors having applied for their discharge, the Court has fixed the 28th day of November 1911 at 1 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court-house for hearing the application.

Dated the 11th day of September 1911.

C. E. GREY, Official Assignee of Calcutta.

(1320—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No 201 OF 1911.

Re George Duncan Wood, deceased, a non trader.

Ex parte John Michael Catchick, the creditor.

ON the 6th day of September 1911, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent, and directing that his estate should be administered in insolvency.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid and all claims against the estate should be submitted to the undersigned together with the necessary proofs.

Dated this 14th day of September 1911.

C. E. GREY, Official Assignee of Calcutta.

(1345—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 203 OF 1911.

Re Chandi Charan Mullik, residing at No. 40-2, Sree Gopal Mullik's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, and Joseph Francis Pereira, residing at No. 142, Dhurrumtolla Street, in Calcutta, aforesaid, both carrying on business of Electrical Engineers and Contractors in co-partnership with Priya Nath Mukerjee, of No. 6, Raghu Nath Chatterjee's Lane, in Calcutta, aforesaid, under the name, style and firm of The Electrical Stores at No. 7B, Lindsay Street, in Calcutta, aforesaid, *ex parte* the debtors

ON the 24th day of August 1911, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 13th day of September 1911.

C. E. GREY, Official Assignee of Calcutta.

(1333—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 214 OF 1911.

Re Santo Lall Nagoremull and Luchmi Narain, residing at and until recently carrying on business as general merchants at No. 180, Harrison Road, in the town of Calcutta, under the name, style and firm of Daya Chand Santo Lall and also carrying on business at Marwaripatty, Raniganj, in the district of Burdwan, under the name, style and firm of Santo Lall Nagoremull Lachmi Narain Mooralidhur and Bhugwan Dass Janki Dass.

Ex parte Lal Chand Nape Chand, the creditors.

ON the 1st day of September 1911, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 13th day of September 1911.

C. E. GREY, Official Assignee of Calcutta.

(1334—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 217 OF 1911

Re Roland Christian, formerly residing at No. 7, Bow Street, in the town of Calcutta, at present residing at No. 31, Giree Babu's Lane, Bowbazar, in Calcutta, aforesaid, an assistant in the Licensed Measurers' Department, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, *ex parte* the debtor.

ON the 6th day of September 19 1, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 13th day of September 1911.

O. E. GREY, Official Assignee of Calcutta.
(1335—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 218 OF 1911.

Re Mahendra Chandra Dass and Sreemutty Santo Mani Bewah, residing at No. 134, Machuabazar Street, in the town of Calcutta, lately carrying on business as milk-sellers at No. 134, Machuabazar Street, aforesaid, but at present without any employment, *ex parte* the debtors.

ON the 7th day of September 1911, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 13th day of September 1911.

C. E. GREY, Official Assignee of Calcutta.
(1336—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

In the Court of the District Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 62 OF 1911.

In the matter of Fakir Chandra Karmakar, son of late Bhairab Chandra Karmakar, of 22-H-14 Canal East Road, thana Maniktala, district 24-Parganas, applicant, debtor.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated the 12th May 1911, and on reading the said petition and hearing Babu Nerode Chandra Mukherjee, B.L., pleader for the applicant, it was ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor was hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this the 4th day of September 1911.

T. W. RICHARDSON, District Judge.
(1272—1—1325)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to his creditors, that the insolvency petition of Mani Lal Pal, son of Amullya Charan Pal, of Ramkrishnapur, thana Sibpur, district Hooghly, has been admitted by this Court as No. 77 of 1911, and that the 28th October 1911 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

T. S. MACPHERSON, District Judge.

Chinsurah, the 13th September 1911.
(1340—1—1322)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to his creditors that the insolvency petition of Subalak Chandra Seal, son of late Sitaram Seal, of Rasidpur, thana Krishnagar, district Hooghly, has been admitted by this Court as No. 76 of 1911, and that the 28th October 1911 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

T. S. MACPHERSON, District Judge.

Chinsurah, the 13th September 1911.
(1341—1—1323)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of Khulna.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to his creditors, that the insolvency petition of Shaikh Jowharali, son of late Shaikh Osman, of Sultanpur, police-station Satkhira, district Khulna, has been admitted by this Court as No. 4 of 1911, and that the 21st September 1911 has been fixed for the hearing of the petition.

Name of Creditor.	Amount.
	Rs. A. P.
Certificate Deputy Collector of Khulna	407 10 0

P. K. CHATTERJI,
Officiating District Judge.

Khulna, the 2nd September 1911. (1274-1—1320)

In the Court of the District Judge of Saran.

PRESENT:

T. C. Mukharji, Esq., District Judge of Saran.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 16 OF 1911.

In re Sheo Charan Sahu, son of Soudagar Sahu, deceased, by caste Kandu, by occupation service, inhabitant of village Khairwa, pargana Barai, district Saran, petitioner, *versus* Phoolchand Bhagat and nine others, creditors.

IT having been on the 26th July 1911 ordered that the matter of the petition of the said Sheo Charan Sahu be heard on the 26th October 1911, when the said insolvent should appear to be examined before this Court, the fact is hereby notified for the information of all whom it may concern

T. C. MUKHARJI, District Judge.

Saran Judge's Office, the 12th September 1911.
(1332-1—1324)

ABINASH CHANDRA CHAKRABARTI, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court.
(1310—4—1286)

AMULYA CHANDRA CHATTERJI, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court.
(1287—4—1198)

BAIKUNTHA NATH DUTT, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta.
(1279-4—1203)

BAIKUNTA NATH MITTER, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta.
(1293—4—1233)

BHABATARAN LAHIRI, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta.
(1229—4—1173)

BIMAL CHANDRA GHOSE intends to be enrolled as Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta.
(1189—4—1161)

BISWANATH SINHA, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta.
(1232—4—1177)

DURGA CHARAN BANERJEA, M.A., B.L., Attorney-at-Law, intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta. (1277—4—1199)

GIRIJA PRASANNA SANYAL, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta. (1280—4—1175)

JATINDRA MOHAN GHOSH, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta. (1231—4—1176)

JAMINIKANTA MOOKERJEE, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (1282—4—1228)

JITENDRALAL BANNERJEE, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court. (1283—4—1229)

JOGESH CHANDRA GUPTA, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (1268—4—1201)

JOGINDRA KUMAR DE, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (1284—4—1230)

JYOTISH CHANDRA PAL, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta. (1286—4—126)

JYOTI PRASAD CHATTERJI, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta. (1248—4—1213)

NALIN CHANDRA BOSE, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the Calcutta High Court. (1316—4—1300)

NRIPENDRA NATH GHOSE, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta. (1354—4—1321)

NRIPENDRA NATH ROY, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (1200—4—1167)

PRAFULLA CHANDRA BOSE, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (1278—4—1200)

RAJENDRA LAL ROY, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta. (1227—4—1174)

RAMESH CHANDRA MITRA, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta. (1228—4—1173)

SATISH CHANDRA BOSE, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (1298—4—1262)

SUDHANSUSEKHAR MUKHERJI, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court. (1242—4—1196)

SURESH CHANDRA DAS, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (1270—4—1202)

SURENDRANATH DAS GUPTA, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta. (1236—4—1198)

SUSIL KUMAR BOSE, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta. (1292—4—1232)

Wanted

A HEAD Revenue Clerk for the office of the Executive Engineer, Eastern Sone Division, on Rs. 25—2—35 per month.

None need apply who is not thoroughly conversant with Revenue works of an Executive Engineer's Office. The applicant must have a fair knowledge of English and Hindi.

The selected candidate will be on probation for one year before being made permanent.

His services will be liable to be terminated at any time during probationary period if his work is found not satisfactory.

Applications will be received till 30th September 1911.

M. M. LAHIRI, Sub-Engineer,
for Executive Engineer, Eastern Sone Division.

Bankipore, the 15th September 1911.

Wanted.

APPLICATIONS, accompanied by certificates of proficiency in typewriting, are invited for the post of a typist on Rs. 30—2—50 in the Bengal Public Works Department Secretariat. Candidates should state their age and be prepared to undergo a test. It is essential that they should have a competent knowledge of English.

R. C. HODGSON,
Under-Secy., P. W. D., Govt. of Bengal.

Wanted

BY the District Board of Midnapore a Head Master for the Paikbar Board Middle English School in the Contai subdivision on a salary of Rs 25 per month. No one need apply who has not passed the F.A., I A. or I.Sc. Examination. But any Matriculate who was teaching English in a Middle English School on the 28th of April 1906 may apply, but such a candidate will not be confirmed in his post unless he passes the departmental examination in the Art and Practice of Teaching in English Idioms and Pronunciation Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to the 30th September 1911.

S. P. GHOSH, Vice-Chairman.

District Board, Midnapore, the 8th September 1911.

(1330—2)

Notice.

WANTED an Accountant for the Rangpur District Board's Office on a salary of Rs. 100—10—150 by annual increment. No one need apply who has not passed the Accountantship Examination of the Public Works Department, acquired sufficient experience of the work in a District Board's office, cannot freely draw up reports and draft letters and is not fully acquainted with Rules and Circulars of the Department. Candidates should state their age and the period of service in a District Board's office as Accountant.

Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to 18th October 1911. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months.

GIRIS CHANDRA DAS,
Vice-Chairman, District Board, Rangpur.

District Board's Office, Rangpur, the 16th September 1911.

(1348—4)

WANTED a passed Draftsman and Estimator for the District Engineer's Office, Murshidabad, on a monthly salary of Rs. 30 rising to Rs. 45 by an annual increment of Re. 1.

Applications stating age, qualifications and past services with necessary certificates should reach this office on or before the 10th of October 1911.

S. R. KHASTGIR, District Engineer,

Berhampore, the 12th September 1911.

(1358—1)

Notice.

WANTED the following staff for the Printing Press of the District Board of Darbhanga from 1st December 1911. Candidates should state their age, qualifications and past services and should also enclose copies of their recent testimonials which will not be returned The Head Compositor must be a thoroughly competent man. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 15th October 1911:—

(1) Head Compositor on Rs 25 to Rs. 30 per month according to qualification (or periodical increment of Re. 1 from Rs. 26 to Rs. 30) with overtime allowance.

(2) One Assistant Compositor on Rs. 15 per month with overtime allowance.

E. G. BARTON,

District Engineer, Darbhanga.

Laheriaserai District Board's Office, the 18th September 1911. (1344—2)

Wanted

BY the District Board of Shahabad one Overseer on Rs. 80 per mensem rising on approved service to Rs. 100 by annual increments of Rs. 5, *plus* Rs. 30 per mensem for conveyance allowance and mileage according to section III, Chapter LII, of the Civil Service Regulations.

None need apply who is not qualified according to Bengal Government Notification No. 3334L.S.-G., dated 20th December 1901.

Applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, should be sent to the Chairman, District Board, Shahabad, Arrah, up to the 26th September 1911.

The successful candidate will be required to serve for one year on probation.

HEERA LALL CHATTERJI,

Offg. District Engineer, Shahabad.

Arrah, the 25th August 1911. (1203—4)

Customs Notice.

THE following procedure will be followed in the Calcutta Custom House for the levy of duty on raw and manufactured jute when this duty comes into force under the Calcutta Improvement Act:—

1 *Shipping Bills.*—The form of shipping bill prescribed for dutiable goods should be used (Form 43 at page 169 of Board's rules). Shipping bills must be taken out in duplicate for shipments in the foreign trade and in triplicate for shipments in the Coasting trade. One copy of the shipping bill will be returned after presentation to the shipper. This must be delivered to the Preventive Officer on board or (if there is no Preventive Officer on board) to the ship's officer or the Port Commissioners' Shed Officer, as the case may be. The procedure for Foreign exports will in fact be identical with that in force for rice shipments In the Coasting trade the only difference will be that an additional copy of the shipping bill will be required.

2. *Deposit accounts for payment of duty.*—It is open to exporters either to pay duty in cash or to maintain a deposit account. The advantage of a deposit account is that it avoids the necessity for adjustments on account of short shipments, etc, the original payment being treated as a provisional debit in the first instance. Subsequently at the time of final adjustment it is written back to the depositor's credit and a debit is then made of the exact amount of duty leviable. Any further particulars required can be obtained on application at the Custom House.

3. *Exemption from duty under the proviso to clause 73 of the Calcutta Improvement Bill.*—Jute shipped under contracts made before the 15th August (which have been duly registered in the Custom House before the 15th September on their existence being established will not be liable to the duty. Shippers should in such cases note the claim for exemption prominently on the shipping bills as "Exemption from duty claimed under serial No. of Messrs. & Co.'s list of free contracts."

4 *Manufactured jute* —Within five days after the vessel's departure shippers of manufactured jute should produce either a mill specification, jute mills association contract or details of the Licensed Measurers weighment in support of their figures as may be most convenient to them. It is recognised that the weights shown in the mill specifications are usually slightly in excess of the actual jute mills association contract weights and any such slight excess will be disregarded Duty will be charged on the net weight, the weight of the packing being excluded. Where different descriptions of goods are shipped under one shipping bill the new weight of each class should be separately shown.

5. *Raw jute.*—In the case of raw jute the duty is leviable without reference to any excess over or deficiency in the standard weight of 400 lbs. per bale, and no documentary evidence of the weight of the bales will therefore be required.

6 *Collection of duty, etc.*—Duty will be calculated to the nearest anna; amounts under 6 pie will be disregarded and 6 pies and upwards reckoned as 1 anna. In cases in which shippers require, in addition to the ordinary Customs receipt, certificates of payment for amounts of Rs. 5 and over a uniform fee of Re. 1 per certificate will be charged. In the case of payments of less than Rs. 5 no charge will be made for this certificate.

H. F. HOWARD, Collector of Customs.

Custom House, Calcutta, the 14th September 1911.

Lost.

THE Government Promissory Note No. 021838 of the 3½ per cent. of 1879 for Rs 500, originally standing in the name of Surendranath Dey, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favor of Sarat Chandra Basu, certificate-holder, estate Surendranath Dey, empowered to draw interest only. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned security

Name of the Advertiser—Sarat Chandra Basu, certificate-holder, estate Surendranath Dey, empowered to draw interest only.

Residence—24, Russa Road (North), Bhowanipore.

(1215—3—1196).

Stolen.

THE Government Promissory Note No. 216351 of the three and-a-half per cent loan of 1865 for Rs. 700 (seven hundred), originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Mano Mohan Lahiri, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of Advertiser—Mano Mohan Lahiri.

Residence—Bhatta, Purnea. (1233—3—1239)

Notice to Creditors.

In the Goods of James Renny, deceased.

PURSUANT to sections 320 of Act X of 1865 and 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866, all persons having claims against the estate of the abovenamed deceased who died on the 16th day of April 1911 at Chepstow House, Wimbledon Park Road, Surrey in England and to whose estate Letters of Administration have been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal to Frederick Henry Eggar are hereby required to send full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them to me, the undersigned, as Solicitor to the said Frederick Henry Eggar on or before the 9th day of October 19 1, after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets of the estate will be distributed.

Dated this 5th day of September 1911.

A. VERE NICOLL,
Royal Insurance Buildings,
Dalhousie Square, Calcutta,
Solicitor to the said Frederick Henry Eggar.
(1281—3—1231)

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C. H. STUART,
Presidency Postmaster.

Dated Calcutta, the 18th September 1911.

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AND

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The rates for both drugs from 1st April 1911 are as follows:—

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	Rs.	A.	
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	8	8	per lb.
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	Rs.	
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	8	per lb.
For any less quantity than 6 lbs. in one delivery	11	per lb.

Quinine is sold in 1 oz., ¼ lb., ½ lb., 1 lb. and 4 lb. tins.
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Plasmodium, being the Transactions of the Committee for the Study of Malaria in India. No. 2, January 1911. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2 or 2s. 6d.

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List of Publications issued by the Meteorological Department from 1st January 1911 to 30th June 1911.

Monthly Weather Review for October to December 1910 and January and February 1911 (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month

List of Publications issued by the Meteorological Department during the current Quarter.

Monthly Weather Review for March 1911. (Illustrated by 7 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1.
Monthly Weather Review for April 1911. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1.
Monthly Weather Review for May 1911. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1.

List of New Books published by the Geological Survey of India during the weeks ending 22nd July and 5th August 1911.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India. Palæontologia Indica. New Series, Volume III, Memoir No. 4 Carl Diener, Ph. D. Re. 1-12.
Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, New Series, Volume IV, Memoir No. 1. Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc. London, F. G. S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. Re. 1-4.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1911.

PART III.

Acts of the Bengal Legislative Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, received the assent of His Honour on the 27th August, 1911, and, having been assented to by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General on the 14th September, 1911, is hereby published for general information:—

BENGAL ACT No. V OF 1911.

An Act to provide for the Improvement and Expansion of Calcutta.

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Officers and Servants.

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CHAPTER III.—IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES AND RE-HOUSING SCHEMES—*concld.*

CHAPTER IV.—ACQUISITION AND DISPOSAL OF LAND.

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CHAPTER IV.—ACQUISITION AND DISPOSAL OF LAND—*concld.*

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Municipal Contributions.

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BENGAL ACT No. V OF 1911.

An Act to provide for the Improvement and Expansion of Calcutta

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for the improvement and expansion of Calcutta by opening up congested areas, laying out or altering streets, providing open spaces for purposes of ventilation or recreation, demolishing or constructing buildings, acquiring land for the said purposes and for the re-housing of persons of the poorer and working classes displaced by the execution of improvement schemes, and otherwise as hereinafter appearing;

And whereas it is expedient that a Board of Trustees should be constituted and invested with special powers for carrying out the objects of this Act;

And whereas the sanction of the Governor General has been obtained, under section 5 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, to the provisions of this Act which affect Acts passed by the Governor General of India in Council; 55 & 56 Vict., c. 14.

And whereas the sanction of the Governor General has also been obtained, under section 43 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, to the enactment of the provisions of Chapter V of this Act, relating to taxation; 24 & 25 Vict., c. 67.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title, commencement and extent.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911.

(2) It shall come into force on such day as the Local Government may, by notification, direct.

(3) Except as otherwise hereinafter provided, this Act shall extend only to the Calcutta Municipality; but any provision which extends only to the Calcutta Municipality may be extended by the Local Government, entirely or in part, by notification, under the procedure prescribed by section 148, to any specified area in the neighbourhood of that Municipality.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "the Board" means the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta, constituted under this Act;

(b) "the Calcutta Municipality" means "Calcutta" as defined in clause (7) of section 3 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899; Ben. Act III of 1899.

(c) "Chairman" means the Chairman of the Board;

(d) "the Corporation" means the Corporation of Calcutta constituted under the said Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899;

(e) "the General Committee" means the General Committee constituted under the said Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899;

(f) "improvement scheme" means a general improvement scheme or a street scheme, or both;

(g) "land" has the same meaning as in clause (a) of section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894; I of 1894.

(*h*) "municipal assessment-book" means the assessment-book kept under section 164 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899, or the valuation and rating list prepared under section 103 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884; Ben. Act III of 1899. Ben. Act III of 1884.

(*i*) "notification" means a notification published in the Calcutta Gazette;

(*k*) "Secretary to the Board" means the person for the time being appointed by the Board to discharge the functions of Secretary to the Board;

(*l*) the "Tribunal" means the Tribunal constituted under section 72;

(*m*) "Trustee" means a Member of the Board; and

(*n*) the expressions "building line," "drain," "public street" and "street alignment" have the same meaning as in clauses (*8*), (*16*), (*37*) and (*47*), respectively, of section 3 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899. Ben. Act III of 1899.

CHAPTER II.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Constitution of the Board.

Creation and incorporation of Board. 3. The duty of carrying out the provisions of this Act shall, subject to the conditions and limitations hereinafter contained, be vested in a Board, to be called "The Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta"; and such Board shall be a body corporate and have perpetual succession and a common seal, and shall by the said name sue and be sued.

Constitution of the Board. 4. The Board shall consist of eleven Trustees, namely,—

(*a*) a Chairman,

(*b*) the Chairman of the Corporation,

(*c*) three other members of the Corporation,

(*d*) a member of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce,

(*e*) a member of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, and

(*f*) four other persons.

Appointment of Trustees. 5. The Chairman and the four persons referred to in clause (*f*) of section 4 shall be appointed by the Local Government by notification.

Ex officio Trustee. 6. The Chairman of the Corporation shall be a Trustee *ex officio*.

Election of other Trustees. 7. (*1*) The three members of the Corporation referred to in clause (*c*) of section 4 shall be elected as follows, namely,—

(*a*) one by the Corporation,

(*b*) one by the Ward Commissioners, and

(*c*) one by the Commissioners appointed under sub-section (*2*) of section 8 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899. Ben. Act III of 1899.

(*2*) The member of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce referred to in clause (*d*) of section 4 shall be elected by that Chamber.

(Chapter II.—The Board of Trustees.—Constitution of the Board.—Sections 8, 9.)

(*3*) The member of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce referred to in clause (*e*) of section 4 shall be elected by that Chamber.

(*4*) The Secretary to the Corporation, the Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Secretary to the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce shall respectively make a return, in duplicate, to the Chairman, setting forth the name in full of every person elected under this section; and the said return shall be published by notification under the signature of the Chairman.

Appointment in default of election.

8. If any of the bodies of electors referred to in section 7 does not, by such date as may be prescribed by rule made in that behalf under section 137, elect a person to be a Trustee, the Local Government shall, by notification, appoint a person belonging to such body to be a Trustee; and any person so appointed shall be deemed to be a Trustee as if he had been duly elected by such body.

Disqualifications for being appointed or elected a Trustee.

9. (*1*) A person shall be disqualified for being appointed or elected a Trustee if he—

(*a*) has been sentenced by any Court for any non-bailable offence, such sentence not having been subsequently reversed or quashed, and such person's disqualification on account of such sentence not having been removed by an order which the Local Government is hereby empowered to make, if it thinks fit, in this behalf; or

(*b*) is an undischarged insolvent; or

(*c*) holds any office or place of profit under the Board; or

(*d*) has, directly or indirectly, by himself or by any partner, employer or employé, any share or interest in any contract or employment with, by, or on behalf of, the Board, or

(*e*) is a director, or a secretary, manager or other salaried officer, of any incorporated company which has any share or interest in any contract or employment with, by, or on behalf of, the Board.

(*2*) But a person shall not be disqualified as aforesaid, or be deemed to have any share or interest in such contract or employment as aforesaid, by reason only of his having a share or interest in—

(*i*) any sale, purchase, lease or exchange of land, or any agreement for the same; or

(*ii*) any agreement for the loan of money, or any security for the payment of money only; or

(*iii*) any newspaper in which any advertisement relating to the affairs of the Board is inserted; or

(*iv*) the occasional sale to the Board, to a value no exceeding two thousand rupees in any one financial year, of any article in which he trades;

(Chapter II.—The Board of Trustees.—Constitution of the Board.—Sections 10—13.)

or by reason only of his having a share or interest, otherwise than as director, or secretary, manager or other salaried officer, in any incorporated company which has any share or interest in any contract or employment with, by, or on behalf of, the Board.

The Chairman to be a whole-time officer.

10. While any person is holding the office of Chairman he shall not hold any other salaried office, and, subject to any exceptions permitted by the Local Government, shall devote his whole time and attention to his duties under this Act.

Remuneration of Chairman.

11. *(1)* The Chairman shall receive such monthly salary, not exceeding three thousand rupees, as may be fixed by the Local Government:

Provided that, if the Chairman, after having held his office for three years, is re-appointed for a further term of not less than two years, the Local Government may direct that his monthly salary be increased to any sum not exceeding three thousand five hundred rupees.

(2) The word "salary," as used in this section, excludes allowances to which the Chairman may be entitled and any contribution payable on his account under any general or special orders of the Government for regulating the transfer of Government servants to foreign service.

(3) The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, direct the payment to the Chairman of a house-rent and conveyance allowance, not exceeding five hundred rupees *per mensem*, in addition to his salary.

Leave of absence or deputation of the Chairman.

12. *(1)* The Local Government may, after consultation with the Board, grant leave of absence to the Chairman, or depute him to other duties, for such period as it thinks fit.

(2) The allowance (if any) to be paid to the Chairman while absent on leave or deputation shall be such amount, not exceeding his salary, as may be fixed by the Local Government:

Provided that, if the Chairman is a Government officer, the amount of such allowance shall be such as he may be entitled to under any general or special orders of the Government for regulating the transfer of Government servants to foreign service.

Appointment, etc., of acting Chairman.

13. *(1)* Whenever the Chairman is granted leave of absence or deputed to other duties, the Local Government may appoint a person to act as Chairman.

(2) The salary and house-rent and conveyance allowance (if any) of any person appointed to act as Chairman shall be fixed by the Local Government, subject to the provisions of section 11.

(*Chapter II.—The Board of Trustees.—Constitution of the Board.— Sections 14—17.*)

(*3*) Any person appointed to act as Chairman shall exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred and imposed by and under this Act on the Chairman, and shall be subject to the same liabilities, restrictions and conditions as the Chairman.

Leave of absence to other Trustees.

14. The Board may permit any Trustee, other than the Chairman or the Chairman of the Corporation, to absent himself from meetings of the Board for any period not exceeding six months.

Removal of Trustees.

15. (*1*) The Local Government may, by notification, declare that any Trustee shall cease to be a Trustee—

(*a*) if he has acted in contravention of section 23, or

(*b*) if he has been absent from, or is unable to attend, the meetings of the Board for any period exceeding six consecutive months, or

(*c*) if he has, without the permission of the Board, been absent from the meetings of the Board for any period exceeding three consecutive months, or

(*d*) if he is a salaried servant of the Government, and if his continuance in office as a Trustee is, in the opinion of the Local Government, undesirable.

(*2*) The Local Government shall, by notification, declare that a Trustee shall cease to be a Trustee—

(*i*) if he has become disqualified for appointment or election as a Trustee for any of the reasons mentioned in section 9; or

(*ii*) if he was elected or appointed as being a member of the Corporation, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce or the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, and if he is, at the date of such notification, no longer a member of the Corporation or such Chamber, as the case may be.

(*3*) If at any time it appears to the Local Government that the Chairman has shown himself to be unsuitable for his office, or has been guilty of any misconduct or neglect which renders his removal expedient, it may, by notification, declare that the Chairman shall cease to hold office as such.

Filling of casual vacancies in certain cases.

16. If any Trustee be permitted by the Board to absent himself from meetings of the Board for any period exceeding three months,

or if any Trustee, other than the Chairman of the Corporation, dies, or resigns the office of Trustee, or ceases to hold the office of Trustee in pursuance of a notification published under section 15,

the vacancy shall be filled, within one month, by a fresh appointment or election under section 5, section 7 or section 8, as the case may be.

Term of office of Trustees.

17. (*1*) The term of office of the first Trustees appointed or elected under section 5, section 7 or section 8, other than the Chairman, shall commence on such day as may be appointed by the Local Government.

(*Chapter II.—The Board of Trustees.—Conduct of Business.—Sections 18—20.*)

(*2*) Subject to the provisions of section 15, the term of office of Trustees (other than the Chairman of the Corporation) shall be as follows:—

(*a*) the Chairman—such period, not less than three years, as may be fixed by the Local Government;

(*b*) a Trustee appointed or elected in pursuance of section 16 in the place of a Trustee who has been permitted to absent himself from meetings of the Board—the period of the absence of the latter Trustee;

(*c*) other Trustees—three years.

(*3*) Any Trustee shall, if not disqualified for any of the reasons mentioned in section 9, be eligible for re-appointment or re-election at the end of his term of office.

Conduct of Business.

Meetings of Board.

18. The Board shall meet, and shall from time to time make such arrangements with respect to the place, day, hour, notice, management and adjournment of their meetings, as they may think fit, subject to the following provisions, namely:—

(*a*) an ordinary meeting shall be held once at least in every month;

(*b*) the Chairman may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall, upon the written request of not less than two other Trustees, call a special meeting;

(*c*) the Chairman shall attend every meeting of the Board unless absent on leave or prevented by sickness or other reasonable cause;

(*d*) no business shall be transacted at any meeting unless at least half of the existing number of the Trustees are present from the beginning to the end of the meeting;

(*e*) the person to preside at a meeting shall be the Chairman, or, in his absence from any meeting, the Trustees present shall choose one of their number to preside;

(*f*) all questions shall be decided by a majority of votes of the Trustees present, the person presiding having a second or casting vote in all cases of equality of votes;

(*g*) if a poll be demanded, the names of the Trustees voting, and the nature of their votes, shall be recorded by the person presiding;

(*h*) minutes of the names of the Trustees present, and of the proceedings, at each meeting shall be kept in a book to be provided for the purpose, which shall be signed at the next ensuing meeting by the person presiding at such meeting and shall be open to inspection by any Trustee during office hours.

Temporary association of members with the Board for particular purposes.

19. (*1*) The Board may associate with themselves, in such manner and for such period as may be prescribed by rules made under section 138, any persons whose assistance or advice they may desire in carrying out any of the provisions of this Act.

(*2*) A person associated with themselves by the Board under sub-section (*1*) for any purpose shall have a right to take part in the discussions of the Board relative to that purpose, but shall not have a right to vote at a meeting of the Board, and shall not be a member of the Board for any other purpose.

Constitution and functions of Committees.

20. (*1*) The Board may from time to time appoint Committees, consisting of such persons of any of the following classes as they may think fit, namely:—

(*i*) Trustees,

(*ii*) persons associated with the Board under section 19,

(*iii*) other persons whose assistance or advice the Board may desire as members of Committees:

(Chapter II.—The Board of Trustees.—Conduct of Business.—Sections 21—23.)

Provided that no Committee shall consist of less than three persons.

(*2*) The Board may—

(*a*) refer to such Committees, for inquiry and report, any matter relating to any of the purposes of this Act, and

(*b*) delegate to such Committees, by specific resolution, and subject to any rules made under section 138, any of the powers or duties of the Board.

(*3*) The Board may at any time dissolve, or, subject to the provisions of sub-section (*1*), alter the constitution of, any such Committee.

(*4*) Every such Committee shall conform to any instructions from time to time given to them by the Board.

(*5*) All proceedings of any such Committee shall be subject to confirmation by the Board.

Meetings of Committees.

21. (*1*) Committees appointed under section 20 may meet and adjourn as they think proper; but the Chairman may, whenever he thinks fit, call a special meeting of any Committee, and shall call a special meeting of any Committee upon the written request of not less than two members thereof.

(*2*) The person to preside at a meeting of a Committee shall be the Chairman, if he is a member of the Committee, or, if he is not a member, then the members present shall choose one of their number to preside.

(*3*) No business shall be transacted at any meeting of a Committee unless at least half the number of the members of the Committee are present from the beginning to the end of the meeting.

(*4*) All questions at any meeting of a Committee shall be decided by a majority of votes of the members present, the person presiding having a second or casting vote in all cases of equality of votes.

Fees for attendance at meetings.

22. Every Trustee (other than the Chairman), and every person associated with the Board under section 19, shall be entitled to receive a fee of twenty rupees, and every member of a Committee shall be entitled to receive a fee of ten rupees, for each meeting of the Board or the Committee—

(*i*) at which a quorum is present and business is transacted, and

(*ii*) which he attends from the beginning to the end thereof or for such period as the person presiding at the meeting may consider sufficient to justify the payment of the fee:

Provided that the aggregate amount of fees payable to any person in respect of meetings of any kind held during any month shall not exceed such sum as may be prescribed by any rule made under section 137 in this behalf.

Trustees and associated members of Board or Committee not to take part in proceedings in which they are personally interested.

23. (*1*) A Trustee who—

(*a*) has, directly or indirectly, by himself or by any partner, employer or employé, any such share or interest as is described in sub-section (*2*) of section 9, in respect of any matter, or

(*b*) has acted professionally, in relation to any matter, on behalf of any person having therein any such share or interest as aforesaid,

shall not vote or take any other part in any proceeding of the Board or any Committee relating to such matter.

(Chapter II.—The Board of Trustees.—Conduct of Business.—Sections 24—26.)

(2) If any Trustee, or any person associated with the Board under section 19, or any other member of a Committee appointed under this Act, has, directly or indirectly, any beneficial interest in any land situated in an area comprised in any improvement scheme framed under this Act, or in an area in which it is proposed to acquire land for any of the purposes of this Act,—

(i) he shall, before taking part in any proceeding at a meeting of the Board or any Committee relating to such area, inform the person presiding at the meeting of the nature of such interest,

(ii) he shall not vote at any meeting of the Board or any Committee upon any resolution or question relating to such land, and

(iii) he shall not take any other part in any proceeding at a meeting of the Board or any Committee relating to such area if the person presiding at the meeting considers it inexpedient that he should do so.

Power to make and perform contracts.

24. The Board may enter into and perform all such contracts as they may consider necessary or expedient for carrying out any of the purposes of this Act.

Execution of contracts and approval of estimates.

25. (1) Every such contract shall be made on behalf of the Board by the Chairman:

Provided that—

(a) a contract involving an expenditure exceeding one thousand rupees and not exceeding one lakh of rupees shall not be made by the Chairman without the previous sanction of the Board; and

(b) a contract involving an expenditure exceeding one lakh of rupees shall not be made by the Chairman without the previous sanction of the Board and the Local Government.

(2) Every estimate for the expenditure of any sum for carrying out any of the purposes of this Act shall be subject to the approval of the authority who is empowered by sub-section (1) to make or sanction the making of a contract involving the expenditure of a like sum.

(3) Sub-sections (1) and (2) shall apply to every variation or abandonment of a contract or estimate, as well as to an original contract or estimate.

Further provisions as to execution of contracts, and provisions as to seal of Board.

26. (1) Every contract made by the Chairman on behalf of the Board shall be entered into in such manner and form as would bind the Chairman if such contract were made on his own behalf, except that the common seal of the Board shall be used (where necessary); and every such contract may in the like manner and form be varied or discharged.

(2) Every contract for the execution of any work or the supply of any materials or goods which will involve an expenditure exceeding one thousand rupees shall be in writing, and shall be sealed.

(3) The common seal of the Board shall remain in the custody of the Secretary to the Board, and shall not be affixed to any contract or other instrument except in the presence of a Trustee (other than the Chairman), who shall attach his signature to the contract or instrument in token that the same was sealed in his presence.

(4) The signature of the said Trustee shall be in addition to the signature of any witness to the execution of such contract or instrument.

(5) A contract not executed as provided in this section shall not be binding on the Board.

(Chapter II.—The Board of Trustees.—Conduct of Business.—Officers and servants.—Sections 27—30.)

Tenders.

27. (*1*) At least seven days before the Chairman enters into any contract for the execution of any work or the supply of any materials or goods which will involve an expenditure exceeding one thousand rupees, he shall give notice by advertisement in local newspapers inviting tenders for such contract.

(*2*) In every such case the Chairman shall place before the Board the specifications, conditions and estimates and all the tenders received, specifying the particular tender (if any) which he proposes to accept.

(*3*) In every case in which the acceptance of a tender would involve an expenditure exceeding one lakh of rupees, the Board shall submit to the Local Government the specifications, conditions and estimates, and all the tenders received, specifying the particular tender (if any) the acceptance of which they propose to sanction.

(*4*) Neither the Board nor the Local Government shall be bound to sanction the acceptance of any tender which has been made; but the Board, within the pecuniary limits of their powers, as prescribed in section 25, sub-section (*1*), or the Local Government, may sanction the acceptance of any of such tenders which appears to them, upon a view of all the circumstances, to be the most advantageous, or may direct the rejection of all the tenders submitted to them.

Security for performance of contract.

28. The Chairman shall take sufficient security for the due performance of every contract involving an expenditure exceeding one thousand rupees.

Supply of documents and information to the Government.

29. (*1*) The Chairman shall forward to the Local Government a copy of the minutes of the proceedings of each meeting of the Board, within ten days from the date on which the minutes of the proceedings of such meeting were signed as prescribed in section 18, clause (*h*).

(*2*) If the Local Government so directs in any case, the Chairman shall forward to it a copy of all papers which were laid before the Board for consideration at any meeting.

(*3*) The Local Government may require the Chairman to furnish it with—

(*a*) any return, statement, estimate, statistics or other information regarding any matter under the control of the Board, or

(*b*) a report on any such matter, or

(*c*) a copy of any document in the charge of the Chairman.

Officers and servants.

Statement of strength and remuneration of staff.

30. The Board shall from time to time prepare, and shall maintain, a statement showing—

(*a*) the number, designations and grades of the officers and servants (other than employés who are paid by the day or whose pay is charged to temporary work) whom they consider it necessary and proper to employ for the purposes of this Act,

(*b*) the amount and nature of the salary, fees and allowances to be paid to each such officer and servant, and

(*c*) the contributions payable under section 146 in respect of each such officer and servant.

(Chapter II.—The Board of Trustees.—Officers and Servants.—Sections 31—34.)

Board to make rules.

31. The Board shall from time to time make rules—

(*a*) fixing the amount and nature of the security to be furnished by any officer or servant of the Board from whom it may be deemed expedient to require security;

(*b*) for regulating the grant of leave of absence, leave-allowances and acting-allowances to the officers and servants of the Board; and

(*c*) for establishing and maintaining a provident or annuity fund, for compelling all or any of the officers or servants of the Board (other than any servant of the Government in respect of whom a contribution is paid under section 146) to contribute to such fund, at such rates and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by such rules, and for supplementing such contributions out of the funds of the Board:

Provided that a Government servant employed as an officer or servant of the Board shall not be entitled to leave or leave-allowances otherwise than as may be prescribed in any general or special orders of the Government for regulating the transfer of Government servants to foreign service.

Powers of appointment, etc., in whom vested.

32. Subject to any directions contained in any statement prepared under section 30 and any rules made under section 31, and for the time being in force, the power of appointing, promoting and granting leave to officers and servants of the Board, and reducing, suspending or dismissing them for misconduct, and dispensing with their services for any reason other than misconduct, shall be vested—

(*a*) in the case of officers and servants whose monthly salary does not exceed three hundred rupees—in the Chairman, and

(*b*) in other cases—in the Board:

Provided that any officer or servant in receipt of a monthly salary exceeding one hundred rupees who is reduced, suspended or dismissed by the Chairman may appeal to the Board, whose decision shall be final.

Sanction of Local Government required to certain statements, rules and orders.

33. (*a*) All statements prepared under section 30, so far as they relate to offices carrying a salary of more than one thousand rupees *per mensem*,

(*b*) all rules made under clause (*b*) or clause (*c*) of section 31, and

(*c*) all orders passed by the Board under section 32, and relating to any officer appointed to hold an office carrying a salary of more than one thousand rupees *per mensem*, except orders granting leave to, or suspending, any such officer,

shall be subject to the previous sanction of the Local Government.

Control by Chairman.

34. The Chairman shall exercise supervision and control over the acts and proceedings of all officers and servants of the Board; and, subject to the foregoing sections, shall dispose of all questions relating to the service of the said officers and servants, and their pay, privileges and allowances.

(Chapter II.—The Board of Trustees.—Officers and Servants.—Chapter III.—Improvement Schemes and Re-housing Schemes.—Sections 35, 36.)

Delegation of certain of Chairman's functions.

35. (*1*) The Chairman may, by general or special order in writing, delegate to any officer of the Board any of the Chairman's powers, duties or functions under this Act or any rule made hereunder, except those conferred or imposed upon or vested in him by sections 18, 21, 29, 55, 108, 112, 116, 118, 154 and 158:

Provided as follows:—

(*a*) the Chairman shall not delegate his power under section 25 to make on behalf of the Board any contract involving an expenditure exceeding one thousand rupees;

(*b*) the Chairman shall not delegate his power under section 32 to make appointments to offices carrying a salary of more than one hundred rupees *per mensem*;

(*c*) the Chairman shall not delegate to any officer his power under section 32 to grant leave to, or to reduce, suspend, dismiss, or dispense with the services of, any employé, unless such employé was appointed by such officer by virtue of a delegation of the Chairman's powers of appointment conferred by that section.

(*2*) The exercise or discharge by any officer of any powers, duties or functions delegated to him under sub-section (*1*) shall be subject to such conditions and limitations (if any) as may be prescribed in the said order, and also to control and revision by the Chairman.

CHAPTER III.—IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES AND RE-HOUSING SCHEMES.

When general improvement scheme may be framed.

36. Whenever it appears to the Board, whether upon an official representation made under section 37 or without such a representation,—

(*a*) that any buildings in any area which are used, or are intended or are likely to be used, as dwelling-places, are unfit for human habitation, or

(*b*) that danger to the health of the inhabitants of buildings in any area, or in any neighbouring buildings, is caused by—

(*i*) the narrowness, closeness and bad arrangement and condition of streets or buildings or groups of buildings in such area, or

(*ii*) the want of light, air, ventilation or proper conveniences in such area, or

(*iii*) any other sanitary defects in such area,

and that the most satisfactory method of dealing with the evils connected with such buildings and the sanitary defects in such area is a general improvement scheme for the re-arrangement and re-construction of the streets and buildings, or some of them, within such area,

the Board may pass a resolution to the effect that such area is an unhealthy area, and that a general improvement scheme ought to be framed in respect of such area,

and may then proceed to frame such a scheme.

(*Chapter III.—Improvement Schemes and Re-housing Schemes.—Sections 37—39.*)

Authority for making an official representation for a general improvement scheme.

37. (*1*) An official representation referred to in section 36 may be made by the Corporation—

(*a*) of their own motion, or

(*b*) on a written complaint by the Health Officer of the Corporation; or

(*c*) in respect of any area comprised in a municipal ward,—on a written complaint signed by twenty-five or more residents of such ward who are liable to pay either the owner's share or the occupier's share of the consolidated rate leviable under the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899. Ben. Act III of 1899.

(*2*) If the Corporation decide not to make an official representation on any complaint made to them under clause (*b*) or clause (*c*), they shall cause a copy of such complaint to be sent to the Board, with a statement of the reasons for their decision.

Consideration of official representations.

38. (*1*) The Board shall consider every official representation made under section 37, and, if satisfied as to the truth thereof and as to the sufficiency of their resources, shall decide whether a general improvement scheme to carry such representation into effect should be framed forthwith or not, and shall forthwith intimate their decision to the Corporation.

(*2*) If the Board decide that it is not necessary or expedient to frame a general improvement scheme forthwith, they shall inform the Corporation of the reasons for their decision.

(*3*) If the Board fail, for a period of twelve months after the receipt of any official representation made under section 37, to intimate their decision thereon to the Corporation,

or if the Board intimate to the Corporation their decision that it is not necessary or expedient to frame a general improvement scheme forthwith,

the Corporation may, if they think fit, refer the matter to the Local Government.

(*4*) The Local Government shall consider every reference made to it under sub-section (*3*), and

(*a*) if it considers that the Board ought, under all the circumstances, to have passed a decision within the period mentioned in sub-section (*3*), shall direct the Board to pass a decision within such further period as the Local Government may think reasonable, or

(*b*) if it considers that it is, under all the circumstances, expedient that a scheme should forthwith be framed, shall direct the Board to proceed forthwith to frame a scheme.

(*5*) The Board shall comply with every direction given by the Local Government under sub-section (*4*).

When street scheme may be framed.

39. Whenever the Board are of opinion that, for the purpose of—

(*a*) providing building-sites, or

(*b*) remedying defective ventilation, or

(*c*) creating new, or improving existing, means of communication and facilities for traffic, or

(*d*) affording better facilities for conservancy,

it is expedient to lay out new streets or to alter existing streets (including bridges, causeways and culverts), the Board may pass a resolution to that effect, and shall then proceed to frame a street scheme for such area as they may think fit.

(*Chapter III.—Improvement Schemes and Re-housing Schemes.—Sections 40—48.*)

Matters to be considered when framing improvement schemes.

40. When framing an improvement scheme in respect of any area, regard shall be had to—

(*a*) the nature and the conditions of neighbouring areas and of Calcutta as a whole;

(*b*) the several directions in which the expansion of Calcutta appears likely to take place; and

(*c*) the likelihood of improvement schemes being required for other parts of Calcutta.

Matters which must be provided for in improvement schemes.

41. Every improvement scheme shall provide for—

(*a*) the acquisition by the Board of any land, in the area comprised in the scheme, which will, in their opinion, be required for the execution of the scheme;

(*b*) the laying out or re-laying out of the land in the said area;

(*c*) such demolition, alteration or reconstruction of buildings, situated on land which it is proposed to acquire in the said area, as the Board may think necessary;

(*d*) the construction of any buildings which the Board may consider it necessary to erect for any purpose other than sale or hire;

(*e*) the laying out or alteration of streets (including bridges, causeways and culverts), if required; and

(*f*) the levelling, paving, metalling, flagging, channelling, sewering and draining of the said streets, and the provision therein of water, lighting and other sanitary conveniences ordinarily provided in a Municipality.

Matters which may be provided for in improvement schemes.

42. Any improvement scheme may provide for—

(*a*) the acquisition by the Board of any land, in the area comprised in the scheme, which will, in their opinion, be affected by the execution of the scheme;

(*b*) raising, lowering or levelling any land in the area comprised in the scheme;

(*c*) the formation or retention of open spaces; and

(*d*) any other matters, consistent with this Act, which the Board may think fit.

Preparation, publication and transmission of notice as to improvement scheme, and supply of documents to applicants.

43. (*1*) When any improvement scheme has been framed, the Board shall prepare a notice, stating—

(*a*) the fact that the scheme has been framed,

(*b*) the boundaries of the area comprised in the scheme, and

(*c*) the place at which particulars of the scheme, a map of the area comprised in the scheme, and a statement of the land which it is proposed to acquire, may be seen at reasonable hours.

(*2*) The Board shall—

(*i*) cause the said notice to be published weekly for three consecutive weeks in the Calcutta Gazette and in local newspapers, with a statement of the period within which objections will be received, and

(*ii*) send a copy of the notice to the Chairman of the Corporation and to the Chairman of any Municipality constituted under the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, in which any portion of the area comprised in the scheme is situated. Ben. Act III of 1884.

(Chapter III.—Improvement Schemes and Re-housing Schemes.—Sections 44—47.)

(*3*) The Chairman shall cause copies of all documents referred to in clause (*c*) of sub-section (*1*) to be delivered to any applicant on payment of such fee as may be prescribed by rule made under section 138.

Transmission to Board of representation by Corporation or Municipality as to improvement scheme.

44. The Chairman of the Corporation, and the Chairman of any Municipality to whom a copy of a notice has been sent under clause (*vi*) of section 43, shall, within a period of sixty days from the receipt of the said copy, forward to the Board any representation which the Corporation or Municipality may think fit to make with regard to the scheme.

Service of notice as to proposed acquisition of land.

45. (*1*) During the thirty days next following the first day on which any notice is published under section 43 in respect of any improvement scheme, the Board shall serve a notice on—

(*i*) every person whose name appears in the municipal assessment-book as being primarily liable to pay the owner's share of the consolidated rate, or the rate on the annual value of holdings, as the case may be, in respect of any land which the Board propose to acquire in executing the scheme, and

(*ii*) the occupier (who need not be named) of each premises or holding, entered in the municipal assessment-book, which the Board propose to acquire in executing the scheme.

(*2*) Such notice shall—

(*a*) state that the Board propose to acquire such land for the purpose of carrying out a general improvement scheme or a street scheme, as the case may be, and

(*b*) require such person, if he dissents from such acquisition, to state his reasons in writing within a period of sixty days from the service of the notice.

(*3*) Every such notice shall be signed by, or by the order of, the Chairman.

Furnishing of copy of, or extracts from, the municipal assessment-book.

46. The Chairman of the Corporation, and the Chairman of any Municipality constituted under the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, in any part of which this section is for the time being in force, shall, respectively, furnish the Chairman, at his request, with a copy of, or extracts from, the municipal assessment-book, at such charge as may be fixed by rule made under section 137. Ben. Act III of 1884.

Abandonment of improvement scheme, or application to Local Government to sanction it.

47. (*1*) After the expiry of the periods respectively prescribed under section 43, clause (*v*), and by section 44 and section 45, clause (*b*), in respect of any improvement scheme, the Board shall consider any objection, representation and statement of dissent received thereunder, and, after hearing all persons making any such objection, representation or dissent who may desire to be heard, the Board may either abandon the scheme or apply to the Local Government for sanction to the scheme, with such modifications (if any) as the Board may consider necessary.

(*2*) Every application submitted under sub-section (*1*) shall be accompanied by—

(*a*) a description of, and full particulars relating to, the scheme, and complete plans and estimates of the cost of executing the scheme;

(*b*) a statement of the reasons for any modifications made in the scheme as originally framed;

(*Chapter III.—Improvement Schemes and Re-housing Schemes.—Sections 48—53.*)

(*c*) a statement of objections (if any) received under section 43;

(*d*) any representation received under section 44;

(*e*) a list of the names of all persons (if any) who have dissented, under section 45, clause (*b*), from the proposed acquisition of their land, and a statement of the reasons given for such dissent; and

(*f*) a statement of the arrangements made or proposed by the Board for the re-housing of persons of the poorer and working classes who are likely to be displaced by the execution of the scheme.

(*3*) When any application has been submitted to the Local Government under sub-section (*1*), the Board shall cause notice of the fact to be published for two consecutive weeks in the Calcutta Gazette and in local newspapers.

Power to sanction or reject improvement scheme.

48. The Local Government may sanction, either with or without modification, or may refuse to sanction, any improvement scheme submitted to it under section 47.

Notification of sanction to improvement scheme.

49. (*1*) Whenever the Local Government sanctions an improvement scheme, it shall announce the fact by notification, and the Board shall forthwith proceed to execute the scheme.

(*2*) The publication of a notification under sub-section (*1*), in respect of any scheme, shall be conclusive evidence that the scheme has been duly framed and sanctioned.

Alteration of improvement scheme after sanction.

50. At any time after any improvement scheme has been sanctioned by the Local Government, and before it has been carried into execution, the Board may alter it:

Provided as follows :—

(*a*) if any alteration is estimated to increase the estimated net cost of executing a scheme by more than five *per cent.* of such cost, such alteration shall not be made without the previous sanction of the Local Government;

(*b*) if any alteration involves the acquisition, otherwise than by agreement, of any land the acquisition of which has not been sanctioned by the Local Government, the procedure prescribed in the foregoing sections of this Chapter shall, so far as applicable, be followed, as if the alteration were a separate scheme.

Combination of improvement schemes.

51. Any number of areas in respect of which improvement schemes have been, or are proposed to be, framed, may at any time be included in one combined scheme.

Re-housing persons displaced by improvement schemes.

52. (*1*) The Board may frame schemes (herein called re-housing schemes) for the construction, maintenance and management of such and so many dwellings and shops as they may consider ought to be provided for persons of the poorer and working classes who—

(*a*) are displaced by the execution of any improvement scheme sanctioned under this Act, or

(*b*) are likely to be displaced by the execution of any improvement scheme which it is intended to frame, or to submit to the Local Government for sanction, under this Act.

(*2*) Every re-housing scheme shall be submitted to the Local Government, who may either sanction it, with or without modification, or refuse to sanction it.

(*3*) The Board shall not themselves construct dwellings or shops under a re-housing scheme unless they are satisfied, after due inquiry, that no other person is willing and able to construct them and is prepared to construct, maintain and manage them under the control of the Board.

Width of streets.

53. No street laid out or altered by the Board shall be of less width than—

(*a*) forty feet, if the street be intended for carriage traffic or

(Chapter III.—Improvement Schemes and Re-housing Schemes.—Sections 54, 55.)

(*b*) twenty feet, if the street be intended for foot traffic only:

Provided as follows:—

(*i*) the width of an existing street need not be increased to the minimum required by this section, if the Board consider it impracticable to do so;

(*ii*) nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent the Board from laying out service passages for sanitary purposes of any width less than twenty feet.

Transfer to Board, for purposes of improvement scheme, of building or land vested in Corporation or Municipality.

54. (*1*) Whenever any building, or any street, square or other land, or any part thereof, which—

(*a*) is situated in the Calcutta Municipality and is vested in the Corporation, or

(*b*) is situated in any part of any Municipality constituted under the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, in which this section is for the time being in force, and is vested in the Commissioners of that Municipality, Ben. Act III of 1884.

is required for executing any improvement scheme, the Board shall give notice accordingly to the Chairman of the Corporation or the Chairman of such Municipality, as the case may be;

and such building, street, square, land or part shall thereupon vest in the Board, subject, in the case of any building or any land (not being a street or square), to the payment to the Corporation, or to such Commissioners, as the case may be, of such sum as may be required to compensate them for actual loss resulting from the transfer thereof to the Board.

(*2*) If any question or dispute arises as to the sufficiency of the compensation paid or proposed to be paid under sub-section (*1*), the matter shall be referred to the Local Government, whose decision shall be final.

Transfer of private street or square to Board for purposes of improvement scheme.

55. (*1*) Whenever any street or square or part thereof which is not vested in the Board or in the Corporation or in the Commissioners of any Municipality constituted under the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, is required for executing any improvement scheme, the Board shall cause to be affixed, in a conspicuous place in or near such street, square or part, a notice, signed by the Chairman, and Ben. Act III of 1884.

(*a*) stating the purpose for which the street, square or part is required, and

(*b*) declaring that the Board will, on or after a date to be specified in the notice, take over charge of such street, square or part from the owner thereof;

and shall simultaneously send a copy of such notice to the owner of such street, square or part.

(*2*) After considering and deciding all objections (if any) received in writing before the date so specified, the Board may take over charge of such street, square or part from the owner thereof; and the same shall thereupon vest in the Board.

(*3*) When the Board alter or close any street or square or part thereof which has vested in them under sub-section (*2*), they shall pay reasonable compensation to the previous owner for the loss of his rights therein.

(*4*) If the alteration or closing of any such street, square or part causes damage or substantial inconvenience to owners of property adjacent thereto, or to residents in the neighbourhood, the Board—

(*i*) shall forthwith provide some other reasonable means of access for the use of persons who were entitled to use such street, square or part as a means of access to any property or place, and,

(*ii*) if the provision of such means of access does not sufficiently compensate any such owner or resident for such damage or inconvenience, shall also pay him reasonable compensation in money.

(*Chapter III.—Improvement Schemes and Re-housing Schemes.—Sections 56—60.*)

Provision of drain or water-work to replace another situated on land vested in the Board under section 54 or section 55.

56. (*1*) When any building, or any street, square or other land, or any part thereof, has vested in the Board under section 54 or section 55, no municipal drain or water-work therein shall vest in the Board until another drain or water-work (as the case may be), if required, has been provided by the Board, to the satisfaction of the General Committee or of the Commissioners of the Municipality constituted under the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, as the case may be, in place of the former drain or work. Ben. Act III of 1884.

(*2*) If any question or dispute arises as to whether another drain or water-work is required, or as to the sufficiency of any drain or water-work provided by the Board, under sub-section (*1*), the matter shall be referred to the Local Government, whose decision shall be final.

Bar to application of certain sections of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899, to streets vested in the Board.

57. (*1*) Sections 337, 338 and 355, and clause (*c*) of section 354, of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899, shall not apply to any street which is vested in the Board. Ben. Act III of 1899.

(*2*) Sections 345 and 346 of the said Act shall not apply when any drain, pavement or surface referred to in the said section 345 is opened or broken up by the Board, or when any public street is under construction by the Board.

Repair and watering of streets vested in the Board.

58. Whenever the Board allow any street vested in them to be used for public traffic,—

(*a*) they shall, as far as practicable, keep the street in good repair and do all things necessary for the safety and convenience of persons using it, and

(*b*) they shall cause the street to be watered, if they consider it necessary to do so for the public convenience.

Guarding and lighting when street vested in the Board is opened or broken up, or when street is under construction, and speedy completion of work.

59. Whenever any drain in, or the pavement or surface of, any street vested in the Board is opened or broken up by the Board for the purpose of carrying on any work,

or whenever the Board allow any street which they have under construction to be used for public traffic,

the Board shall cause the place to be fenced and guarded and to be sufficiently lighted during the night, and shall take proper precautions for guarding against accident by shoring up and protecting adjoining buildings,

and shall, with all convenient speed, complete the said work, fill in the ground, and repair the said drain, pavement or surface, and carry away the rubbish occasioned thereby or complete the construction of the said street, as the case may be.

Prevention or restriction of traffic in street vested in the Board, during progress of work.

60. (*1*) When any work referred to in section 59 is being executed by the Board in any public street vested in them, or when any other work which may lawfully be done is being executed by the Board in any street vested in them, the Board may direct that such street shall, during the progress of such work, be either wholly or partially closed to traffic generally or to traffic of any specified description.

(*2*) When any such direction has been given, the Board shall set up in a conspicuous position in or near the street an order prohibiting traffic to the extent so directed, and shall fix

(*Chapter III.—Improvement Schemes and Re-housing Schemes.—Sections 61, 62.*)

such bars, chains or posts across or in the street as they may think proper for preventing or restricting traffic therein, after notifying in local newspapers their intention to do so.

Provision of facilities, and payment of compensation, when work is executed by Board in public street vested in them.

61. (*1*) When any work is being executed by the Board in any public street vested in them, the Board shall, so far as may reasonably be practicable, make adequate provision for—

(*a*) the passage or diversion of traffic;

(*b*) securing access to all premises approached from such street; and

(*c*) any drainage, water-supply or means of lighting which is interrupted by reason of the execution of the work.

(*2*) The Board shall pay reasonable compensation to any person who sustains special damage by reason of the execution of any such work.

Power of Board to turn or close public street or square vested in them.

62. (*1*) The Board may—

(*a*) turn, divert, discontinue the public use of, or permanently close, any public street vested in them, or any part thereof, or

(*b*) discontinue the public use of, or permanently close, any public square vested in them, or any part thereof.

(*2*) Whenever the Board discontinue the public use of, or permanently close, any public street vested in them, or any part thereof, they shall pay reasonable compensation to every person who was entitled, otherwise than as a mere licensee, to use such street or part as a means of access and has suffered damage from such discontinuance or closing.

(*3*) Whenever the Board discontinue the public use of, or permanently close, any public square vested in them, or any part thereof, they shall pay reasonable compensation to every person—

(*a*) who was entitled, otherwise than as a mere licensee, to use such square or part as a means of access, or

(*b*) whose immoveable property was ventilated by such square or part,

and who has suffered damage,—

(*i*) in case (*a*), from such discontinuance or closing, or

(*ii*) in case (*b*), from the use to which the Board have put such square or part.

(*4*) In determining the compensation payable to any person under sub-section (*2*) or sub-section (*3*), the Board shall make allowance for any benefit accruing to him from the construction, provision or improvement of any other public street or square at or about the same time that the public street or square or part thereof, on account of which the compensation is paid, is discontinued or closed.

(*5*) When any public street or square vested in the Board, or any part thereof, is permanently closed under sub-section (*1*), the Board may sell or lease so much of the same as is no longer required.

(*Chapter III.—Improvement Schemes and Re-housing Schemes.—Sections 63, 64.*)

Projected public streets.

63. (*1*) In regard to any area in the neighbourhood of the Calcutta Municipality, the Board may, from time to time, prepare schemes and plans of proposed public streets, showing the direction of such streets, the street alignment and building line on each side of them, their intended width and such other details as may appear desirable.

(*2*) Before finally adopting any scheme or plan prepared under sub-section (*1*), the Board shall give public notice of their intention so to do, and shall send the scheme or plan to the local authority by which the said area is administered, and shall consider all objections received from any person affected by the scheme or plan, and any representation made to them by the said local authority, before a date to be appointed by the Board in this behalf.

(*3*) When any plan prepared under sub-section (*1*) has been finally adopted by the Board, the street to which it refers shall be deemed to be a projetced public street.

(*4*) If any person desires to erect, re-erect, add to or alter any building or wall so as to make the same fall within the street alignment or building line shown in any plan so adopted, he shall apply to the Board for permission to do so.

(*5*) If the Board refuse to grant permission to any person to erect on his land any building or wall to project as aforesaid, and if they do not proceed to acquire such land within one year from the date of such refusal, they shall pay reasonable compensation to such person for any damage sustained by him in consequence of such refusal.

(*6*) When any building, wall or part thereof projecting across the street alignment or building line shown in any plan adopted as aforesaid has fallen down or been burnt down or taken down, the Chairman may, by written notice, require the same to be set back to or towards such street alignment or building line.

(*7*) When any building or wall is set back in pursuance of a requisition made under sub-section (*6*), the Board shall forthwith make full compensation to the owner of the building or wall for any damage that he may sustain thereby.

Reference of disputes to Tribunal.

64. (*1*) If any question or dispute arises—

(*a*) between the Board and the previous owner of any street or square or part thereof which has vested in the Board under section 55 and has been altered or closed by them, as to the sufficiency of the compensation paid or proposed to be paid under sub-section (*3*) of that section, or

(*b*) between the Board and any person who was entitled, otherwise than as a mere licensee, to use as a means of access any street or square or part thereof which has vested in the Board under section 55,

(*i*) as to whether the alteration or closing of such street, square or part causes damage or substantial inconvenience to owners of property adjacent thereto or to residents in the neighbourhood, or

(*ii*) as to whether the other means of access provided or proposed to be provided under sub-section (*4*) of the said section 55 are reasonably sufficient, or

(*iii*) as to the sufficiency of any compensation paid or proposed to be paid under the said sub-section (*4*), or

(*c*) between the Board and any person, as to the sufficiency of any compensation paid or proposed to be paid to him under section 61, section 62 or section 63,

(Chapter III.—Improvement Schemes and Re-housing Schemes.—Sections 65—67.)

the matter shall be determined by the Tribunal, if referred to it, either by the Board or by the claimant, within a period of three months from—

in case (*a*) or case (*b*)—the date on which the street or square or part thereof was altered or closed by the Board, or

in case (*c*)—the date on which the said person was informed of the decision of the Board fixing the amount of compensation to be paid to him;

and the determination of the Tribunal shall be final.

(*2*) If a reference to the Tribunal be not made within the period prescribed by sub-section (*1*), the decision of the Board shall be final.

(*3*) For the purpose of determining any matter referred to it under sub-section (*1*), the Tribunal shall have all the powers with regard to witnesses, documents and costs which it would have if the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, as modified by section 71 of this Act, were applicable to the case. I of 1894.

Vesting in Corporation of streets laid out or altered, and open spaces provided, by the Board under an improvement scheme.

65. (*1*) Whenever the General Committee are satisfied—

(*a*) that any street laid out or altered by the Board has been duly levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, sewered and drained in the manner provided in the plans sanctioned by the Local Government under section 48, and

(*b*) that such lamps, lamp-posts and other apparatus as the General Committee consider necessary for the lighting of such street and as ought to be provided by the Board have been so provided, and

(*c*) that water and other sanitary conveniences ordinarily provided in a Municipality have been duly provided in such street,

the General Committee shall make a report to the Corporation, and the Corporation shall thereupon, after informing the Board of their intention to do so, by written notice affixed in some conspicuous position in such street, declare the street to be a public street; and the street shall thereupon vest in the Corporation, and shall thenceforth be maintained, kept in repair, lighted and cleansed by the Corporation.

(*2*) When any open space for purposes of ventilation or recreation has been provided by the Board in executing any improvement scheme, it shall, on completion, be transferred to the Corporation by resolution of the Board, and shall thereupon vest in, and be maintained at the expense of, the Corporation:

Provided that the General Committee may require the Board, before any such open space is so transferred, to enclose, level, turf, drain and lay out such space and provide footpaths therein, and, if necessary, to provide lamps and other apparatus for lighting it.

(*3*) If any difference of opinion arises between the Board and the General Committee in respect of any matter referred to in the foregoing provisions of this section, the matter shall be referred to the Local Government, whose decision shall be final.

Application of section 65 to other Municipalities.

66. If section 65 be extended, by notification under section 1, sub-section (*3*), to any Municipality in the neighbourhood of the Calcutta Municipality, it shall be construed as if the references therein to the General Committee and the Corporation were references to the Commissioners of the former Municipality.

Power of Board to retain service passages.

67. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 65 or section 66, the Board may retain any service passage which they have laid out for sanitary purposes, and may enter into an agreement with the Corporation or any other person for the supervision, repair, lighting and general management of any passage so retained.

(Chapter IV.—Acquisition and Disposal of Land.—Acquisition by Agreement.—Compulsory Acquisition.—Sections 68—72.)

CHAPTER IV.—ACQUISITION AND DISPOSAL OF LAND.

Acquisition by agreement.

Power to purchase or lease by agreement.

68. The Board may enter into an agreement with any person for the purchase or leasing by the Board from such person of any land which the Board are authorized to acquire, or any interest in such land.

Compulsory acquisition.

Power to acquire land under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

69. The Board may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, acquire land under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, for carrying out any of the purposes of this Act. I of 1894.

Tribunal to be constituted.

70. A Tribunal shall be constituted, as provided in section 72, for the purpose of performing the functions of the Court in reference to the acquisition of land for the Board under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. I of 1894.

Modification of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

71. For the purpose of acquiring land under the said Act for the Board,—

(a) the Tribunal shall (except for the purposes of section 54 of that Act) be deemed to be the Court, and the President of the Tribunal shall be deemed to be the Judge, under the said Act;

(b) the said Act shall be subject to the further modifications indicated in the Schedule;

(c) the President of the Tribunal shall have power to summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses, and to compel the production of documents, by the same means, and (so far as may be) in the same manner, as is provided in the case of a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908; and V of 1908.

(d) the award of the Tribunal shall be deemed to be the award of the Court under the said Land Acquisition Act, 1894, and shall be final. I of 1894.

Constitution of Tribunal.

72. (1) The said Tribunal shall consist of a President and two assessors.

(2) The President of the Tribunal shall be either—

(a) a member of the Judicial Branch of the Imperial or Provincial Civil Service, of not less then ten years' standing in such Service, who has, for at least three years, served as District Judge or held judicial office not inferior to that of a Subordinate Judge; or

(b) a barrister, advocate or pleader of not less than ten years' standing, who has practised as an advocate or pleader in the Calcutta High Court.

(3) The President of the Tribunal and one of the assessors shall be appointed by the Local Government, and the other assessor shall be appointed by the Corporation, or, in default of the Corporation, by the Local Government:

(Chapter IV.—Acquisition and Disposal of Land.—Compulsory Acquisition.—Sections 73, 74.)

Provided that no person shall be eligible for appointment as a member of the Tribunal if he is a Trustee or is, for any of the reasons mentioned in section 9, disqualified for appointment as a Trustee.

(*4*) The term of office of each member of the Tribunal shall be two years; but any member shall, subject to the proviso to sub-section (*3*), be eligible for reappointment at the end of that term.

(*5*) The Local Government may, on the ground of incapacity or misbehaviour, or for any other good and sufficient reason, cancel the appointment of any person as a member of the Tribunal.

(*6*) When any person ceases for any reason to be a member of the Tribunal, or when any member is temporarily absent in consequence of illness or any other unavoidable cause, the Local Government or (if the person whose place is to be filled was appointed by the Corporation) the Corporation, or, in default of the Corporation, the Local Government, shall forthwith appoint a fit person to be a member in his place.

(*7*) All appointments made under this section shall be published by notification.

Remuneration of members of Tribunal.

73. Each member of the Tribunal shall be entitled to receive such remuneration, either by way of monthly salary or by way of fees, or partly in one of those ways and partly in the other, as the Local Government may prescribe.

Officers and servants of Tribunal.

74. (*1*) The President of the Tribunal shall, from time to time, prepare a statement showing—

(*a*) the number and grades of the clerks and other officers and servants whom he considers should be maintained for carrying on the business of the Tribunal,

(*b*) the amount of the salary to be paid to each such officer and servant, and

(*c*) the contributions payable under section 146 in respect of each such officer and servant.

(*2*) The President of the Tribunal shall, from time to time, make rules—

(*i*) for regulating the grant of leave of absence, leave-allowances and acting-allowances to the officers and servants of the Tribunal; and

(*ii*) for establishing and maintaining a provident or annuity fund, for compelling all or any of the officers or servants of the Tribunal (other than any servant of the Government in respect of whom a contribution is paid under section 146) to contribute to such fund, at such rates and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by such rules, and, with the sanction of the Board, for supplementing such contributions out of the funds of the Board:

Provided that a Government servant employed as an officer or servant of the Tribunal shall not be entitled to leave or leave-allowances otherwise than as may be prescribed in any general or special orders of the Government for regulating the transfer of Government servants to foreign service.

(*3*) All statements prepared under sub-section (*1*), and all rules made under sub-section (*2*), shall be subject to the previous sanction of the Local Government

(*4*) Subject to any directions contained in any statement prepared under sub-section (*1*) and any rules made under sub-section (*2*), and for the time being in force, the power of

(Chapter IV.—Acquisition and Disposal of Land.—Compulsory Acquisition.—Abandonment of Acquisition.—Sections 75—78.)

appointing, promoting and granting leave to officers and servants of the Tribunal, and the power of reducing, suspending or dismissing them, shall vest in the President of the Tribunal.

Payments by Board on account of Tribunal.

75. (*1*) The remuneration prescribed under section 73 for members of the Tribunal, and the salaries, leave-allowances and acting-allowances prescribed under section 74 for officers and servants of the Tribunal, shall be paid by the Board to the President of the Tribunal for distribution.

Power to make rules for Tribunal.

76. (*1*) The President of the Tribunal may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make rules, not repugnant to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, for the conduct of business by the Tribunal. V of 1908.

(*2*) All such rules shall be published by notification.

Award of Tribunal how to be determined.

77. (*1*) For the purpose of determining the award to be made by the Tribunal under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894,— I of 1894.

(*a*) if there is any disagreement as to the measurement of land, or the amount of compensation or costs to be allowed, the opinion of the majority of the members of the Tribunal shall prevail;

(*b*) questions relating to the determination of the persons to whom compensation is payable, or the apportionment of compensation, may be tried and decided in the absence of the assessors if the President of the Tribunal considers their presence unnecessary; and, when so tried and decided, the decision of the President shall be deemed to be the decision of the Tribunal; and

(*c*) notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing clauses, the decision on all questions of law and procedure shall rest solely with the President of the Tribunal.

(*2*) Every award of the Tribunal, and every order made by the Tribunal for the payment of money, shall be enforced by the Court of Small Causes of Calcutta as if it were a decree of that Court.

Abandonment of Acquisition.

Abandonment of acquisition in consideration of special payment.

78. (*1*) In any case in which the Local Government has sanctioned the acquisition of land, in any area comprised in an improvement scheme, which is not required for the execution of the scheme, the owner of the land, or any person having an interest therein, may make an application to the Board, requesting that the acquisition of the land should be abandoned in consideration of the payment by him of a sum to be fixed by the Board in that behalf.

(*2*) The Board shall admit every such application if it—

(*a*) reaches them before the time fixed by the Collector under section 9 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, for making claims in reference to the land, and I of 1894.

(*b*) is made by all persons who have interests in the land greater than a lease for years having seven years to run.

(*3*) If the Board decide to admit any such application they shall forthwith inform the Collector, and the Collector shall thereupon stay for a period of three months all further proceedings for the acquisition of the land, and the Board shall proceed

(*Chapter IV.—Acquisition and Disposal of Land.—Abandonment of Acquisition.—Section 79.*)

to fix the sum in consideration of which the acquisition of the land may be abandoned.

(*4*) Within the said period of three months, or, with the permission of the Board, at any time before the Collector has taken possession of the land under section 16 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the person from whom the Board have arranged to accept the sum so fixed may, if the Board are satisfied that the security offered by him is sufficient, execute an agreement with the Board, either— I of 1894.

(*i*) to pay the said sum three years after the date of the agreement, or

(*ii*) to leave the said sum outstanding as a charge on his interest in the land, subject to the payment in perpetuity of interest at the rate of four *per cent. per annum*, and to make the first annual payment of such interest four years after the date of the agreement:

Provided that the Board may, at any time before the Collector has taken possession of the land under section 16 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, accept immediate payment of the said sum instead of an agreement as aforesaid. I of 1894.

(*5*) When any agreement has been executed in pursuance of sub-section (*4*), or when any payment has been accepted in pursuance of the proviso to that sub-section, in respect of any land, the proceedings for the acquisition of the land shall be deemed to be abandoned.

(*6*) Every payment due from any person under any agreement executed under sub-section (*4*) shall be a charge on the interest of that person.

(*7*) If any instalment of interest payable under an agreement executed in pursuance of clause (*ii*) of sub-section (*4*) be not paid on the date on which it is due, the sum fixed by the Board under sub-section (*3*) shall be payable on that date, in addition to the said instalment.

(*8*) At any time after an agreement has been executed in pursuance of clause (*ii*) of sub-section (*4*), any person may pay off the charge created thereby, with interest, at the rate of four *per cent. per annum*, up to the date of such payment.

(*9*) When an agreement in respect of any land has been executed by any person in pursuance of sub-section (*4*), no suit with respect to such agreement shall be brought against the Board by any other person (except an heir, executor or administrator of the person first aforesaid) claiming to have an interest in the land.

Recovery of money payable in pursuance of section 78.

79. When an agreement has been executed by any person in pursuance of section 78, sub section (*4*), in respect of any land, and any money payable in pursuance of that section is not duly paid, the same shall be recoverable by the Board (together with interest, up to the date of realization, at the rate of four *per cent.* per annum), from the said person or his successor in interest in such land, in the manner provided by the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899, for the recovery of the consolidated rate; Ben. Act III of 1899.

(Chapter IV.—Acquisition and Disposal of Land.—Abandonment of acquisition.—Disposal of Land.—Chapter V.—Taxation.—Duty on Transfers of Property.—Sections 80—82.)

and, if not so recovered, the Chairman may, after giving public notice of his intention to do so, and not less than one month after the publication of such notice, sell the interest of the said person or successor in such land by public auction, and may deduct the said money and the expenses of the sale from the proceeds of the sale, and shall pay the balance (if any) to the defaulter.

Agreement or payment under section 78 not to bar acquisition under a fresh declaration.

80. If any land in respect of which an agreement has been executed, or a payment has been accepted, in pursuance of section 78, sub-section (*4*), be subsequently required for any of the purposes of this Act, the agreement or payment shall not be deemed to prevent the acquisition of the land in pursuance of a fresh declaration published under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. I of 1894.

Disposal of Land.

Power to dispose of land.

81. (*1*) The Board may retain, or may let on hire, lease, sell, exchange or otherwise dispose of, any land vested in or acquired by them under this Act.

(*2*) Whenever the Board decide to lease or sell any land acquired by them under this Act from any person, they—

(*a*) shall give notice by advertisement in local newspapers, and

(*b*) shall offer to the said person, or his heirs, executors or administrators, a prior right to take on lease or to purchase such land, at a rate to be fixed by the Board, if the Board consider that such a right can be given without detriment to the carrying out of the purposes of this Act.

(*3*) If in any case two or more persons claim to exercise a right offered under clause (*b*) to take on lease or to purchase any land, the right shall be exerciseable by the person who agrees to pay the highest sum for the land, not being less than the rate fixed by the Board under that clause, to the exclusion of the others.

CHAPTER V.—TAXATION.

Duty on Transfers of Property.

Duty on certain transfers of immovable property.

82. (*1*) The duty imposed by the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, on instruments of sale, gift and usufructuary mortgage, respectively, of immovable property shall, in the case of instruments affecting immovable property situated in the Calcutta Municipality and executed on or after the commencement of this Act, be increased by two *per centum* on the value of the property so situated, or (in the case of an usufructuary mortgage) on the amount secured by the instrument, as set forth in the instrument. II of 1899.

(*2*) For the purposes of this section, section 27 of the said Indian Stamp Act, 1899, shall be read as if it specifically required the particulars referred to therein to be set forth separately in respect of— II of 1899.

(*a*) property situated in the Calcutta Municipality, and

(*b*) property situated outside the Calcutta Municipality,

respectively.

(*Chapter V.—Taxation.—Terminal Tax on Passengers.—Section 83.*)

(*3*) For the purposes of this section, section 64 of the said Indian Stamp Act, 1899, shall be read as if it referred to the Board as well as the Government. II of 1899.

(*4*) All collections resulting from the said increase shall, after deducting incidental expenses (if any), be paid to the Board at such time as may be prescribed by rule made under section 86.

Terminal Tax on Passengers.

Terminal tax on passengers by railway or inland steam-vessel.

83. (*1*) Every passenger brought to or taken from any station in the Calcutta Municipality or the Howrah Municipality by railway, and

every passenger brought to or taken from any landing-place in the Port of Calcutta, within five miles from Government House, by inland steam-vessel,

shall pay a tax of half an anna in respect of each journey so made by him:

Provided as follows:—

(*a*) the said tax shall not be payable by any passenger brought from, or taken to, any place situated within a radius of thirty miles from Government House;

(*b*) the Local Government may, by notification, either—

(*i*) with the previous sanction of the Government of India, reduce the said radius to any distance less than thirty miles, in its application either to passengers generally or to passengers of any specified class, or

(*ii*) with the previous sanction of the Government of India, cancel proviso (*a*), or

(*iii*) reduce the said tax to any lower rate, either in respect of passengers generally or in respect of passengers making frequent journeys;

(*c*) the said tax may, in the case of passengers taking suburban season tickets, be calculated at the rate of six annas *per mensem* for each such ticket, or at such lower rate as the Local Government may prescribe by notification.

(*2*) The said tax shall be collected, by means of a surcharge on fares, by the administration of the railway, or the owner of the vessel, by which the passengers are carried, and shall be paid to the Board at such time as may be prescribed by rule made under section 86, after making such deduction as the Local Government may approve to meet any expenses incurred in connection with the collection of the tax.

(*3*) The owner of every inland steam-vessel referred to in sub-section (*1*) shall prepare and deliver, or cause to be prepared and delivered, to the Chairman, each quarter, a return, in the form prescribed by rule made under section 86, of all passengers, carried by such vessel, by whom the tax imposed by that sub-section is payable; and shall subscribe, at the foot of such return, a declaration of the truth thereof.

(*4*) Every such return shall be delivered to the Chairman or posted to his address within fifteen working days, or at most within thirty days, after the end of the quarter to which it relates.

Explanation.—The expression "working day," as used in this sub-section, means every day except a public holiday as defined in section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. XXVI of 1881.

(*Chapter V.—Taxation.—Customs Duty on Jute.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 84–87.*)

(*5*) If this Act is directed to come into force during a quarter, the first of the said returns shall be made for the unexpired portion of that quarter.

(*6*) The expression "administration" and the expressions "owner" and "inland steam-vessel," as used in this section, have the same meanings as in the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884, respectively. IX of 1890. VI of 1884.

Customs Duty on Jute.

Customs duty on exports of jute from Calcutta by sea.

84. (*1*) A customs duty shall be levied and collected on all jute exported by sea from the Port of Calcutta to any other port, whether beyond or within India, at such rate, not exceeding,—

(*a*) in the case of raw jute (including jute cuttings and rejections), two annas per bale of four hundred pounds, and

(*b*) in the case of manufactured jute, twelve annas per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds,

as the Local Government may prescribe by notification:

Provided that the said duty shall not be levied or collected in respect of jute, whether raw or manufactured, exported under any contract which was made before the fifteenth day of August, 1911, and the existence of which was established to the satisfaction of the Customs-Collector before the fifteenth day of September, 1911.

(*2*) At the close of each quarter, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, the duty collected under sub-section (*1*) shall, after deducting the expenses of collection (if any), be paid by the Customs-Collector to the Board.

Section 5 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, not to apply to jute.

85. Section 5 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, shall not apply to jute (whether raw or manufactured) passing by land out of Calcutta. VIII of 1894.

Supplemental Provisions.

Power to Local Government to make rules.

86. (*1*) The Local Government may make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Chapter.

(*2*) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the Local Government may make rules—

(*a*) for regulating the collection of taxes imposed by this Chapter, and the payment thereof to the Board;

(*b*) for prescribing the form of the return required by section 83, sub-section (*3*), and the particulars to be contained therein, and the manner in which the same is to be verified.

Punishments for offences.

87. The offences mentioned in column 1 of the following table shall be punishable to the extent mentioned in column 2 thereof with reference to such offences, respectively:—

1	2
(*1*) Omitting to make any return required by section 83, sub-section (*3*), or refusing to sign or complete the same.	Fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.
(*2*) Making and delivering any such return containing any statement not true to the best of the information and belief of the person making the same.	The penalty provided in the Indian Penal Code, section 199, for making a false statement in a declaration. XLV of 1860.
(*3*) Otherwise contravening any rule made under section 86.	Fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Chapter VI.—Finance.—Municipal Contributions.—Loans.—Sections 88—91.)

CHAPTER VI.—FINANCE.

Municipal Contributions.

Contributions from Municipal Funds.

88. (*1*) The Chairman of the Corporation shall pay from the Municipal Funds to the Board on the first day of each quarter, so long as the Board continue to exist, a sum equivalent to one-half *per cent.* per quarter on the annual rateable valuation determined under Chapter XII of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899, as it stood on the first day of the last preceding quarter: Ben. Act III of 1899.

Provided as follows:—

(*a*) in the case of property vested in the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta, the said percentage shall be calculated upon nine-tenths of the annual rateable valuation of such property, and

(*b*) if this Act is directed to come into force during a quarter, the amount of the first of such payments shall bear such proportion to the sum payable hereunder as the unexpired portion of that quarter bears to the whole quarter.

(*2*) If in any financial year the sums due to the Board under section 82 and sub-section (*1*) of this section aggregate less than seven and-a-half lakhs of rupees, the Chairman of the Corporation shall pay to the Board, from the Municipal Funds, such further sum as may be required to make up the said sum of seven and-a-half lakhs of rupees.

(*3*) The payments prescribed by sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*) shall be made in priority to all other payments due from the Corporation, except those referred to in section 140 of the said Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899. Ben. Act III of 1899.

(*4*) If any payment prescribed by sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*2*) cannot be made without increasing the *maximum* authorised by clause (*a*) of section 147 of the said Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899, then that maximum may be increased to such extent as may be necessary to secure the due making of such payment. Ben. Act III of 1899.

Loans.

Power of Board to borrow money.

89. The Board may from time to time borrow, at such rate of interest, and for such period, and upon such terms, as to the time and method of repayment and otherwise, as the Government of India may approve, any sum necessary for the purpose of—

(*a*) meeting expenditure debitable to the capital account under section 123, or

(*b*) repaying any loan previously taken under this Act.

Manner and time of borrowing money.

90. Whenever the borrowing of any sum has been approved under section 89, the Local Government shall, with the previous sanction of the Government of India, direct and appoint the manner in which and the time at which such sum shall be borrowed.

Loans from Banks.

91. Whenever the borrowing of any sum has been approved under section 89, the Board may, instead of borrowing such sum or any part thereof from the public, but subject to any

(Chapter VI.—Finance.—Loans.—Sections 92—97.)

direction given by the Local Government under section 90, take credit from any Bank, on a cash account to be kept in the name of the Board, to the extent of such sum or part;

and, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may grant mortgages of all or any property vested in the Board, by way of securing the payment of the amount of such credit, or of the sums from time to time advanced on such cash account, with interest.

Diversion of borrowed money to purposes other than those first approved.

92. When any sum of money has been borrowed under section 89 or section 91 for the purpose of meeting particular expenditure or repaying a particular loan, no portion thereof shall be applied to any other purpose without the previous sanction of the Local Government.

Form, signature, exchange, transfer and effect of debentures.

93. (1) Whenever money is borrowed by the Board on debentures, the debentures shall be in such form as the Board, with the previous sanction of the Government of India, may from time to time determine.

(2) All debentures shall be signed by the Chairman and one other Trustee.

(3) The holder of any debenture in any form prescribed under sub-section (1) may obtain in exchange therefor, upon such terms as the Board may from time to time determine, a debenture in any other form so prescribed.

(4) Every debenture issued by the Board shall be transferable by endorsement, unless some other mode of transfer be prescribed therein.

(5) The right to sue in respect of moneys secured by debentures issued by the Board shall vest in the respective holders of the debentures for the time being, without any preference by reason of some of such debentures being prior in date to others.

Signature of coupons attached to debentures.

94. All coupons attached to debentures issued under this Act shall bear the signature of the Chairman; and such signature may be engraved, lithographed or impressed by any mechanical process.

Payment to survivors of joint payees.

95. When any debenture or security issued under this Act is payable to two or more persons jointly, and either or any of them dies, then, notwithstanding anything in section 45 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, the debenture or security shall be payable to the survivor or survivors of such persons: IX of 1872.

Provided that nothing in this section shall affect any claim by the representative of a deceased person against such survivor or survivors.

Receipt by joint holder for interest or dividend.

96. Where two or more persons are joint holders of any debenture or security issued under this Act, any one of such persons may give an effectual receipt for any interest or dividend payable in respect of such debenture or security, unless notice to the contrary has been given to the Board by any other of such persons.

Priority of payments for interest and repayment of loans.

97. All payments due from the Board for interest on, or the repayment of, loans shall be made in priority to all other payments due from the Board.

(Chapter VI.—Finance.—Loans.—Sections 98-101.)

Repayment of loans taken under section 89.

98. Every loan taken by the Board under section 89 shall be repaid within the period approved by the Government of India under that section, and, subject to the provisions of section 125, sub-section (*2*), by such of the following methods as may be so approved, namely :—

(*a*) from a sinking fund established under section 99 in respect of the loan, or

(*b*) by paying equal yearly or half-yearly instalments of principal, or of principal and interest, throughout the said period, or

(*c*) if the Board have, before borrowing money on debentures, reserved, by public notice, a power to pay off the loan by periodical instalments and to select by lot the particular debentures to be discharged at particular periods—then by paying such instalments at such periods or

(*d*) from money borrowed for the purpose under section 89, clause (*b*), or

(*e*) partly from the sinking fund established under section 99 in respect of the loan, and partly from money borrowed for the purpose under section 89, clause (*b*).

Establishment and maintenance of sinking funds.

99. (*1*) Whenever the Government of India have approved the repayment of a loan from a sinking fund, the Board shall establish such a fund and shall pay into it in every year, until the loan is repaid, a sum so calculated that, if regularly paid throughout the period approved by the Government of India under section 89, it would, with accumulations in the way of compound interest, be sufficient, after payment of all expenses, to pay off the loan at the end of that period.

(*2*) The rate of interest on the basis of which the sum referred to in sub-section (*1*) shall be calculated shall be such as may be prescribed by the Government of India.

Power to discontinue payments into sinking fund.

100. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 99, if at any time the sum standing at credit of the sinking fund established for the repayment of any loan is of such amount that, if allowed to accumulate at the rate of interest prescribed under sub-section (*2*) of that section, it will be sufficient to repay the loan at the end of the period approved by the Government of India under section 89, then, with the permission of the Local Government, further annual payments into such fund may be discontinued.

Investment of sinking funds

101. (*1*) All money paid into any sinking fund shall as soon as possible be invested, under the orders of the Board, in—

(*a*) Government securities, or

(*b*) securities guaranteed by the Government, or

(*c*) Calcutta Municipal debentures, or

(*d*) debentures issued by the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta, or

(*e*) debentures issued by the Board,

in the joint names of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Financial Department and the Accountant-General of

(Chapter VI.—Finance.—Loans.—Enforcement of Liabilities.—Sections 102—105.)

Bengal, to be held by them as trustees for the purpose of repaying from time to time the debentures issued by the Board.

(*2*) All dividends and other sums received in respect of any such investment shall, as soon as possible after receipt, be paid into the appropriate sinking fund and invested in the manner prescribed by sub-section (*1*).

(*3*) Any investment made under this section may from time to time, subject to the provisions of sub-section (*1*), be varied or transposed.

Application of sinking funds.

102. The aforesaid trustees may from time to time apply any sinking fund, or any part thereof, in or towards the discharge of the loan or any part of the loan for which such fund was established; and until such loan is wholly discharged shall not apply the same for any other purpose.

Annual statements by trustees.

103. (*1*) The aforesaid trustees shall, at the end of every financial year, transmit to the Chairman a statement showing—

(*a*) the amount which has been invested during the year under section 101,

(*b*) the date of the last investment made previous to the transmission of the statement,

(*c*) the aggregate amount of the securities held by them,

(*d*) the aggregate amount which has, up to the date of the statement, been applied under section 102 in or towards repaying loans, and

(*e*) the aggregate amount already paid into each sinking fund.

(*2*) Every such statement shall be laid before the Board and published by notification.

Annual examination of sinking funds.

104. (*1*) The said sinking funds shall be subject to annual examination by the Accountant-General, Bengal, who shall ascertain whether the cash and the current value of the securities at credit of such funds are actually equal to the amount which would have accumulated had investments been regularly made and had the rate of interest as originally estimated been obtained therefrom.

(*2*) The Board shall forthwith pay into any sinking fund any amount which the Accountant-General may certify to be deficient, unless the Government of India specially sanction a gradual readjustment.

Enforcement of Liabilities.

Procedure if Board fail to make any payment or investment in respect of loans.

105. (*1*) If the Board fail—

(*a*) to pay any interest due in respect of any loan taken in pursuance of section 89, or

(*b*) to make any payment prescribed by section 98, section 99 or sub-section (*2*) of section 104, or

(*c*) to make any investment prescribed by section 101,

(*Chapter VI.—Finance.—Enforcement of Liabilities.—Budget Estimates.—Sections 106—108.*)

the Accountant-General of Bengal shall make such payment, or set aside and invest such sum as ought to have been invested under the said section 101, as the case may be ;

and the Chairman of the Corporation shall forthwith pay from the Municipal Funds to the said Accountant-General a sum equivalent to the sum so paid or invested by him ;

and the Local Government may attach the rents and other income of the Board ; and thereupon the provisions of sub-section (*2*) of section 141 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899, shall, with all necessary modifications, be deemed to apply. Ben. Act III of 1899.

(*2*) Whenever the Chairman of the Corporation has made any payment to the Accountant-General under sub-section (*1*), the Local Government shall reimburse the Corporation out of the rents and income attached under that sub-section, and if such rents and income prove insufficient for that purpose the Corporation may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, increase the maximum authorized by clause (*a*) of section 147 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899, to such extent as may be necessary for the purpose of making up the deficiency : Ben. Act III of 1899.

Provided that no such increase shall be made, unless the taxes imposed by sections 83 and 84 are levied at the maximum rates respectively prescribed by those sections.

Procedure if Chairman of Corporation fails to make any payment due to Board or Accountant-General.

106. If the Chairman of the Corporation fails to make any payment as required by section 88 or section 105, the Local Government may attach the Municipal Funds or any of them ;

and thereupon the provisions of sub-section (*2*) of section 141 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899, shall, with all necessary modifications, be deemed to apply, and the Local Government may further require the Corporation to increase the maximum authorized by clause (*a*) of section 147 of that Act, to such extent as may be necessary for the purpose of making such payment : Ben. Act III of 1899.

Provided that no such increase shall be made, in consequence of any failure of the Chairman of the Corporation to make any payment as required by section 105, unless the taxes imposed by sections 83 and 84 are levied at the maximum rates respectively prescribed by those sections.

Payments under section 105 to be a charge on the property of the Board.

107. All moneys paid by the Chairman of the Corporation under sub-section (*1*) of section 105 and not reimbursed by the Local Government under sub-section (*2*) of that section, and all moneys payable under sub-section (*1*) of section 105 and levied under section 106, shall constitute a charge upon the property of the Board.

Budget Estimates.

Estimates of income and expenditure to be laid annually before the Board.

108. (*1*) The Chairman shall, at a special meeting to be held in the month of February in each year, lay before the Board an estimate of the income and expenditure of the Board for the next ensuing financial year.

(*2*) Every such estimate shall make provision for the due fulfilment of all the liabilities of the Board and for the efficient administration of this Act.

(*3*) Every such estimate shall differentiate capital and revenue funds, and shall be prepared in such form, and shall contain such details, as the Local Government or the Board may from time to time direct.

(*Chapter VI.—Finance.—Budget Estimates.—Sections 109—114.*)

(*4*) Every such estimate shall be completed and printed, and a copy thereof sent, by post or otherwise, to each Trustee, at least ten clear days before the date of the meeting at which the estimate is to be laid before the Board.

Sanction of Board to estimates.

109. The Board shall consider every estimate so laid before them, and shall sanction the same, either without alteration or with such alterations as they may think fit.

Approval of Local Government to estimates.

110. (*1*) Every such estimate, as sanctioned by the Board, shall be submitted to the Local Government, who may, at any time within two months after receipt of the same,—

(*a*) approve the estimate, or

(*b*) disallow the estimate or any portion thereof, and return the estimate to the Board for amendment.

(*2*) If any estimate is so returned to the Board, they shall forthwith proceed to amend it, and shall re-submit the estimate, as amended, to the Local Government, who may then approve it.

Transmission of copy of estimate to Chairman of Corporation.

111. A copy of every such estimate shall, when approved by the Local Government, be sent by the Board to the Chairman of the Corporation.

Special provisions as to the first estimate after the constitution of the Board.

112. (*1*) A special meeting of the Board shall be held as soon as may be expedient after the day appointed under section 17, sub-section (*1*), and the Chairman shall at such special meeting lay before the Board an estimate of the income and expenditure of the Board for the portion of the financial year which on the said day had not expired.

(*2*) The provisions of section 108, sub-sections (*2*) to (*4*), and sections 109 to 111 shall apply to the said estimate.

Supplementary estimates.

113. (*1*) The Board may, at any time during the year for which any estimate has been sanctioned, cause a supplementary estimate to be prepared and laid before them at a special meeting.

(*2*) The provisions of section 108, sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*), and sections 109 to 111 shall apply to every supplementary estimate.

Adherence to estimate, and maintenance of closing balance.

114. (*1*) No sum shall be expended by or on behalf of the Board unless the expenditure of the same is covered by a current budget-grant or can be met by re-appropriation or by drawing on the closing balance.

(*2*) The closing balance shall not be reduced below one lakh of rupees without the previous sanction of the Local Government.

(*3*) The following items shall be excepted from the provisions of sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*), namely,—

(*a*) re-payments of moneys belonging to contractors or other persons and held in deposit, and of moneys collected by, or credited to, the Board by mistake;

(*b*) payments due under a decree or order of a Court passed against the Board or against the Chairman *ex officio*, or under an award of the Tribunal:

(Chapter VI.—Finance—Banking and Investments.— Sections 115—119.)

(c) sums payable under a compromise of any suit or other legal proceeding or claim effected under section 154 ;

(d) sums payable under this Act by way of compensation ; and

(e) payments required to meet some pressing emergency.

(4) Whenever any sum exceeding five thousand rupees is expended under clause (e) of sub-section (3), the Chairman shall forthwith report the circumstances to the Local Government, and shall at the same time explain how the Board propose to cover the expenditure.

Banking and Investments.

Receipt of moneys, and deposit in Bank of Bengal.

115. All moneys payable to the Board shall be received by the Chairman, and shall forthwith be paid into the Bank of Bengal to the credit of an account which shall be styled "The Account of the Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta."

Investment of surplus money.

116. (1) Surplus moneys at the credit of the said account may from time to time be—

(a) deposited at interest in the Bank of Bengal or in any other Bank in Calcutta approved by the Local Government in this behalf, or

(b) invested in any of the securities or debentures mentioned in section 101, sub-section (1), of this Act or in section 20 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882. II of 1882.

(2) All such deposits and investments shall be made by the Chairman on behalf of, and with the sanction of, the Board; and, with the like sanction, the Chairman may at any time withdraw any deposit so made, or dispose of any securities, and re-deposit or re-invest the money so withdrawn or the proceeds of the disposal of such securities.

Payments by cheque.

117. (1) No payment shall be made by the Bank of Bengal out of the account referred to in section 115, except upon a cheque.

(2) Payment of any sum due by the Board exceeding one hundred rupees in amount shall be made by means of a cheque, and not in any other way.

Signature of orders under section 116, and cheques.

118. All orders for making any deposit, investment, withdrawal or disposal under section 116, and all cheques referred to in section 117, must be signed—

(a) by the Chairman and the Secretary to the Board, or

(b) in the event of the illness or occasional absence from Calcutta of the Chairman or the Secretary, then by the Secretary or the Chairman, as the case may be, and by a Trustee other than the Chairman.

Duty of Chairman and others before signing cheque.

119. Before the Chairman or any other Trustee or the Secretary to the Board signs a cheque under section 118, he must satisfy himself that the sum for which such cheque is drawn either is required for a purpose or work specifically sanctioned by the Board or is an item of one of the excepted descriptions specified in section 114, sub-section (3).

(*Chapter VI.—Finance.—Accounts.—Sections 120—122.*)

Accounts.

Definition of "cost of management."

120. (*1*) The expression "cost of management," as used in the following sections in this Chapter, means—

(*a*) the salary and house-rent and conveyance allowance (if any) of the Chairman or acting Chairman, and the allowances and contributions referred to in section 11, sub-section (*2*);

(*b*) all fees paid under section 22, for attendance at meetings;

(*c*) the salaries, fees and allowances of, and the contributions paid under section 146 in respect of, officers and servants of the Board who are included in statements prepared under section 30;

(*d*) the remuneration of other employés of the Board, except employés who are paid by the day or whose pay is charged to temporary work;

(*e*) all payments made under section 75 and section 146 on account of the Tribunal; and

(*f*) all office expenses incurred by the Board or the Tribunal.

(*2*) The expression "office expenses", in clause (*f*), means expenses incurred for carrying on office work, and includes the rent of offices, the provision of furniture therefor, and charges for printing and stationery.

Keeping of capital account and revenue account.

121. (*1*) The Board shall keep a capital account and a revenue account.

(*2*) The capital account shall show separately all expenditure incurred by the Board on each improvement scheme and each re-housing scheme.

Credits to capital account.

122. There shall be credited to the capital account—

(*a*) all sums (except interest) received in pursuance of section 78 or section 79;

(*b*) all moneys received on account of loans taken by the Board in pursuance of section 89 or section 91;

(*c*) the proceeds of the sale of any land vested in the Board which was purchased out of any loan taken in pursuance of section 89 or section 91;

(*d*) where land was purchased out of an advance from the revenue account, the portion of the proceeds of the sale of such land which remains after crediting to the revenue account the amount of such advance;

(*e*) the proceeds of the sale of any movable property (including securities for money invested from the capital account) belonging to the Board;

(*f*) all lump sums received from the Government in aid of the capital account;

(*g*) all *premia* received by the Board in connection with leases for any term exceeding forty years;

(*h*) all sums (if any) which the Local Government directs, under section 125, sub-section (*2*), to be credited to the capital account; and

(*i*) all moneys resulting from the sale of securities by direction of the Local Government under section 126.

(*Chapter VI.—Accounts.—Sections 123—125.*)

Application of capital account.

123. The moneys credited to the capital account shall be held by the Board in trust, and shall be applied to—

(*a*) meeting all costs of framing and executing improvement schemes and re-housing schemes ;

(*b*) meeting the cost of acquiring land for carrying out any of the purposes of this Act ;

(*c*) meeting the cost of constructing buildings required for carrying out any of the purposes of this Act ;

(*d*) the repayment of loans from money borrowed in pursuance of section 89, clause (*b*) ;

(*e*) making payments in pursuance of section 149, otherwise than for interest or for expenses of maintenance or working ;

(*f*) making, or contributing towards the cost of making, surveys, in pursuance of section 167 ;

(*g*) meeting such proportion of the cost of management as the Board may, with the sanction of the Local Government, prescribe in this behalf ; and

(*h*) temporarily making good the deficit (if any) in the revenue account at the end of any financial year.

Credits to revenue account.

124. There shall be credited to the revenue account—

(*a*) all interest received in pursuance of section 78 or section 79 ;

(*b*) all proceeds received by the Board of taxes imposed by Chapter V ;

(*c*) all sums contributed from Municipal Funds which are received by the Board under section 88 ;

(*d*) all fines, damages and proceeds of confiscations received by the Board under section 175 ;

(*e*) all annually recurring sums received from the Government in aid of the funds of the Board ;

(*f*) all *premia* received by the Board in connection with leases for any term not exceeding forty years ;

(*g*) all rents of land vested in the Board ; and

(*h*) all other receipts by the Board which are not required by section 122 to be credited to the capital account.

Application of revenue account.

125. (*1*) The moneys credited to the revenue account shall be held by the Board in trust, and shall be applied to—

(*a*) meeting all charges for interest and sinking fund due on account of any loan taken in pursuance of section 89, clause (*a*), or section 91, and all other charges incurred in connection with such loans ;

(*b*) paying all sums due from the Board in respect of rates and taxes imposed under the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899, upon land vested in the Board ; Ben. Act III of 1899.

(*c*) paying the cost (if any) of maintaining a separate establishment for the collection of the rents and other proceeds of land vested in the Board ;

(*d*) paying all sums which the Local Government may direct to be paid to any auditor under section 132 ;

(*e*) making payments in pursuance of section 149, for interest or for expenses of maintenance or working ;

(*f*) paying the cost of management, excluding such proportion thereof as may be debited to the capital account under clause (*g*) of section 123 ; and

(*g*) paying all other sums due from the Board, other than those which are required by section 123 to be disbursed from the capital account.

(Chapter VI.—Finance.—Accounts.—Sections 126—134.)

(2) The surplus (if any) remaining after making the payments referred to in sub-section (1) shall,

subject to the maintenance of a closing balance of one lakh of rupees, and

except as provided in section 127, and

unless the Local Government otherwise directs,

be invested, in the manner prescribed in section 101, towards the service of any loans outstanding after the expiry of sixty years from the commencement of this Act.

Power to direct sale of securities in which any surplus of the revenue account is invested.

126. If, at any time after any surplus referred to in section 125, sub-section (2), has been invested, the Local Government is satisfied that the investment is not needed for the service of any loan referred to in that sub-section, it may direct the sale of the securities held under the investment.

Advances from revenue account to capital account.

127. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 125, the Board may advance any sum standing at the credit of the revenue account for the purpose of meeting capital expenditure.

(2) Every such advance shall be refunded to the revenue account as soon as may be practicable.

Advances from capital account to revenue account.

128. (1) Any deficit in the revenue account at the end of any financial year may be made good by an advance from the capital account.

(2) Every such advance shall be refunded to the capital account in the following financial year.

Submission of abstracts of accounts to Local Government.

129. The Board shall submit to the Local Government, at the end of each half of every financial year, an abstract of the accounts of their receipts and expenditure.

Annual audit of accounts.

130. The accounts of the Board shall, once in every financial year, be examined and audited by such auditor as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf.

Powers of auditor.

131. The auditor so appointed may,—

(a) by written summons, require the production before him of any document which he may consider necessary for the proper conduct of the audit;

(b) by written summons, require any person having the custody or control of, or being accountable for, any such document to appear in person before him; and

(c) require any person so appearing before him to make and sign a declaration with respect to any such document, to answer any question, or to prepare and submit any statement.

Remuneration of auditor.

132. The Board shall pay to the said auditor such remuneration as the Local Government may direct.

Reports and information to be furnished by auditor to the Board.

133. The said auditor shall—

(a) report to the Board any material impropriety or irregularity which he may observe in the expenditure, or in the recovery of moneys due to the Board, or in the accounts, and report the same to the Local Government,

(b) furnish to the Board such information as they may from time to time require concerning the progress of his audit, and

(c) within fourteen days after the completion of his audit, forward his report upon the accounts to the Chairman.

Board to remedy defects pointed out by auditor.

134. It shall be the duty of the Board forthwith to remedy any defects or irregularities that may be pointed out by the auditor.

(*Chapter VI.—Finance.—Accounts.—Chapter VII.—Rules.—Sections 135—138.*)

Auditor's report to be sent to each Trustee and considered by Board.

135. The Chairman shall cause the report mentioned in section 133, clause (*c*), to be printed, and shall forward a printed copy thereof to each Trustee, and shall bring such report before the Board for consideration at their next meeting.

Publication and transmission of an abstract of the accounts.

136. As soon as practicable after the receipt of the said report, the Board shall prepare an abstract of the accounts to which it relates, and shall publish such abstract by notification, and shall send a copy of the abstract to the Chairman of the Corporation and to the Local Government.

CHAPTER VII.—RULES.

Further powers to Local Government for making rules.

137. In addition to the power conferred by section 86, the Local Government may make rules—

(*1*) for regulating elections under sub-sections (*1*), (*2*) and (*3*) of section 7;

(*2*) for prescribing the maximum sum which may be paid to any person by way of fees under section 22;

(*3*) for fixing the charge to be made for a copy of, or extracts from, the municipal assessment-book furnished to the Chairman under section 46; and

(*4*) for prescribing the form of the abstracts of accounts referred to in sections 129 and 136.

Further powers to Board for making rules.

138. (*1*) In addition to the power conferred by section 31, the Board may from time to time make rules (not inconsistent with any rules made by the Local Government or the President of the Tribunal under this Act) for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(*2*) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the Board may make rules—

(*a*) for associating members with the Board under section 19;

(*b*) for appointing persons (other than Trustees and persons associated with the Board under section 19) to be members of Committees under section 20;

(*c*) for regulating the delegation of powers or duties of the Board to Committees under section 20;

(*d*) for the guidance of persons employed by them under this Act;

(*e*) for prescribing the fees payable for copies of documents delivered under section 43, sub-section (*3*);

(*f*) for facilitating the taking of a census and securing accurate returns thereof;

(*g*) for the maintenance and management of dwellings and shops constructed under re-housing schemes.

(*3*) In making any rule under sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*2*), the Board may provide that a breach of it shall be punishable—

(*i*) with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or

(*ii*) in case of a continuing breach, with fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every day during which the breach continues after receipt of written notice from the Chairman to discontinue the breach.

(Chapter VII.—Rules.—Chapter VIII.—Supplemental Provisions.—Status of Trustees, etc.—Contributions towards leave-allowances and pensions of Government servants.—Sections 139–146.)

Conditions precedent to the making of rules under section 86, 137 or 138.

139. The power to make rules under section 86, section 137 or section 138 is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication, and to the following further conditions, namely,—

(*a*) a draft of the rules shall be published by notification and in local newspapers;

(*b*) such draft shall not be further proceeded with until after the expiration of a period of one month from such publication, or such longer period as the Local Government or (in the case of rules made under section 138) the Board may appoint;

(*c*) for one month at least during such period, a printed copy of such draft shall be kept at the Board's office for public inspection, and every person shall be permitted at any reasonable time to peruse the same, free of charge;

(*d*) printed copies of such draft shall be delivered to any person requiring the same, on payment of a fee of two annas for each copy.

Sanction of Local Government required to rules made under section 138.

140. No rule made under section 138 shall have any validity unless and until it is sanctioned, with or without modification, by the Local Government.

Publication of rules.

141. When any rule has been made under section 86 or section 137, and when any rule has been made under section 138 and duly sanctioned, it shall be published by the Local Government by notification, and such publication shall be conclusive proof that the rule has been duly made.

Printing and sale of copies of rules.

142. (*1*) The Chairman shall cause all rules made under section 86, section 137 or section 138 and for the time being in force to be printed, and shall cause printed copies thereof to be delivered to any applicant on payment of a fee of two annas for each copy.

(*2*) Notice of the fact of copies of rules being obtainable at the said price, and of the place where and the person from whom the same are obtainable, shall be given by the Chairman by advertisement in local newspapers.

Exhibition of copies of rules.

143. Copies, in English and Bengali, of all rules made under section 137 or section 138 shall be hung or affixed in some conspicuous part of the Board's office and in such places of public resort affected by the rules as the Chairman may think fit.

Power of Local Government to cancel rules made under section 138.

144. The Local Government may at any time, by notification, cancel any rule made by the Board under section 138.

CHAPTER VIII.—SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

Status of Trustees, etc.

Trustees, etc., deemed public servants.

145. Every Trustee, and every officer and servant of the Board, and every member and officer and servant of the Tribunal, shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Contributions towards leave-allowances and pensions of Government servants.

Contributions by Board towards leave allowances and pensions of Government servants employed under this Act.

146. The Board shall be liable to pay such contributions for the leave-allowances and pension of any Government servant employed as Chairman or as an officer or servant of the Board, or as a member or officer or servant of the Tribunal, as may be prescribed in any general or special orders of the Government for regulating the transfer of Government servants to foreign service.

(Chapter VIII.—Supplemental Provisions.—Extension of Acts to areas in the neighbourhood of the Calcutta Municipality.—Facilities for movement of the population.—Sections 147—149.)

Extension of Acts to areas in the neighbourhood of the Calcutta Municipality.

Power to extend the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899, to areas, near Calcutta, to which provisions of the present Act have been extended.

147. (*1*) When any provision of this Act has been extended to any area under section 1, sub-section (*3*), the Local Government may, by notification published in the Calcutta Gazette and in such other manner (if any) as it may consider necessary, extend to such area the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899, or any portion thereof, subject to such restrictions and modifications (if any) as may be specified in such notification. Ben. Act III of 1899.

(*2*) When the said Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899, or any portion thereof, is extended under sub-section (*1*) to any area, then—

(*a*) the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, or the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885, as the case may be, or the corresponding portion of such Act, as the case may be, if in force in such area, shall be deemed to be repealed therein, and, Ben. Act III of 1884. Ben. Act III of 1885.

(*b*) except as the Local Government may otherwise, by notification, direct, all rules, by-laws, regulations, orders, directions and powers made, issued or conferred under the portions of the said Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899, which have been so extended and in force at the date of such extension, shall apply to the said area, in supersession of all corresponding rules, by-laws, regulations, orders, directions and powers (if any) made, issued or conferred under the said Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, or the said Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885, as the case may be. Ben. Act III of 1899. Ben. Act III of 1884. Ben. Act. III of 1885.

Publication of notifications under sections 1(3) and 147(1) in draft, for criticism.

148. (*1*) Before finally publishing any notification under section 1, sub-section (*3*), or section 147, sub-section (*1*), the Local Government shall publish a draft of the same in the Calcutta Gazette.

(*2*) Any ratepayer or inhabitant of the area affected by such draft may, if he objects to the draft, submit his objection in writing to the Local Government within six weeks from its publication, and the Local Government shall take such objection into consideration.

Facilities for movement of the population.

Powers of the Board for facilitating movement of the population.

149. With a view to facilitating the movement of the population in and around the Calcutta Municipality, the Board may from time to time,—

(*1*) subject to any conditions they may think fit to impose,—

(*a*) guarantee the payment, from the funds at their disposal, of such sums as they may think fit, by way of interest on capital expended on the construction, maintenance or working of means of locomotion, or

(*b*) make such payments as they may think fit from the said funds, by way of subsidy to persons undertaking to provide, maintain and work means of locomotion ; or

(*2*) either singly or in combination with any other person, construct, maintain and work any means of locomotion, under the provisions of any law applicable thereto, or

(*3*) construct, or widen, strengthen or otherwise improve, bridges:

Provided that no guarantee or subsidy shall be made under clause (*1*), and no means of locomotion shall be constructed, maintained or worked under clause (*2*), without the sanction of the Local Government.

(*Chapter VIII.—Supplemental Provisions.—Telegraph and Railways Acts.—Legal Proceedings.—Sections 150—155.*)

Telegraph and Railways Acts.

Saving of Telegraph and Railways Acts.

150. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to affect the provisions of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, or the Indian Railways Act, 1890. XIII of 1885 IX of 1890.

Legal Proceedings.

Cognisance of offences.

151. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, V of 1898.

all offences against this Act or any rule made hereunder shall, wherever committed, be cognizable by a Presidency Magistrate;

and no such Magistrate shall be deemed to be incapable of taking cognizance of any such offence by reason only of being liable to pay any tax imposed by this Act or of his being benefited by the funds to the credit of which any fine imposed by him will be payable.

Limitation of time for prosecution.

152. No person shall be liable to punishment for any offence against this Act or any rule made hereunder unless complaint of such offence is made before a Presidency Magistrate within three months next after the commission of such offence.

Power to hear case in absence of accused when summoned to appear.

153. If any person, who has been summoned to appear before a Presidency Magistrate to answer a charge of an offence against this Act or any rule made hereunder which is punishable with fine only, fails to appear at the time and place mentioned in the summons, the Magistrate may, if service of the summons is proved to his satisfaction, and if no sufficient cause is shown for the non-appearance of such person, hear and determine the case in his absence.

Powers of Chairman as to institution, etc., of legal proceedings and obtaining legal advice.

154. The Chairman may, subject to the control of the Board,—

(*a*) institute, defend or withdraw from, legal proceedings under this Act or any rule made hereunder;

(*b*) compound any offence against this Act or any rule made hereunder which, under any law for the time being in force, may lawfully be compounded;

(*c*) admit, compromise or withdraw any claim made under this Act or any rule made hereunder; and

(*d*) obtain such legal advice and assistance as he may from time to time think it necessary or expedient to obtain, or as he may be desired by the Board to obtain, for any of the purposes referred to in the foregoing clauses of this section, or for securing the lawful exercise or discharge of any power or duty vested in or imposed upon the Board or any officer or servant of the Board.

Indemnity to Board, etc.

155. No suit shall be maintainable against the Board, or any Trustee, or any officer or servant of the Board, or any person acting under the direction of the Board or of the Chairman or of any officer or servant of the Board, in respect of anything lawfully and in good faith and with due care and attention done under this Act or any rule made hereunder.

(Chapter VIII.—Supplemental Provisions.—Legal Proceedings.—Police.—Evidence.—Sections 156—159.)

Notice of suit against Board, etc.

156. No suit shall be instituted against the Board, or any Trustee, or any officer or servant of the Board, or any person acting under the direction of the Board or of the Chairman or of any officer or servant of the Board, in respect of any act purporting to be done under this Act or any rule made hereunder,

until the expiration of one month next after written notice has been delivered or left at the Board's office or the place of abode of such officer, servant or person, stating the cause of action, the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff, and the relief which he claims;

and the plaint must contain a statement that such notice has been so delivered or left.

Police.

Co-operation of the Police.

157. (*1*) The Commissioner of Police and his subordinates shall be bound to co-operate with the Chairman for carrying into effect and enforcing the provisions of this Act.

(*2*) It shall be the duty of every police-officer who is subordinate to the Commissioner of Police—

(*i*) to communicate without delay to the proper officer or servant of the Board any information which he receives of a design to commit or of the commission of any offence against this Act or any rule made hereunder, and

(*ii*) to assist the Chairman or any officer or servant of the Board reasonably demanding his aid for the lawful exercise of any power vesting in the Chairman or in such officer or servant under this Act or any such rule.

Arrest of offenders.

158. (*1*) Every police-officer shall arrest any person who commits, in his view, any offence against this Act or any rule made hereunder, if the name and address of such person be unknown to him, and if such person, on demand, declines to give his name and address, or gives a name or address which such officer has reason to believe to be false.

(*2*) No person so arrested shall be detained in custody after his true name and address are ascertained, or, without the order of a Magistrate, for any longer time, not exceeding at the most twenty-four hours from the arrest, than is necessary for bringing him before a Magistrate.

(*3*) On the written application of the Chairman, any police-officer above the rank of constable shall arrest any person who obstructs any officer or servant of the Board in the exercise of any of the powers conferred by this Act or any rule made hereunder.

Evidence.

Proof of consent, etc., of Board or Chairman or officer or servant of Board.

159. Whenever, under this Act or any rule made hereunder, the doing or the omitting to do anything or the validity of anything depends upon the approval, sanction, consent, concurrence, declaration, opinion or satisfaction of—

(*a*) the Board or the Chairman, or

(*b*) any officer or servant of the Board,

a written document, signed in case (*a*) by the Chairman, and in case (*b*) by the said officer or servant, purporting to convey or

(*Chapter VIII.—Supplemental Provisions.—Validation.—Compensation.—Public Notices and Advertisements.—Sections 160—163.*)

set forth such approval, sanction, consent, concurrence, declaration, opinion or satisfaction, shall be sufficient evidence of such approval, sanction, consent, concurrence, declaration, opinion or satisfaction.

Validation.

Validation of acts and proceedings.

160. (*1*) No act done or proceeding taken under this Act shall be questioned on the ground merely of—

(*a*) the existence of any vacancy in, or any defect in the constitution of, the Board or any Committee ; or

(*b*) any person having ceased to be a Trustee ; or

(*c*) any Trustee, or any person associated with the Board under section 19, or any other member of a Committee appointed under this Act, having voted or taken any other part in any proceeding in contravention of section 23 ; or

(*d*) the failure to serve a notice under section 45 on any person, where no substantial injustice has resulted from such failure ; or

(*e*) any omission, defect or irregularity not affecting the merits of the case.

(*2*) Every meeting of the Board, the minutes of the proceedings of which have been duly signed as prescribed in section 18, clause (*h*), shall be taken to have been duly convened and to be free from all defect and irregularity.

Compensation.

General power of Board to pay compensation.

161. In any case not otherwise expressly provided for in this Act, the Board may pay reasonable compensation to any person who sustains damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers vested, by this Act or any rule made or scheme sanctioned hereunder, in the Board or the Chairman or any officer or servant of the Board.

Compensation to be paid by offenders for damage caused by them.

162. (*1*) If, on account of any act or omission, any person has been convicted of an offence against this Act or any rule made hereunder, and, by reason of the same act or omission of the said person, damage has occurred to any property of the Board, compensation shall be paid by the said person for the said damage, notwithstanding any punishment to which he may have been sentenced for the said offence.

(*2*) In the event of dispute, the amount of compensation payable by the said person shall be determined by the Magistrate before whom he was convicted of the said offence.

(*3*) If the amount of any compensation due under this section be not paid, the same shall be recovered under a warrant from the said Magistrate, as if it were a fine inflicted by him on the person liable therefor.

Public Notices and Advertisements.

Public notices how to be made known.

163. Every public notice given under this Act or any rule made hereunder shall be in writing over the signature of the Chairman,

and shall be widely made known in the locality to be affected thereby, by affixing copies thereof in conspicuous public places

(Chapter VIII.—Supplemental Provisions.—Signature and Service of Notices or bills—Surveys.—Sections 164—167.)

within the said locality, or by publishing the same by beat of drum or by advertisement in local newspapers, or by any two or more of these means, and by any other means that the Chairman may think fit.

Newspapers in which advertisements or notices to be published.

164. Whenever it is provided by this Act or any rule made hereunder that notice shall be given by advertisement in local newspapers, or that a notification or any information shall be published in local newspapers, such notice, notification or information shall be inserted, if practicable, in at least two English newspapers and two vernacular newspapers.

Signature and Service of notices or bills.

Stamping signature on notices or bills.

165. Every notice or bill, which is required by this Act or by any rule made hereunder to bear the signature of the Chairman or of any other Trustee or of any officer or servant of the Board, shall be deemed to be properly signed if it bears a *facsimile* of the signature of the Chairman or of such other Trustee or of such officer or servant, as the case may be, stamped thereupon.

Service how to be effected.

166. When any notice, bill or other document is required by this Act or any rule made hereunder to be served upon or issued or presented to any person, such service, issue or presentation shall be effected—

(*a*) by giving or tendering such document to such person; or

(*b*) if such person is not found, by leaving such document at his last known place of abode in Calcutta, or by giving or tendering the same to some adult male member or servant of his family; or

(*c*) if such person does not reside in Calcutta, and his address elsewhere is known to the Chairman, by forwarding such document to him by registered post under cover bearing the said address; or

(*d*) if none of the means aforesaid be available, by causing a copy of such document to be affixed on some conspicuous part of the land (if any) to which the document relates.

Surveys.

Power to make surveys, or contribute towards their cost.

167. The Board may—

(*a*) cause a survey of any land to be made, whenever they consider that a survey is necessary or expedient for carrying out any of the purposes of this Act, or

(*b*) contribute towards the cost of any such survey made by any other local authority.

(Chapter VIII.—Supplemental Provisions.—Power of Entry.—Penalties.—Sections 168—170.)

Power of Entry.

Power of entry.

168. (*1*) The Chairman may, with or without assistants or workmen, enter into or upon any land, in order—

(*a*) to make any inspection, survey, measurement, valuation or inquiry,

(*b*) to take levels,

(*c*) to dig or bore into the subsoil,

(*d*) to set out boundaries and intended lines of work,

(*e*) to mark such levels, boundaries and lines by placing marks and cutting trenches, or

(*f*) to do any other thing,

whenever it is necessary to do so for any of the purposes of this Act or any rule made or scheme sanctioned hereunder or any scheme which the Board intend to frame hereunder:

Provided as follows:—

(*a*) no such entry shall be made between sunset and sunrise;

(*b*) no dwelling-house, and no public building or hut which is used as a dwelling-place, shall be so entered, unless with the consent of the occupier thereof, without giving the said occupier at least twenty-four hours' previous written notice of the intention to make such entry;

(*c*) sufficient notice shall in every instance be given, even when any premises may otherwise be entered without notice, to enable the inmates of any apartment appropriated to females to remove to some part of the premises where their privacy need not be disturbed;

(*d*) due regard shall always be had, so far as may be compatible with the exigencies of the purpose for which the entry is made, to the social and religious usages of the occupants of the premises entered.

(*2*) Whenever the Chairman enters into or upon any land in pursuance of sub-section (*1*), he shall at the time of such entry pay or tender payment for all necessary damage to be done as aforesaid; and, in case of dispute as to the sufficiency of the amount so paid or tendered, he shall at once refer the dispute to the Board, whose decision shall be final.

Penalties.

Punishment for acquiring share or interest in contract, etc., with the Board.

169. If any Trustee, or any officer or servant of the Board, knowingly acquires, directly or indirectly, by himself or by any partner, employer or employé, otherwise than as such Trustee, officer or servant, any share or interest in any contract or employment with, by, or on behalf of, the Board,

not being a share or interest such as, under sub-section (*2*) of section 9, it is permissible for a Trustee to have without being thereby disqualified for being appointed a Trustee,

he shall be deemed to have committed the offence made punishable by section 168 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Penalty for removing fence, etc., in street.

170. If any person, without lawful authority,—

(*a*) removes any fence or shoring-timber, or removes or extinguishes any light, set up under section 59, or

(Chapter VIII.—Supplemental Provisions.—Penalties.—Disposal of fines and damages.—Sections 171-175.)

(b) infringes any order given, or removes any bar, chain or post fixed, under section 60, sub-section (2),

he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for building within street alignment or building line fixed by Board.

171. If any person, without the permission of the Board, erects, re-erects, adds to, or alters any building or wall so as to make the same fall within the street alignment or building line shown in any plan finally adopted by the Board under section 63, he shall be punishable—

(a) with fine which may extend, in the case of a masonry building or a wall, to five hundred rupees, and, in the case of a hut, to fifty rupees, and

(b) with further fine which may extend, in the case of a masonry building or a wall, to one hundred rupees, and, in the case of a hut, to ten rupees, for each day after the first during which the projection continues.

Penalty for failure to set back building or wall on requisition.

172. If any person fails to set back any building, wall or part thereof when so required by notice issued under section 63, sub-section (6), he shall be punishable—

(a) with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or

(b) in case of a continuing failure, with fine which may extend to twenty rupees for each day after the first during which the failure continues.

Penalty for failure to comply with requisition made by auditor.

173. If any person fails to comply with any requisition made under section 131, he shall be punishable—

(a) with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees; or

(b) in case of a continuing failure, with fine which may extend to fifty rupees for each day after the first during which the failure continues.

Penalty for obstructing contractor or removing mark.

174. If any person—

(a) obstructs or molests any person with whom the Chairman has entered into a contract on behalf of the Board, in the performance or execution by such person of his duty or of anything which he is empowered or required to do by virtue or in consequence of this Act or any rule made hereunder, or

(b) removes any mark set up for the purpose of indicating any level or direction necessary to the execution of works authorised by this Act or any rule made or scheme sanctioned hereunder,

he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months.

Disposal of Fines and Damages.

Fines, damages and proceeds of confiscations to be paid to Board.

175. All fines and damages realized, and the proceeds of all confiscations, in cases in which prosecutions are instituted under this Act or any rule made hereunder, shall be paid to the Board.

(Chapter VIII.—Supplemental Provisions.—Suspension or abolition, and re-imposition, of taxation or Municipal contributions.—Dissolution of Board.—Sections 176, 177.)

Suspension or abolition, and re-imposition, of taxation or Municipal contributions.

Suspension or abolition, and re-imposition, of taxation or Municipal contributions.

176. (*1*) Whenever the Local Government considers that any duty or tax imposed by Chapter V, or any payment required by section 88, or any portion of any such duty, tax or payment, as the case may be, is not required for the purposes of this Act, it may, by notification, with the previous sanction of the Government of India,—

(*a*) suspend, for any specified period, the levy of such duty or tax or any specified portion thereof, or the making of such payment or any specified portion thereof, or

(*b*) abolish such duty, tax or payment, or any specified portion thereof, from a date to be specified in the notification.

(*2*) If at any time the Local Government considers that any duty, tax or payment, or any portion thereof, which has been suspended or abolished under sub-section (*1*) is required for the purposes of this Act, it may, by notification, with the previous sanction of the Government of India, cancel such suspension or abolition, wholly or in part, as it may think fit, from a date to be specified in the notification.

Dissolution of Board.

Ultimate dissolution of Board, and transfer of their assets and liabilities to the Corporation.

177. (*1*) When all schemes sanctioned under this Act have been executed, or have been so far executed as to render the continued existence of the Board, in the opinion of the Local Government, unnecessary, the Local Government may, by notification, with the previous sanction of the Government of India, declare that the Board shall be dissolved from such date as may be specified in this behalf in such notification; and the Board shall be deemed to be dissolved accordingly.

(*2*) From the said date,—

(*a*) all properties, funds and dues which are vested in or realizable by the Board and the Chairman, respectively, shall vest in and be realizable by the Corporation and the Chairman of the Corporation, respectively; and

(*b*) all liabilities which are enforceable against the Board shall be enforceable only against the Corporation; and

(*c*) for the purpose of completing the execution of any scheme, sanctioned under this Act, which has not been fully executed by the Board, and of realizing properties, funds and dues referred to in clause (*a*), the functions of the Board and the Chairman under this Act shall be discharged by the Corporation and the Chairman of the Corporation, respectively; and

(*d*) the Corporation shall keep separate accounts of all moneys respectively received and expended by them under this Act, until all loans raised hereunder have been repaid, and until all other liabilities referred to in clause (*b*) have been duly met.

(*The Schedule—Sections 1—5.*)

THE SCHEDULE.

[*Referred to in section 71*].

FURTHER MODIFICATIONS IN THE LAND ACQUISITION ACT, 1894. I of 1894.

Amendment of section 3. 1. After clause (*e*) of section 3 the following shall be deemed to be inserted, namely—

"(*e1*) the expression 'local authority' includes the Board of Trustees constituted under the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911."

Amendment of section 11. 2. To section 11 the following shall be deemed to be added, namely:—

"and

"(*iv*) the costs which, in his opinion, should be allowed,

to any person who is found to be entitled to compensation, and who is not entitled to receive the additional sum of fifteen *per centum* mentioned in section 23, sub-section (*2*),

as having been actually and reasonably incurred by such person in preparing his claim and putting his case before the Collector.

"The Collector may disallow, wholly or in part, costs incurred by any person, if he considers that the claim made by such person for compensation is extravagant."

Amendment of section 15. 3. In section 15, for the word and figures "and 24" the figures, word and letter "24 and 24A" shall be deemed to be substituted.

Amendment of section 17. 4. (*1*) In section 17, sub-section (*3*), after the figures "24" the words, figures and letter "or section 24A" shall be deemed to be inserted.

(*2*) To the said section 17 the following shall be deemed to be added, namely:—

"(*4*) Sub-sections (*1*) and (*3*) shall apply also in the case of any area which is stated in a certificate granted by a salaried Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class to be unhealthy.

"(*5*) Before granting any such certificate, the Magistrate shall cause notice to be served as promptly as may be on the persons referred to in sub-section (*3*) of section 9, and shall hear without any avoidable delay any objections which may be urged by them.

"(*6*) When proceedings have been taken under this section for the acquisition of any land, and any person sustains damage in consequence of being suddenly dispossessed of such land, compensation shall be paid to such person for such dispossession."

New section 17A. 5. After section 17 the following shall be deemed to be inserted, namely:—

"17A. In every case referred to in section 16 or section 17, the Collector shall, upon payment of the cost of acquisition, make over charge of the land to the Board; and the land shall thereupon vest in the Board, subject to the liability of the Board to pay any further costs which may be incurred on account of its acquisition."

Transfer of land to Board.

(*The Schedule—Sections 6-9.*)

Amendment of section 18. 6. At the end of section 18, sub-section (*1*), the words "or the amount of the costs allowed" shall be deemed to be inserted.

Amendment of section 19. 7. After the words "amount of compensation," in clause (*c*) of section 19, the words "and of costs (if any)" shall be deemed to be inserted.

Amendment of section 20. 8. After the words "amount of the compensation," in clause (*c*) of section 20, the words "or costs" shall be deemed to be inserted.

Amendment of section 23. 9. (*1*) In sub-section (*2*) of section 23, after the words "in every case" the following shall be deemed to be inserted, namely:—

"except where the land acquired is situated in the Calcutta Municipality and within the area comprised in an improvement scheme sanctioned under the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911."

(*2*) At the end of section 23 the following shall be deemed to be added, namely:—

"(*3*) For the purposes of clause *first* of sub-section (*1*) of this section,—

(*a*) the market-value of the land shall be deemed to be the market-value according to the disposition of the land at the date of the publication of the declaration relating thereto under section 6;

(*b*) if it be shown that, before such declaration was published, the owner of the land had taken active steps and incurred expenditure to secure a more profitable disposition of the same, further compensation, based on his actual loss, may be paid to him;

(*c*) if the market-value has been increased by means of any improvement made by the owner or his predecessor in interest within two years before the aforesaid declaration was published, such increase shall be disregarded, unless it be proved that the improvement was made *bonâ fide* and not in contemplation of proceedings for the acquisition of the land being taken under this Act;

(*d*) if the market-value is specially high in consequence of the land being put to a use which is unlawful or contrary to public policy, that use shall be disregarded, and the market-value shall be deemed to be the market-value of the land if put to ordinary uses; and

(*e*) if the market-value of any building is specially high in consequence of the building being so overcrowded as to be dangerous to the health of the inmates, such overcrowding shall be disregarded, and the market-value shall be deemed to be the market-value of the building if occupied by such number of persons only as could be accommodated in it without risk of danger from overcrowding."

(*The Schedule—Sections 10—13.*)

Amendment of section 24.

10. For clause *seventhly* of section 24 the following shall be deemed to be substituted, namely:—

"*seventhly*, any outlay on additions or improvements to land acquired, which was incurred after the date of the publication of the declaration under section 6, unless such additions or improvements were necessary for the maintenance of any building in a proper state of repair."

New section 24A.

11. After section 24 the following shall be deemed to be inserted, namely:—

Further provisions for determining compensation.

"24A. In determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for any land acquired for the Board under this Act, the Tribunal shall also have regard to the following provisions, namely,—

(*1*) when any interest in any land acquired under this Act has been acquired after the date of the publication of the declaration under section 6, no separate estimate of the value of such interest shall be made so as to increase the amount of compensation to be paid for such land;

(*2*) if, in the opinion of the Tribunal, any building is in a defective state, from a sanitary point of view, or is not in a reasonably good state of repair, the amount of compensation shall not exceed the sum which the Tribunal considers the building would be worth if it were put into a sanitary condition or into a reasonably good state of repair, as the case may be, *minus* the estimated cost of putting it into such condition or state;

(*3*) if, in the opinion of the Tribunal, any building, which is used or is intended or is likely to be used for human habitation, is not reasonably capable of being made fit for human habitation, the amount of compensation shall not exceed the value of the materials of the building, *minus* the cost of demolishing the building."

Amendment of section 31.

12. (*1*) After the words "the compensation" in sub-section (*1*) of section 31, and after the words "the amount of the compensation" in sub-section (*2*) of that section, the words "and costs (if any)" shall be deemed to be inserted.

(*2*) After the words "any compensation", in the concluding proviso to sub-section (*2*) of section 31, the words "or costs" shall be deemed to be inserted.

New sections 48A and 48B.

13. After section 48 the following shall be deemed to be inserted, namely:—

Compensation to be awarded when land not acquired within two years.

"48A. (*1*) If, within a period of two years from the date of the publication of the declaration under section 6, in respect of any land, the Collector has not made an award under section 11 with respect to such land, the owner of the land shall be entitled to receive compensation for the damage suffered by him in consequence of the delay.

(*2*) The provisions of Part III of this Act shall apply, so far as may be, to the determination of the compensation payable under this section.

(*The Schedule—Section 14.*)

"48B. No compensation shall be payable in pursuance of section 48 or section 48A when proceedings for the acquisition of land have been abandoned on the execution of an agreement, or the acceptance of a payment, in pursuance of sub-section (*4*) of section 78 of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911."

Sections 48 and 48A not to apply in certain cases.

Amendment of section 49.

14. After sub-section (*1*) of section 49, the following shall be deemed to be inserted, namely:—

"(*1a*) For the purposes of sub-section (*1*), land which is held with and attached to a house and is reasonably required for the enjoyment and use of the house shall be deemed to be part of the house."

CALCUTTA,
The 18th September 1911.

F. G. WIGLEY,
Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Council.

The Calcutta Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1911.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 11th September, 1911 :—

No. 16 OF 1911.

A Bill to modify certain provisions of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911.

Ben. Act of 1911.

WHEREAS it is expedient to modify the provisions of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911, so as to provide in certain cases for an appeal to the High Court from the awards of the Tribunal constituted under that Act; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Calcutta Improvement (Appeals) Act, 1911.

Definitions.

2. In this Act—

(*1*) "Court" means the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal: and

Ben. Act of 1911.

(*2*) "Tribunal" has the same meaning as in the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911.

Ben. Act of 1911.

Appeal from awards of the Tribunal.

3. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911, an appeal shall lie to the Court in any of the following cases, namely :—

(*a*) where the decision is that of the President of the Tribunal sitting alone in pursuance of clause (*b*) of section 77 of the said Act:

(*b*) where the decision is that of the Tribunal, and

(i) the President of the Tribunal grants a certificate that the case is a fit one for appeal, or

(ii) the Court grants special leave to appeal :

Provided that the Court shall not grant such special leave unless the President has refused to grant a certificate under sub-clause (i) and the amount in dispute is five thousand rupees or upwards.

(*2*) An appeal under clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) shall only lie on the following grounds, namely :—

(i) the decision being contrary to law or to some usage having the force of law;

(ii) the decision having failed to determine some material issue of law or usage having the force of law;

(iii) a substantial error or defect in the procedure provided by the said Act which may possibly have produced error or defect in the decision of the case upon the merits.

Procedure in such appeals.

4. Subject to the provisions of section 3, the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, with respect to appeals from original decrees shall, so far as may be, apply to appeals under this Act. V of 1908.

Execution of orders of Court.

5. The Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes of Calcutta shall, on application, execute any order passed by the Court on appeal as if it was a decree made by himself.

Period of limitation for such appeals.

6. An appeal under section 3 shall be deemed to be an appeal under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, within the meaning of No. 156 of the First Schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1908. [Act XIV of 1904, s. 3.] V of 1908. IX of 1908.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911, passed by the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, constitutes a Tribunal for the purpose of performing the functions of "the Court" in reference to the compulsory acquisition of land for the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta. The Act, as first introduced in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor in the form of a Bill, contained clauses providing for appeals to the High Court from awards of the Tribunal, it being intended that those clauses should be validated by an Act of the Legislative Council of the Governor General on the lines of Act XIV of 1904, which validated and supplemented an appeal clause in the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 (Bombay Act IV of 1898). This Act was passed in consequence of the decision of the High Court of Bombay in the case of *Hari Pandurang* v. *Secretary of State for India in Council* (I.L.R., 27 Bom., 424). While the Calcutta Improvement Bill was under the consideration of the Bengal Council it was felt that it would be more suitable for the Legislative Council of the Governor General to deal exclusively with the question of appeals to the High Court rather than for the local Legislature to enact clauses to be afterwards confirmed by the supreme Legislature. Accordingly the appeal clauses were struck out of that Bill, and the present Bill has been prepared to take their place.

2. Clause 3 of the Bill declares the cases in which an appeal shall lie to the High Court. These are—

(*a*) cases in which the President of the Tribunal determines the persons to whom compensation is payable, or the apportionment of compensation, in the absence of the assessors, who, with him, constitute the Tribunal,

(*b*) cases in which the President of the Tribunal grants a certificate authorizing an appeal, and

(*c*) where the High Court grants special leave to appeal in any case in which the amount in dispute Rs. 5,000 and upwards, and the President refuses a certificate.

Clause 3 (2) limits all appeals from the full Tribunal to grounds of law as in section 100 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

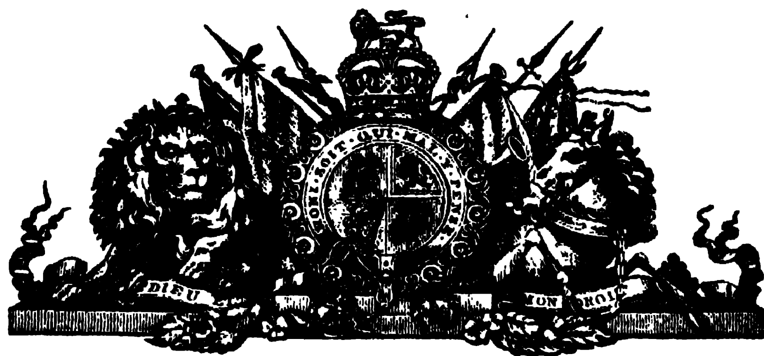
3. Clauses 4, 5 and 6 of the Bill contain provisions, based on those in Act XIV of 1904, providing for procedure, execution and limitation.

SYED ALI IMAM.

The 10th September 1911.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



APPENDIX TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1911.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

The following Notices are published for general information.

C. A. WHITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 18th September 1911.*

MADAGASCAR, NORTH-WEST COAST.

Nosi Anambo—Light established.

No. 406 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 1016 of 1911), are republished:—

Position.—Nosi Anambo, lat. 12° 15¾′ S., long. 48° 39′ E.

Date of establishment.—Early in July 1911.

Character.—A *fixed white* light.

Elevation.—Not stated.

Visibility.—15 miles.

Order.—3rd.

Structure.—Tower, 33 feet in height.

Remarks.—The exact position of this light is not stated.

Charts affected.—No. 1002, Diego Suarez bay to Andranoaombi bay.
,, 758, Cape St. Andrew to Antongil bay.
,, 2762, Comoro islands.
,, 597, Delagoa bay to Cape Guardafui.
,, 748*a*, Indian ocean, southern portion.
,, 748*b*, Indian ocean, northern portion.

Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, page 23.
Islands in the Southern Indian Ocean, 1904, page 142.

Authority.—H.M. Consul, Antananarivo 30th June 1911.

SUMATRA, WEST COAST.

Pulo Nias—Non-existence of reef northward of.

No. 407 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 1017 of 1911), are republished:—

Position on charts.—At a distance of about 5¼ miles, N. 56° E., from Pulo Babi.
Lat. 1° 44′ N., long. 97° 29½′ E.
Remarks.—This reef has been expunged from the charts.
Variation.—Nil.
Charts affected.—No. 2760, Acheh head to Chingkuk bay.
„ 748*b*, Indian ocean, northern portion.
Publication.—China Sea Directory, Vol. I, 1906, page 868.
Authority.—Hague Notice No. 1319 of 1911.

NEW ZEALAND, SOUTH ISLAND—Queen Charlotte sound.

Dieffenbach point light—Alteration in character.

No. 408 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 1044 of 1911), are republished:—

Former Notice.—No. 400 of 1911. (*This office No. 200 of 1911.*)
Position.—On northern extremity of point.
Lat. 41° 14′ S., long. 174° 9¾′ E.
Alteration.—The fixed white light has been replaced by a *flashing white* light *every three seconds*, showing thus:—

Flash,	eclipse,
$\frac{9}{10}$ sec.	$2\frac{1}{10}$ secs.

Remarks.—The other characteristics of the light are unaltered.
Charts affected.—No. 2685, Cook strait anchorages, sheet II.
„ 695, Cook strait.
„ 2054, Cook strait to Cape Egmont.
Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, page 299.
New Zealand Pilot, 1908, page 171.
Authority.—Wellington Notice, No. 71 of 1911.

NEW ZEALAND—South island.

Otago harbour—Beacon-lights established.

No. 409 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 1046 of 1911), are republished:—

(*a*) *Position.*—On south side of Cross channel, at a distance of $8\frac{4}{10}$ cables, S. 79° W., from Black head, and S. 9° W. from red beacon on north side of channel.
Black head, lat. 45° 48½′ S., long. 170° 44½′ E.

Character.—A *fixed white* light.
Structure.—Black beacon.

(*b*) *Position.*—On eastern side of channel, abreast of Deborah bay, at a distance of 5 cables, S. 31° W, from the south extreme of Acheron point, and N. 57° E., from south extreme of Rocky point.
Character.—A *fixed white* light.
Structure.—Black beacon.

(*c*) *Position.*—On eastern side of channel, abreast of Deborah bay, at a distance of $1\frac{8}{10}$ cables, S. 76° E., from the south extreme of Rocky point, and N. 24° E., from sheers at Graving Dock.
Character.—A *fixed white* light.
Structure.—A black beacon.

(*d*) *Position*—On eastern side of channel, abreast of Carey bay, at a distance of $3\frac{8}{10}$ cables, S. 40° E., from the south extreme of Rocky point, and N. 45° E., from sheers at Graving Dock.
Character.—A *fixed white* light.
Structure—Black beacon.

Variation.—19° E.
Chart affected.—No 2411, Otago harbour, with plan of Port Chalmers.
Publications —List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, page 303.
New Zealand Pilot, 1908, page 253.
Authority.—Wellington Notice, No. 69 of 1911.

NEW ZEALAND—South island, west coast.

Hokitika bar—Night-signals established.

No. 410 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc, relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 1052 of 1911), are republished :—

Position.—River entrance, lat. 42° 43′ S., long. 170° 58½′ E.
Signals.—The undermentioned signals are made from the flagstaff on the north side of the river entrance.

Signal.	*Signification.*
White light.	Wait.
White light over *red* light.	Bar unsafe.
White light over *green* light.	Bar safe for vessels of 7 feet draught.
Green light over *white* light.	Bar safe for vessels of 9 feet draught.

Remarks.—The *green* light formerly shifted from the north to the south wall, and *vice versâ* as requisite, now remains on the south wall. An *orange-coloured* light is shown from the north wall.
These lights and signals will only be shown when vessels are expected.

Caution.—No vessel should attempt to enter the port until the abovementioned signal lights are shown, notwithstanding that the leading beacon lights may be lighted.
Chart affected.—No. 2591, River Waiau to Cape Foulwind.
Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, Nos. 1700, 1701 (Remarks).
New Zealand Pilot, 1908, page 321.
Authority.—Wellington Notice, No. 74 of 1911.

KOREA, WEST COAST—Techong group.

Soi Chong to (Small Green island)—Fog-signal again working.

No. 411 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above issued by the British Admiralty (No. 1065 of 1911), are republished :—

Former Notice.—No. 999 of 1911. (*This office No. 394 of 1911.*)
Position.—Lat. 37° 45½′ N., long. 124° 43¾′ E.
Description.—A siren, giving *one* blast *every thirty-five seconds.*
Charts affected.—No. 1258, Approaches to Séoul.
" 1256, Pe chili and Liau tung gulfs.
" 2347, Nipon, Kiusiu, Shikoku, &c.
" 1262, Hongkong to Gulf of Liau tung.
Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, No. 897.
Japan, Korea, &c., 1904, page 45 ; Revised Supplement, 1909.
Authority.—Séoul Notice, No. 186, 24th June 1911.

INDIA—South-east of Cape Comorin.

Derelict reported.

No. 412 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notice to Mariners (No. 156M of 1911), are republished :—

Subject.—The Master of the S.S. *Brasilliana* reports having passed, on the 15th August 1911, a derelict Native Craft in the following position :—
Position.—Lat. 7° 14′ N., long. 78° 14′ E.
Chart affected.—No. 827, Vengurla to Cape Comorin.
Authority.—The Port Officer, Bombay.

AUSTRALIA, EAST COAST—NEW SOUTH WALES.

Port Jackson entrance—Exhibition of leading lights.

No 413 (first publication).—The Secretary, Sydney Harbour Trust Office, has given Notice, dated the 4th August 1911, that on and after the 1st September 1911, a red light will be shown from the high land south of the Spit, Middle Harbour, and a white light with coloured sectors from Grotto Point, both lights showing seaward. When in line the lights will bear N. 75° W. and will mark the entrance at the Heads midway between the Inner North Head and South Reef.

The Grotto Point light will only be visible between N. 57° W. through West to S. 87° W. and will show :—Red between N. 57° W. and N. 67° W.; white between N. 67° W. and N. 83° W.; Green between N. 83° W. and S. 87° W. (All bearings are from seaward.)

This affects Admiralty chart No. 1069, Australia Directory, Vol. II.

List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, page 251.

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA COAST.

North Terribles—Erection of a beacon.

No. 414 (first publication).—

Subject.—A beacon of reinforced concrete will be erected on the North Terrible rocks during the last week of January 1912.

Description.—The beacon will consist of four piles erected in the form of a rectangular pyramid and carrying a solid concrete sphere, 4 feet in diameter. at top. The top of the sphere will be approximately 44 feet above high water level and about 30 feet from top of rock.

The beacon will be painted in April 1912. The sphere and horizontal ties will be painted red and the four corner piles white.

Position—Lat. 19° 27′ N., long. 93° 18′ E.
Charts affected.—No. 821, Elephant point to Cheduba strait.
„ 829, Cocanada to Bassein river.
Publication.—Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1910, page 350.
Authority.—Principal Port Officer, Burma, Notice dated 1st September 1911.

INDIA, WEST COAST—COCHIN.

Cochin—Buoys replaced in position.

Mallipuram—Light discontinued.

No. 415 (first publication).—

Former Notice.—No. 209 of 1911.
Subject—The bar, spit and quarantine buoys at Cochin will be replaced in position on the 1st September 1911, and the light at Mallipuram will be discontinued after the 30th idem, as usual.
Charts affected.—No. 2737, Viziadrug to Cochin, etc.
„ 2738, Cochin to Cape Comorin.
„ 827, Vengurla to Cape Comorin.
„ 749, Tanore to Cundacudvu.
„ 70, Bay of Bengal.
Publications.—List of Lights Part VI, 1911, No. 276.
West Coast of India Pilot, 1909, pages 128, 131.
Authority.—Presidency Port Officer, Madras, Notice No. 30 of 1911.

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH—GULF OF ST. VINCENT.

Port Adelaide river—Shoal removed.

No. 416 (first publication).—With reference to Notice to Mariners No. 554 of 1910, issued by this office, the President of the Marine Board, Port Adelaide, has given further Notice (No 15 of 1911) that the shoaling in the vicinity of Nos. 5 and 6 beacons, Port Adelaide River, has now been removed and the channel dredged for the full width of the cutting to 23 ft. O. L. W. S.

This affects Admiralty charts Nos. 2389B, 1750 and 1752.

The 5th September 1911.

AUSTRALIA—WESTERN AUSTRALIA, SOUTH COAST.

Point Malcolm—Breaker reported south-eastward of.

No. 391 (second publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 990 of 1911), are republished :—

Position.—At a distance of about 2 miles, S. 67° E., from Point Malcolm.
Point Malcolm, lat. 33° 47½′ S., long. 123° 42′ E.
Remarks.—This breaker, which was reported by the Master of the S.S. *Ferret*, is only noticeable during a heavy southerly swell.
Note.—"P.D." has been placed on the chart against the reported position of this breaker.
Variation.—Nil.
Chart affected.—No. 1059, Doubtful island bay to head of Great Australian bight.
Publication.—Australia Directory, Vol. I, 1907, page 133.
Authority.—Perth Notice, 16th June 1911.

NEW GUINEA, SOUTH COAST—PORT MORESBY APPROACH.

Basilisk passage—Lights experimentally established on leading beacons.

No. 392 (second publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 993 of 1911), are republished :—

Position.—Front beacon, on Gabatu motu motu island.
Lat. 9° 29½′ S., long. 147° 10′ E.
Character.—A *fixed white* light on each beacon.
Visibility.—About 10 miles, over a small arc on each side of the leading line.
Chart temporarily affected.—No. 2126, Port Moresby, with plan.
Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, page 277.
Pacific Islands, Vol. 1, 1908, page 52.
Authority.—H.M.S. *Pyramus*, Hyd. Note, No. 2 of 1911.

CHINA, EAST COAST.

Pi Kwan harbour—Alteration in position of buoy.

No. 393 (second publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 995 of 1911), are republished :—

New position.—On 3-fathom shoal situated in entrance to harbour, at a distance of about 1$\frac{1}{10}$ miles, eastward, from its former position off the south point of Chin Kwan island.
Lat. 27° 8′ 30″ N., long. 120° 30′ 20″ E., on chart No. 1754.
Description.—A red conical buoy.
Chart affected.—No. 1754, Tung yung to Wen chau bay.
Publication.—China Sea Directory, Vol. III, 1904, page 297; Revised Supplement, 1910.
Authority.—H. M. S. *Bramble*, Hyd. Note, No. 1 of 1911.

KOREA, WEST COAST—TECHONG GROUP.

Soi Chong to (Small Green island)—Fog-signal temporarily discontinued.

No. 394 (second publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 999 of 1911), are republished :—

Position.—Lat. 37° 45½′ N., long. 124° 43¾′ E.

Description.—A siren.

Charts temporarily affected.—No. 1258, Approaches to Séoul.
„ 1256, Pe chili and Liau tung gulfs.
„ 2347, Nipon, Kiusiu, Shikoku, &c.
„ 1262, Hongkong to Gulf of Liau tung.

Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, No. 897.
Japan, Korea, &c., 1904. page 45; Revised Supplement, 1909.
Authority.—Seoul Notice, No. 166, 8th June 1911.

KOREA, EAST COAST.

Cape Boltin—Fog-signal temporarily discontinued.

No. 395 (second publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 1000 of 1911), are republished:—

Former Notice.—No. 245 of 1911. (*This office No. 188 of 1911.*)
Position.—Lat. 40° 49½′ N., long. 129° 44½′ E.
Description.—A siren.
Charts temporarily affected.—No. 1316, Cape Durooh to Linden point.
„ 2347. Nipon, Kiusiu, Shikoku, &c.
„ 2405, Kuril islands.
Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, page 169.
Japan, Korea, &c., 1904, page 149.
Authority.—Seoul Notice, No. 171, 9th June 1911.

AUSTRALIA, QUEENSLAND—Torres Strait.

Goode island anchorage—Amended depths on shoals.

No. 396 (second publication).—The following particulars, etc.., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 1006 of 1911), are republished:—

(*a*) *Position.*—On south-eastern edge of Cardale patch, at a distance of 375 yards, S. 80° W., from beacon on western end of West Wai weer reef.
Beacon, lat. 10° 34½′ S., long. 142° 10′ E.
Depth.—13 feet.
(*b*) *Position.*—On shoal, situated at a distance of 690 yards, S. 21° E., from beacon on western end of West Wai weer reef.
Depth.—21 feet, instead of 29 feet as now shown on the charts.
Remarks.—A new edition of chart No. 3419 will shortly be issued.
Variation.—5° E.
Charts affected.—No. 3419, Goode island anchorage.
„ 691, Normanby sound and Prince of Wales channel.
„ 437, Albany pass to Booby island.
„ 2375, Torres strait, western channels.
Publication.—Australia Directory, Vol. II, 1907, page 484.
Authority.—H.M.S. Surveying Vessel *Fantome*, 7th June 1911.

AUSTRALIA—Queensland.

Torres strait, western approach—Non-existence of reported rock.

No. 397 (second publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 1007 of 1911), are republished:—

Position on charts.—About 7 miles, southward, from Bramble patches.
Lat. 10° 37¾′ S., long. 141° 34½′ E.
Description.—A 1½-fathom rock marked "E. D."
Remarks.—A careful search for this reported danger having failed to find any trace of its existence, it has been expunged from the charts.
Charts affected.—No. 2354, Cape Grenville to Booby island.
„ 1013, Gulf of Carpentaria.
„ 447, Western approaches to Torres strait.
„ 2759*a*, Australia, northern portion.
„ 780, Pacific, south-west sheet.
Publications.—Australia Directory, Vol. II, 1907, page 578; Supplement, 1910.
Australia Directory, Vol. III, 1905, page 39; Supplement, 1908.
Authority.—H. M. Surveying Vessel *Fantome*, 7th June 1911.

AUSTRALIA, NORTH COAST.

(1) *Ormeo reef—Non-existence of.*

(2) *Lynedoch bank—Amended position.*

***No. 398** (second publication).*—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 1008 of 1911), are republished :—

(1) Ormeo reef.

Position on chart.—In approach to Port Essington.
Lat. 11° 0′ S., long. 132° 8′ E.

Description.—A 2-fathom shoal marked "E.D."

Remarks.—A careful search for this reported danger having failed to find any trace of its existence, it has been expunged from the charts.

(2) Lynedoch bank.

Position.—At a distance of 11 miles, S. 56° E., from the position shown on the charts.
Lat. 10° 2′ S., long. 130° 49′ E.

Remarks.—The bank is about three-quarters of a mile in extent, and has a least depth of 7 fathoms over it.

Variation.—3° E.

Charts affected.— No. 1042, Cape Stewart to Port Essington (1).
„ 613, Melville island with Dundas and Clarence straits.
„ 1044, Gulf of Carpentaria to Cape Ford.
„ 942*b*, Eastern archipelago, eastern portion.
„ 475, North-west coast of Australia (2).
„ 2759*a*, Australia, northern portion.

Publications.—Eastern Archipelago, Part I, 1902, pages 524, 530.
Australia Directory, Vol. III, 1908, pages 95, 41.

Authority.—H.M. Surveying vessel *Fantome*, 7th June 1911.

JAPAN—INLAND SEA.

Akashi no seto—Non-existence of reported shoal.

***No. 399** (second publication).*—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 1010 of 1911), are republished :—

Former Notice.—No. 1435 of 1910. (*This office No. 484 of 1910.*)

Position on charts.—At a distance of about 3 cables, southward, from Hira iso light-beacon.
Hira iso, lat. 34° 37¼′ N., long. 135° 3½′ E.

Description.—A 3-fathom shoal.

Remarks.—A careful examination by the Japanese authorities having failed to find any trace of the existence of this shoal, it has been expunged from the charts.

Charts affected.—No. 93, Akashi no seto and approaches.
„ 3566, Izumi nada and Harima nada.

Publication.—Japan, Korea, &c., 1904, pages 425, 426.

Authority.—Board of Trade, 21st July 1911.

PERSIAN GULF.

Shatt al Arab entrance Amended description of light-vessel.

***No. 400** (second publication).*—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 1015 of 1911), are republished :—

Former Notice.—No. 864 of 1911. (*This office No. 351 of 1911.*)

Position.—At a distance of 2½ cables, S. 42° E., from the new light-buoy.
Lat. 29° 49′ N., long. 48° 45½′ E.

(*a*) Light:

Character.—A *flashing white* light *every nine and two-tenths seconds*, showing thus:

flash,	eclipse.
$\frac{2}{10}$ sec.	9 secs.

Visibility.—15 miles.

(*b*) Vessel:

Description.—Has 3 masts, with lantern at the top of the centre one; the other masts have each a circular disc as daymark.

Remarks.—A new edition of chart No. 1235 will shortly be issued.

Variation.—1° E.

Chart affected.—No. 1235, Mouth of the Euphrates

Publication.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, page 27.
Persian Gulf Pilot, 1908, pages 207, 208.

Authority.—H.M.S. *Alert*, Hyd. Note, No. 1 of 1911.

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA—RANGOON RIVER—KING'S BANK CHANNEL.

Depth of water on 7th August 1911.

No. 401 (second publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notice to Mariners (No. 151M of 1911), are republished:—

		Upper Bar.		Lower Bar.
South Line	...	12 feet	...	10 feet.
Central Line	...	12 feet 9 inches	...	10 feet 3 inches.
North Line	...	10 feet 9 inches	...	10 feet 9 inches.

Authority.—Deputy Conservator of the Port, Rangoon.

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA—RANGOON RIVER.

Monkey Point, Dredged Cut Channel.

Depth of water on 7th August 1911.

No. 402 (second publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notice to Mariners (No. 152M of 1911), are republished:—

North Line of Central Cut	... ...	11 feet 6 inches.
Central Cut	... .	10 feet 9 inches.
South Line of Central Cut	... ...	10 feet.

Authority.—Deputy Conservator of the Port, Rangoon.

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA—RANGOON RIVER.

Chokey Lumps, Eastern Channel.

Depth of water on 8th August 1911.

No. 403 (second publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notice to Mariners (No. 153M of 1911), are republished:—

			Ft.	In.
No. 1 Track	...	Red Beacon midway between North Beacon and Board Beacon ...	15	0
No. 2 do.	...	Red Beacon and Board Beacon in one	11	0
No. 3 do.	...	Red Beacon and two Black Beacon in one	11	0

Authority.—Deputy Conservator of the Port, Rangoon.

BAY OF BENGAL—Burma—Rangoon River—Hastings Tracks.

Depth of water on 10th August 1911.

No. 404 (second publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notice to Mariners (No. 154M of 1911), are republished :—

Track	Closed		Feet.	inches.
No. 1 Track	Closed	Marks removed ...	...	...
No. 2 do	,,	... Ditto ...	...	...
No. 3 do.	Inward	... Port Commissioners' Flagstaff open to southward of North Dome of Rest House.		
	Outward	... Marks ○ ○ in line ... Shoal water close to the southward.	10	9
No. 4 do.	Inward	. Port Commissioners' Flagstaff and North Dome of Rest House in line.		
	Outward	... Marks ◇ ◇ in line ...	10	0
No. 5 do.	Inward	... Port Commissioners' Flagstaff midway between North Dome of Rest House and Time Ball.		
	Outward	... Marks ○ ○ in line ...	9	0
No. 6 do.	Inward	... Port Commissioners' Flagstaff and Time Ball in line.		
	Outward	... Marks ◇ ◇ in line ...	7	9

Reduced to "Zero" of King's Point Tide gauge.

Authority ... Deputy Conservator of the Port, Rangoon.

BAY OF BENGAL—Burma Coast, Bassein River Entrance.

Orestes shoal—Buoy missing.

No. 405 (second publication).—

Subject.—The buoy marking the Orestes shoal, north of Diamond island, is reported to be missing and will not be replaced till after the monsoon.

Position.—Lat. 15° 54′ N., long. 94° 16¼′ E.

Charts affected.—No. 834, Bassein river and approaches.
,, 823, Koronge island to white point.

Publication.—Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1910, page 449.

Authority.—Principal Port Officer, Burma, Notice dated 22nd August 1911.

The 2nd September 1911.

MADAGASCAR, SOUTH-EAST COAST—Fort Dauphin approach.

Itaperina (Ytapere) point light—Normal character resumed.

No. 380 (third publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 954 of 1911), are republished :—

Former Notice.—No. 659 of 1911. (*This office No. 294 of 1911.*)

Position.—Lat. 24° 58¾′ S., long. 47° 7′ E.

Normal character.—A *flashing white* light *every five seconds.*

Charts affected.—No. 760, Cape St. Mary to Bevato island.
,, 597, Delagoa bay to Cape Guardafui.

Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, No. 113.
Islands in the Southern Indian ocean, 1904, page 126; Supplement 1908.

Authority.—H. M. Consul, Antananarivo, 10th June 1911.

NEW ZEALAND, SOUTH ISLAND—Timaru approach.

Patiti point—Fog-signal established.

No. 381 (third publication) —The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 956 of 1911), are republished :—

Position.—Patiti point, lat. 44° 24½′ S., long. 171° 19¼′ E.
Description.—An explosive report *every five minutes.*
Charts affected.—No. 2532, Banks peninsula to Otago.
,, 3629, Hokitika to Otago harbour.
Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, page 391.
New Zealand Pilot, 1908, page 247.
Authority.—Wellington Notice, No. 63 of 1911.

AUSTRALIA, VICTORIA—Port Phillip.

Geelong outer harbour—Beacon erected.

No. 382 (third publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 970 of 1911), are republished :—

Position.—On point situated on southern shore of outer harbour, with Point Wilson bearing N. 1° W., distant 4$\frac{3}{10}$ miles, and Point Henry pierhead, N. 62° W.
Lat. 38° 9′ 51″ S., long. 144° 29′ 56″ E., on chart No. 1171*b*.
Description.—A white pyramidal beacon.
Variation.—8° E.
Charts affected.—No. 2731, Geelong harbour.
,, 1171*b*, Port Phillip, northern sheet.
,, 1063, Western approach to Bass strait.
,, 1695*b*, Bass strait, sheet II.
Publication.—Australia Directory, Vol. I, 1907, page 465.
Authority.—Geelong harbour Trust, 12th June 1911.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Panay, west coast.

Sebaste—Reef westward of.

No. 383 (third publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 977 of 1911), are republished :—

Position.—About 5 miles, westward, from Sebaste village, with Maniguin island lighthouse, bearing S. 88° W., distant 18 miles, and Pucio point, N. 47° W.
Lat. 11° 36½′ N., long. 122° 0′ E., on chart No. 2577.
Description.—A coral reef about 150 yards in extent.
Depth.—4 fathoms.
Variation.—1° E.
Charts affected.—No. 2577, San Bernardino strait to Mindoro strait.
,, 943, Molucca passage to Manila.
,, 2661*b*, China sea, northern portion.
,, 1263, China sea.
Publication.—Eastern Archipelago, Part I, 1902, page 238.
Authority.—U. S. A. Commerce Notice, No. 883 of 1911.

INDIA, WEST—Sind Coast.

Karáchi Harbour—Outer Gas Buoy.

No. 384 (third publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notice to Mariners (No. 144M of 1911), are republished :—

Subject.—The Outer Gas Buoy red occulting light is out.
Chart affected.—No. 40, Karáchi Harbour.
Publication.—West Coast of India Pilot, 1909, page 334.
Authority.—The Port Officer, Karáchi.

BAY OF BENGAL—Burma—Rangoon River, Hastings Tracks.

Depth of water on 26th July and 1st August 1911.

No. 385 (third publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notices to Mariners (Nos. 145M and 149M of 1911), are republished —

No.	Track			26th July. Feet.	26th July. Inches.	1st August. Feet.	1st August. Inches.
No. 1	Track...	Closed	Marks removed ...	...	...	..	
„ 2	„ ...	„	„ „	...	...	...	
„ 3	„ ...	Inward	Port Commissioners' Flagstaff open to southward of North Dome of rest-house.				
		Outward	Marks in line ...	10	0	10	0
			Shoal water close to the southward.				
„ 4	„ ...	Inward	Port Commissioners' Flagstaff and North Dome of rest-house in line.				
		Outward	Marks in line ...	10	0	9	3
„ 5	„ ...	Inward	Port Commissioners' Flagstaff midway between North Dome of rest-house and Time Ball.				
		Outward	Marks in line ...	9	0	8	0
„ 6	„ ..	Inward	Port Commissioners' Flagstaff and Time Ball in line.				
		Outward	Marks in line ...	8	6	7	9

Reduced to "Zero" of King's Point Tide gauge.

Authority ... Deputy Conservator of the Port, Rangoon.

BAY OF BENGAL—Burma—Rangoon River—King's Bank Channel.

Depth of water on 19th and 26th July 1911.

No. 386 (third publication).—The following particulars, etc, relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notices to Mariners (Nos. 150M and 146M of 1911), are republished:—

	19th July. Upper Bar.	19th July. Lower Bar.	26th July. Upper Bar.	26th July. Lower Bar.
South Line ...	12 feet	10 feet 5 inches.	12 feet 3 inches	11 feet 3 inches.
Central Line...	13 feet	10 feet.	12 feet	10 feet.
North Line ...	11 feet	10 feet.	11 feet 3 inches	11 feet 3 inches.

Authority.—Deputy Conservator of the Port, Rangoon.

BAY OF BENGAL—Burma—Rangoon River.

Monkey Point, Dredged Cut Channel.

Depth of water on 27th July 1911.

No. 387 (third publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notice to Mariners (No. 147M. of 1911), are republished:—

	Ft.
North Line of Central Track	11
Central Track	11
South Line of Central Track	10
Authority	Deputy Conservator of the Port, Rangoon.

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA—RANGOON RIVER.

Monkey Point, Dredged Cut Channel.

Depth of water on 1st August 1911.

No. 388 (third publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notice to Mariners (No. 148M of 1911), are republished:—

	Ft. In.
North Line of Central Cut	11 3
Central Cut	10 3
South Line of Central Cut	11 3
Authority	Deputy Conservator of the Port, Rangoon.

BAY OF BENGAL—CHITTAGONG COAST.

Karnaphuli river—Depth of water in the channel.

No. 389 (third publication)—

Subject.—The following depth of water was found in the channel by soundings taken on the 22nd August and 1st September 1911 :—

Descriptions.—

	22nd August. Ft.	1st September. Ft.
Track No. I, Outer Bar—		
Disc on Diamond	12	11½
Track No. II, Inner Bar—		
Disc on Diamond	11½	11½

Chart affected.—No. 84, Chittagong (Karnaphuli) river.
Publication.—Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1910, page 322.
Authority.—Port Officer, Chittagong, Notice, dated 23rd August and 1st September 1911.

AUSTRALIA, EAST COAST.

Existence of an uncharted sunken reef.

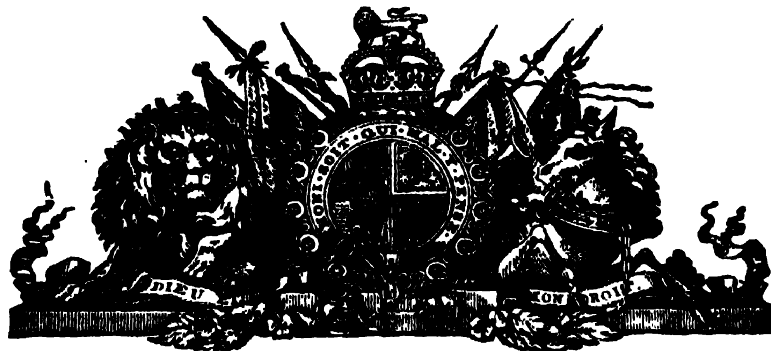
No. 390 (third publication).—The Portmaster, Brisbane, has given Notice (No. 12 of 1911) that the Master of the Papuan Government Steam Yacht *Merrie England* reports having struck an uncharted sunken reef in the following approximate position :—

Lat.	9° 9′ S.
Long.	143° 27′ 30″ E.

Charts affected, Nos. 3149 and 2422; Australia Directory, Vol. II.

C. B. HENLEY, COMDR., R.I.M.,
Deputy Port Officer of Calcutta.

REGISTERED No. C 207.] No. 38 of 1911.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1911.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

CONTENTS.

MONTHLY WEATHER AND CROP REPORT OF BENGAL FOR AUGUST 1911.

Character of the season.—The rainfall was below the normal in all the districts of Lower Bengal except Birbhum, Bankura and Murshidabad and in Cuttack, Balasore, Darjeeling and Singhbhum. In the remaining districts of the Province it was above the normal. The excess was well marked in Sambalpur and in most districts of the Patna and Tirhut Divisions. The statement showing the rainfall in different districts is appended.

II. *Progress of agricultural operations.*—The rainfall during the previous month was insufficient in many districts and the transplantation of winter rice was delayed. In the second week of the month under report there was good and sufficient rain in many districts, and satisfactory progress was made in the work of transplantation. The rainfall, however, was insufficient in the districts of Hooghly, Howrah, Cuttack and Balasore. There have been some good showers recently in Cuttack and Balasore, which have improved considerbly the prospects in those districts.

III. *Statement of standing crops.*—The newly transplanted paddy is now doing well Some of the standing crops were reported to be suffering for want of rain in the early part of the month under report in parts of Sambalpur, Hazaribagh and Ranchi.

IV. *Prospects of probable outturn of harvests.*—Prospects of jute and other *bhadoi* crops are, on the whole, good.

V. *Damage to crops.*—Some damage was done by floods in Cuttack and also in Puri. Want of sufficient rain in the early part of the month affected the crops to some extent in parts of Sambalpur, Hazaribagh and Ranchi.

VI. Condition of agricultural stock.—The condition of agricultural stock was, on the whole, fair. Cases of cattle-diseases were reported from Midnapore, Nadia, Murshidabad, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea and from all the districts of the Patna, Tirhut, Orissa and Chota Nagpur Divisions except Saran, Balasore and Singhbhum.

VII. Failure of pasturage and fodder.—The supply of fodder was sufficient throughout the Province except in parts of Midnapore and Murshidabad.

VIII. Prices of food-grains.—During the second fortnight of the month under review, the price of rice rose in fourteen and fell in ten districts. It varied from 9 seers a rupee in Darjeeling to 15 seers in Angul.

IX. Condition of agricultural people.—The condition of the agricultural population was, on the whole, satisfactory.

CALCUTTA,
The 18th September 1911.

W. B. HEYCOCK,
Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

Statement showing the normal and actual rainfall in each district during August 1911.

Division.	District.	Normal district rainfall for the month of August.	Actual district rainfall for the month of August 1911.	Variation from the normal.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan ...	11·76	9·88	—1·88
	Birbhum ...	10·93	13·33	+2·40
	Bankura ...	11·88	11·91	+0·03
	Midnapore ...	12·82	10·23	—2·59
	Hooghly ...	12·53	7·88	—4·65
	Howrah ...	11·40	6·61	—4·79
	24-Parganas ...	13·29	8·72	—4·57
	Calcutta ...	12·69	8·49	—4·20
	Nadia ...	10·96	8·10	—2·86
	Murshidabad ...	10·45	11·53	+1·08
	Jessore ...	10·67	8·48	—2·19
	Khulna ...	12·32	9·76	—2·56
Bihar ...	Patna ...	11·21	19·89	+8·68
	Gaya ...	11·72	17·28	+5·56
	Shahabad ...	11·66	16·82	+5·16
	Saran ...	11·00	18·90	+7·90
	Champaran ...	12·81	22·46	+9·65
	Muzaffarpur ...	11·00	18·22	+7·22
	Darbhanga ...	12·49	20·19	+7·70
	Monghyr ...	11·41	16·8[illegible]	+5·43
	Bhagalpur ...	11·66	13 75	+2·09
	Purnea ...	14·98	15·63	+0·65
	Darjeeling ...	24·86	24·58	—0·28
	Sonthal Parganas	11·66	13·59	+1·93
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	12·77	8·54	—4·23
	Balasore ...	11·85	7·13	—4·72
	Angul ...	10·45	11 09	+0·64
	Puri ...	12·05	13·32	+1·27
	Sambalpur ...	15·18	28·54	+13·36
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh ...	12·60	20·55	+7·95
	Ranchi ...	13·31	16·52	+3·21
	Palamau ...	13·42	15·06	+1·64
	Manbhum ...	12·78	13·31	+0·53
	Singhbhum ...	14·54	12·07	—2·47

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 18th September 1911.

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at Sadar station.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
1	Burdwan ...	5·37	9½	9½	Weather seasonable. Prospects good. Steeping of jute going on. No cattle-disease. Stocks of food-grains, fodder and drinking water sufficient.
2	Birbhum ...	7·25	11½	11½	Rainfall at Rampurhat 9·10 inches. Weather rainy. Rainfall sufficient. State of crops good. Probable outturn 12 annas. No damage by insects. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 11½ seers a rupee at Rampurhat.
3	Bankura ...	1·10	11	11	Weather seasonable. Transplantation of winter rice over. Reaping of *bhadoi* crops commenced. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Common rice selling at 11 seers a rupee at Vishnupur.
4	Midnapore ...	3·11	10¼	10¼	Rainfall general. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of winter rice approaching completion. Recent rain beneficial. Prospects of winter rice fair on the whole. Condition of jute reported fair from Contai, Ghatal, Keshpur and Salbani. Cattle-disease reported from Contai and Midnapore thanas only. Fodder and water sufficient.
5	Hooghly ..	1·26	9	9½	Rainfal. at Serampore 0·97 and at Arambagh 1·86 inches. More rain needed for the growth of paddy seedlings lately transplanted. Transplantation of winter rice still going on. Prospects of jute fair. Steeping of jute continues. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 9¾ seers a rupee at Serampore and at 11 seers at Arambagh.
6	Howrah ...	1·77	9½	9½	Rainfall at Ulubaria 1·11 inches. Weather seasonable. More rain wanted. Transplantation still going on. Harvesting of *aus* paddy going on and that of jute nearly finished. Stocks of food-grains, fodder and water sufficient.
7	24-Parganas	3·18	9⅛	9½	Rainfall at Barasat 4·38, at Barrackpore 2·67, at Basirhat 1·13 and at Diamond Harbour 4·09 inches. More rain wanted. Harvesting of *aus* paddy and jute continuing. Transplantation of *aman* paddy progressing. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from two villages in Basirhat. Common rice selling at 9½ seers a rupee at Barrackpore, at 8¾ seers at Barasat, at 9¾ seers at Basirhat and at 9 11/16 seers at Diamond Harbour.

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at Sadar station.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. This week.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. Previous week.	Character of the weather, and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
8	NADIA	4·86	$9\frac{11}{16}$	$9\frac{1}{8}$	Rainfall at Kushtia 3·76, at Ranaghat 1·00, at Chuadanga 2·11 and at Meherpur 1·43 inches. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aus* paddy and steeping of jute continuing. Weather favourable for jute and prospects of the crop good. Condition of *aman* paddy and sugarcane good. Stocks of food-grains, fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Tehatta and Hauskhali thanas. Common rice selling at 10 seers a rupee at Kushtia and Chuadanga, at 10½ seers at Ranaghat and at $11\frac{1}{16}$ seers at Meherpur.
9	MURSHIDABAD	7·91	10¼	$10\frac{5}{16}$	Rainfall general. Weather rainy. Condition of jute good in Lalbag and Jangipur and fair in Sadar and Kandi. Prospects of *aman* paddy good. Cattle-disease reported in Sujaganj, Raghunathganj, and Sagardighi thanas. Fodder and water sufficient everywhere.
10	JESSORE ..	0·98	$11\frac{13}{16}$	$11\frac{9}{16}$	Rainfall at Jhenida 2·19, at Magura 1·66, at Narail 1·11 and at Bangaon 2·12 inches. Weather seasonable. Rain in showers general throughout the district. Prospects of standing crops good. Steeping and washing of jute going on. More rain wanted for steeping. Condition of jute normal. Stocks of food-grains, fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Condition of agricultural stock good.
11	KHULNA ..	0·82	10¼	10⅜	Rainfall general. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of jute and autumn paddy progressing. Transplantation of winter rice (about 90 per cent. of usual area) still continues. Condition of standing crops good. Prospects good. Food-stocks, fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Common rice selling at 11 seers per rupee at Bagerhat and at 9¼ seers at Satkhira.
12	PATNA ...	3·75	13 22*	13 22*	Rainfall at Barh 3·76, at Behar 7·10 and at Dinapore 5·25 inches. Weather hot and cloudy. Harvesting of *bhadoi* crops going on. Standing crops doing well. Condition of agricultural stock good. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Silao, Nawbatpur, Bikram and Paliganj. Common rice selling at 9¾ seers a rupee at Barh, at 12¼ seers at Bihar and at 12 seers at Dinapore.
13	GAYA ..	5·51	$11\frac{5}{16}$ 20*	$11\frac{5}{16}$ 20*	Weather cloudy with showers every day. Harvesting of *bhadoi* crops going on. Standing crops doing well. No damage by insects. Fodder and water for cattle plentiful. Cattle-disease reported from Madanpore in thana Aurangabad and Bodh Gaya.

* The figures indicate the price of maize, in seers, per rupee.

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at Sadar station.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. This week.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. Previous week.	Character of the weather, and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
14	SHAHABAD ..	6·99	13 19*	13	Rainfall at Sasaram 3·74, at Bhabua 1·96 and at Buxar 2·29 inches. Weather cloudy and raining. Standing crops doing well. Harvesting of *bhadoi* crops in progress. Prices stationary. No cattle-disease reported. Stocks of food-grains, fodder and water sufficient.
15	SARAN ...	5·59	14 21*	13 19*	Rainfall at Siwan 2·67 and at Gopalganj 3·81 inches. Weather raining. Transplantation of paddy completed in Siwan and Gopalganj and going on elsewhere *Bhadoi* crops being harvested. Standing crops doing well. Prices of staple food-crops slightly fallen. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 12½ seers a rupee at Siwan and at 12 seers at Gopalganj.
16	CHAMPARAN ...	2·18	14½ 18*	14 18*	Rainfall at Bettiah 3·18 inches. Weather cloudy and seasonable. Prospects of standing crops very good. Harvesting of *bhadoi* paddy and maize commenced in places. *Aghani* paddy, jute and sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Common rice selling at 13½ seers a rupee at Bettiah.
17	MUZAFFARPUR	2·43	13 20*	12 20*	Rainfall at Sitamarhi 2·97 and at Hajipur 5·23 inches. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of paddy completed. Harvesting of *makai* in progress. Prospects of standing crops good, though excessive rain has done considerable damage. Condition of jute good Cattle-disease reported from Mahwa. Fodder, water and food-stocks sufficient. Common rice and *makai* selling at 13½ and 21 seers a rupee, respectively, at Sitamarhi and at 12 and 18 seers a rupee, respectively, at Hajipur.
18	DARBHANGA ...	2·88	13 3/16 19 13/16*	13 3/16 18 3/4*	Rainfall at Samastipur 2·68 and at Madhubani 4·58 inches. Weather cloudy. Harvesting of *bhadoi* crops and transplanting of *aghani dhan* in progress. Prospects of standing crops good. Stocks of food-grains, fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice selling at 10 seers per rupee at Samastipur and at 13 seers at Madhubani. *Makai* selling at 19 13/16 seers a rupee in Darbhanga bazar.
19	MONGHYR ...	10·10	12	12¼	Rainfall at Begusarai 1·79 and at Jamui 1·19 inches. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *bhadoi* crops continuing. Paddy crops and sugarcane doing well. Prices of staple food-grains practically stationary. Cattle-disease reported from Bariarpur thana. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 11 seers per rupee at Jamui and Begusarai.

* The figures indicate the price of maize, in seers, per rupee.

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at Sadar station.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. This week.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. Previous week.	Character of the weather, and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
20	Bhagalpur ...	4·39	12 20*	11⅜ 20½*	Incessant rain since 17th at Sadar. It is likely to continue. Fall general in the interior. Harvesting of *makai* continuing. Weeding of winter paddy in progress. Prospects of autumn rice good. Outturn expected to be 90 per cent. Harvesting of jute commenced. Outturn expected to be good. Cattle-disease reported from three thanas of Sadar. Sporadic cases reported from Madhipura subdivision.
21	Purnea ...	10·11	14	13	Rainfall at Kishanganj 1·98 and at Araria 3·48 inches. Weather rainy with high winds. Harvesting of *bhadoi* paddy and jute are in progress, but retarded on account of heavy rain. Steeping and washing of jute going on where possible. Transplantation of *aghani* paddy finished. Condition of standing crops good. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 15 seers per rupee at Kishanganj and at 12 seers at Araria.
22	Darjeeling ...	4·67	9 15*	9 15*	Rainfall at Kurseong 5·14 and at Siliguri 4·65 inches. Weather seasonable. Hills—Maize, potato and *bhadoi dhan* ripening. Winter rice and *bara marua* growing. Terai—Harvesting of jute going on. Prospects poor. *Bhadoi* crops being harvested. Prospects of sugarcane fair. Prices stationary. Common rice selling at 10 seers per rupee at Kurseong.
23	Sonthal Parganas.	2·16	13¾ 21*	13¼ 20*	Rainfall heavy at Rajmahal, Pakour and general throughout. Weather rainy. Prospect of winter rice good. Jute prospect fair. Sowing of *til* and *kulthi* nearly finished. Maize in fair condition. Food-stocks, fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease.
24	Cuttack ...	2·14	10½	10⅓	Rainfall at Jajpur 3·99, at Kendrapara 4·14 and at Banki 0·63 inch. Weather cloudy with occasional showers. Agricultural prospects improved. Jute being harvested, retted and washed. Condition good. *Beali* paddy and *mandia* being harvested. Transplantation and puddling of *saradh* paddy going on. Sugarcane, *arhar*, turmeric, early cotton, *nawbiri* and *til* growing. *Biri*, *mung*, *kulthi* and mustard being sown at places. *Pulgura* insect has caused some damage in certain portions of the flood-affected area in Banki. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease.
25	Balasore ...	1·87	11	11	Rainfall at Bhadrak 3·45 inches. Weather rainy. Puddling, transplanting and weeding of *saradh* paddy and harvesting of *beali* paddy and jute continue. Harvesting of *til* finished. Prospects of jute indifferent. Sugarcane, *bhadoi* crops and vegetables doing well. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices stationary. Common rice selling at 13 seers per rupee at Bhadrak.

* The figures indicate the price of maize, in seers, per rupee.

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at Sadar station.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. This week.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. Previous week.	Character of the weather, and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
26	ANGUL ...	0·20	$12\frac{9}{16}$	13	Rainfall at Phulbani 0·72 inch. Weather seasonable. Weeding of winter paddy continuing. Harvesting of *bhadoi* paddy and other miscellaneous crops in progress. Sowing of *mung* and *kulthi* in progress. *Biri* and *rasi* doing well. Rain wanted. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Khondmals. Common rice selling at 9 seers per rupee in the Khondmals.
27	PURI ...	0·33	10½	10⅓	Rainfall at Khurda 1·63 inches. Weather seasonable. More rain is required for the standing crops. Second weeding of *saradh* paddy in progress. Transplantation of *saradh* paddy still going on in some places. Sugarcane thriving well. Harvesting of *beali* paddy going on. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice selling at $11\frac{1}{16}$ seers per rupee at Khurda.
28	SAMBALPUR ...	1·95	13⅛	13⅛	Rainfall at Bargarh 4·63 inches. Weather cloudy. Weeding operations and harvesting of *autumn* rice in progress. Sowing of *til*, *kulthi* and *biri* continuing. Condition of sugarcane good. Small insects appear in paddy plants in Sadar tahsil. No damage. Foot-and-mouth disease reported. Stocks of food-grains and fodder sufficient. Common rice selling at 15 seers per rupee at Bargarh.
29	HAZARIBAGH ...	4·59	12 24*	12 25*	Rainfall at Giridih 1·87 inches. Weather seasonable. Rain general. Harvesting of *marua* and *makai* in progress. Prospects of winter rice good. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease in two villages. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee at Giridih.
30	RANCHI ...	1·21	12	12	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good generally except that of paddy plants in certain places of Khunti subdivision. Cattle-disease reported from 10 villages in Sadar subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient.
31	PALAMAU ...	4·06	13⅛	$12\frac{11}{16}$	Weather cloudy. Rainfall general. *Bhadoi* crops and winter rice doing well. Harvesting of *makai* commenced. A few cases of cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
32	MANBHUM ...	3·44	12	12	Rainfall general. Weather seasonable. State of standing crops improved by recent rain. Autumn and winter rice doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Prices of staple food-grains stationary.
33	SINGHBHUM ...	3·87	11	11	Weather cloudy. Weeding operations going on. Harvesting of maize nearly finished. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 10½ seers per rupee at Seraikella and Kharsawan.

* The figures indicate the price of maize, in seers, per rupee.

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at Sadar station.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
34	Cooch Behar	8·87	$11\frac{1}{8}$	$11\frac{3}{8}$	Weather hot and cloudy. Harvesting of *bitri* paddy almost finished. Transplantation of *haimantic* seedlings, cutting and steeping of jute continuing. Present condition of jute fair. Fodder and water sufficient.
35	Feudatory States, Orissa.*	......	......	......	Name of State. — Rainfall in inches. Athgarh ... 1·37 Athmallik ... 2·43 Baramba ... 1·25 Bamra ... 1·45 Baud ... 2·37 Bonai ... 2·35 Daspalla ... 3·87 Dhenkanal ... 3·00 Gangpur ... 2·58 Hindol ... 1·99 Kalahandi ... 1·64 Keonjhar ... 0·61 Khandpara ... 3·01 Mayurbhanj ... 1·13 Narsinghpur ... 0·47 Nayagarh ... 1·24 Nilgiri ... 4·32 Pal Lahara ... 6·50 Patna ... 1·90 Rairakhol ... 2·17 Ranpur ... 3·73 Sonpur ... 2·51 Talcher ... 2·98 Tigiria ... Good rain fell during the week. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of paddy nearly finished and weeding in progress. Sowing of winter *rabi* crops commenced. Harvesting of *beali* paddy in progress in Athgarh. Sugarcane growing well. State of standing crops good. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Athmallik, Dhenkanal, Kalahandi and Nilgiri. During the week price of common rice risen in four States, fallen in one State and stationary in the remaining States. Price of common rice varies from 9 seers in Bonai and 10 seers in Athmallik, Rairakhol and Tigiria to 17 seers in Keonjhar and 18 seers in Talcher.

* The report is for the week ending the 19th September 1911.

General Summary.—Rain fell in all districts. The fall was heavy in Burdwan, Birbhum, Murshidabad, Gaya, Cooch Behar and parts of Patna, Shahabad, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, Purnea, the Sonthal Parganas and Darjeeling, moderate in Midnapore, the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Bhagalpur, parts of Champaran, Darbhanga, Cuttack, Balasore, Sambalpur and in the districts of Chota Nagpur except Ranchi. The rainfall was light elsewhere. More rain is wanted in Hooghly, Howrah, the 24-Parganas, Jessore, Angul and Puri. Standing crops are generally doing well. The price of common rice has risen in Hooghly, the 24-Parganas, Khulna, Monghyr and Angul and has fallen in Nadia, Murshidabad, Jessore, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Purnea and Palamau. Cattle disease is reported from Midnapore, the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Murshidabad, Patna, Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Angul, Sambalpur, Hazaribagh, Ranchi and Palamau. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient throughout the province.

Department of Agriculture, Bengal,
Dated Calcutta, the 19th September 1911.

W. B. Heycock,
Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

TABLE OF RAINFALL RECORDED AT STATIONS IN BENGAL IN AUGUST 1911.

TABLE OF RAINFALL RECORDED AT

Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Kalna	0·28	0·32	...	...	0·15	0·16	0·34	...	...	3·12	...	0·72	...	0·22	0·26	0·70	..	...	0·30	0·55
		Burdwan ..	0·77	...	...	...	0·02	0·09	1·46	...	0·02	3·21	0·31	...	...	0·37	0·35	...	0·08	0·23	0·11	0·24
		Katwa ..	...	...	0·21	0·32	...	0·06	0·68	...	...	0·28	0·18	...	...	0·19		...	...	0 64	0·81	0·12
		Raniganj .	0·53	...	0·03	...	0·10	0·25	..	...	...	0·75	0·75	0·13	0·10	0 03	0·16	0·60	0·20	0·75	0·16	2·15
		Mankar ..	...	0·25	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	1·25	6·15	...	0·15	...	0·15	0·35	0·47	0·50	0·55	0·77	0·80
		Mangolkot ...	...	...	1 00	...	...	...	...	...	..	1·15	0·50	0·35	...	0·45	0 55	...	0·15	0·11	0·13	0·15
	Birbhum ...	Suri	0·12	...	0·31	0 11	0·31	0·15	0·37	...	0·63	2·55	0·06	...	...	0·08	0 16	0·05	0·10	0·10	0·22	1·30
		Hetampur .	...	0·03	0·35	...	.	0·27	0·42	...	0·19	4·70	0·67	...	...	0·16	0·65	0·94	0·57	0·38	0·67	2·24
		Rampur Hat	...	0·44	1·60	...	...	0·98	0·14	...	1·56	4·00	1·20	1·10	0·02	0·65	0·38	0·03	0·36	0·44	0·12	0·23
		Bolpur .	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1·46	2·00	1·51	...	...	...	0·75	...	0 45	...	..	1·00
		Muraroi ...	0·32	0·50	0·18	0·05	0·15	0·50	0·42	0·14	2·14	1·05	0·85	0·55	0·18	0·01	0·03	0·20	0·29	0·02	0·10	0·21
		Labpur .	...	...	1·27	0·01	...	0·80	0·36	...	0·43	2·93	0·35	0·37	1·85	0·06	0·04	0·50	0·08	0·02	0·10	1·48
	Bankura ...	Bankura .	0·55	...	...	0·67	0·19	..	0·55	...	0·44	2·26	0·51	0·52	0·03	1·56	0·30	0·39	1·50	0·44	0·12	1·92
		Vishnupur ..	0·07	...	0·10	0·00	0·01	0·06	0·02	...	0·33	1·34	0·11	0·31	...		0·37	0·12	0·58	0·85	0·14	2·07
		Maliara	...	...	...	0·08	0·16	...	...	...	0·11	0·90	0·17	0·37	...	0·18	..	0·44	0·12	0 64	0·23	0·52
		Khatra .	0·09	0·05	0·12	1·03	...	0·08	0·18	...	0·32	0·63	0 08	0·09	0·27	0·40	1·42	0·20	0·18	1 15	0 98	0·37
		Indas ...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·51	1 72	0·83	0·81	...	...	...	...		0·59	0·21	1·65
		Kotalpur ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	0·30	3·70	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·30	0·20	...	1·24	4·00
		Onda .	...	...	...	0·29	1·07	...	0·11	...	0·04	1·50	0·09	0·09	...	0·15	1·08	0·35	0·47	0·54	0·05	1·74
		Gangajalghati	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	1·50	0·31	0·19	0·27	0 10	0·28	[illegible]	0·43	0 54	0·32	1·30
		Raipur ..	0·18	0·12	0·75	0·42	...	0·25	0·40	...	0·80	0·66	0 03	0·18	...	0·24	0·45	0·10	0·05	0·15	0·15	1 10
		Sonamukhi ..	...	0·48	0·64	0·14	...	...	...	...	0·40	4·00	0·72	0·22		0·20	0·26	0·40	0·54	0·20	0·14	0·40
	Midnapore ...	Pachet ...	..	..	...	0·59	0·22	...	...	...	...	0·58	0·68	...	...	..	...	1·03	0·25	...	...	...
		Contai ..	0·23	0·29	0·40	0·35	0·15	0·06	...	..	0·05	4·29	0·84	...	...	0·10	0·12	0·87	0·06	0·06	0·03	..
		Tamluk	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·32	1·40	..	...	..	0·40	..	0·74	0·01	0·03	...
		Midnapore	0·15	...	.	...	...	.	0·65	...	...	0·18	0·10	2·30	...	0·30	0·23	0·21	0·29	0·15	0·04	0 28
		Ghatal	0·55	...	...	...	...	0·80	0·48	...	...	2·99	0 02	0·10	0·12	0·01	0·08	0·03	0·15	0·06	...	0·49
		Kukrahati ...	0·02	0·90	0·17	0·50	0·15	0·40	...	...	...	3·50	1·48	...	...	...	0·14	...	1·09	1 90	0·05	...
		Amlagura ...	0·81	...	0·36	...	0·07	0·20	0·08	...	...	3·25	0·30	0·66	...	0·05	0·79	...	...	0·47	0·27	2·17
		Panskura .	0·03	...	...	...	0·14	0·40	0·16	...	...	1·75	1·44	0·30	...	...	1·03	0·10	0·02	0·14	0·10	0·04
		Dantan	0·88	...	..	...	0·80	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·65	0·55	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chandrakona	0·28	0·69	0·16	...	...	.	...	...	...	1·68	0·02	...	0·03	...	0·12	...	...	...	0·05	4·49
		Bhagwanpur	0·81	0·10	...	0 14	.	0·41	0·05	...	...	1·58	0·52	...	...	...	...	..	2·36	0·26	0 63	..
		Kultikri ...	1·21	0·16	...	1·35	0·32	2·14	1·34	..	...	0·83	1·67	...	...	...	0·26	0·22	0·23	0 37	...	0 35
		Navabasan ...	...	1·28	...	1·25	...	3·25	0·24	1·44	...	...	...	0 65	...	...	0·65	0·72	...	0·85	...	0·46
		Gidni ...																				
		Silda	0·05	0·05	1·98	0·34	0·01	0·31	0·20	...	...	0·48	0·02	0·11	0·63	1·59	1·10	0·50	0·18	1·16	0·55	0·12
		Chandre ...																				
		Goaltore ...	0·04	0·53	0·10	0·45	0·29															
		Salboni ..	0·05	...	0·02	...	0·03	0·04	0·06	...	...	1·77	0·59	1·33	...	...	0·01	...	0·14	0·44	0·12	0·76
		Narayangarh ...	...	...	0·27	...	0·18	0·14	0·42	0·12	...	0·52	0·82	1·40	...	0·30	0·03	...	1·85	0·17	0·25	0·10
		Ramnagar ...	...	1·00	0 01	0·02	...	...	...	0·02	4·23	0·45		3·40		0·13	0·02	0·74	0·10	0·11	...	0·21
		Mohanpore ...	0·40	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	..	...	...	...	1·00	...	0 50	...	...
		Heria ...	0 88	...	0·12	...	0·35	0·16	...	...	...	1·40	1·12	...	1·65	...	0·06	...	0·98	0·15	0·66	...
		Janka (Khejuri).	0·21	0·02	0·20	0·08	0·90	0·29	...	...	0·31	3·67	1·92	...	...	...	0·05	0·83	0·19	0·03	0·07	...
		Nandigram ...	0·75	...	0·87	...	0·40	0·03	...	...	...	1·76	1·53	...	...	...	...	...	2·76	...	0·10	...
		Moyna ...	...	...	0·72	...	..	...	...	...	2·12	0·76	...	...	...	..	0·23	0 98	0·04	0·45		0·59
		Pingla ...	0 45	..	...	...	0·09	0·09	...	...	0·72	0·50	1·65	...	...	..	0·15	...	...	0·11	0·02	0·85
		Narajole ...	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·40	...	...	2·20	2·00	1·00	...	...	0·30	...	...	4·12	0·25	0·44	0·35
	Hooghly ...	Serampore ...	0·06	0·27	...	0·25	0·08	0·11	0·03	...	0·07	0·46	0·14	...	0·04	0·17	0·35	0·14	0·05	0·41	0·07	0·07
		Hooghly	0·14	...	...	0·52	...	...	0·02	...	...	0 56	0·15	..	0·14	0·15	...	0·05	0·06	0·25	0·33	0·10
		Arambagh (Jahanabad).	...	...	0·35	0·11	0·10	0·12	0·10	...	0·02	3·45	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·01	0·01	2·14
	Howrah ...	Howrah ..	0·77	0·22	..	0·21	...	0·14	...	...	...	0·68	0·30	...	...	...	...	0·90	0·16	0·36	...	...
		Mohesrekha ..	0·42	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·53	0·78	1·49	...	...	...	...	...	0 20	0·52	0·48	...
		Uluberia .	0·13	0·20	...	...	0·12	0·28	...	...	...	1·13	0·57	0·06	...	0·18	0·15	0·06	0·82	0·67	0·23	...
		Amta ...	0·34	...	...	...	0·16	0·14	0·10	...	..	0·65	0·21	...	...	...	0·14	...	0·40	0·08	0·20	0·05
Presidency.	24-Parganas... ...	Saugor Island																				
		Diamond Harbour.	...	0·11	...	0·21	0·41	0·33	0·12	...	...	2·43	1·78	...	...	0·06	0·34	0·12	0·69	1·18	0·06	...
		Budge-Budge	0·06	0·46	...	0·56	0·07	0·48	...	.	0·08	0·58	0·47	...	...	...	0·07	0·35	0·64	0·18	0·12	...
		Canning Town	...	0·20	...	0·11	0·70	...	0·06	...	0·54	1·15	1·40	...	...	...	0·35	0·07	0·06	0·73	0·81	0·06
		Alipore (Obsy.)	0·15	0·24	...	0·43	0·08	0·31	0·17	0·15	0·05	0·84	0·48	...	0·06	0·03	0·22	0·39	0·78	0 95	0·17	0·02
		Barrackpore .	0·15	..	...	0·09	0·06	...	...	...	0·09	[illegible]	0·15	...	...	0 15	0·30	0·22	..	..	0·53	0·04
		Dum-Dum ...	...	0·08	...	0·40	...	0·34	..	.	0·37	1·32	0·19	...	...	0·46	0·18		0·29	0·75	...	
		Barasat ...	...	0·34	...	0 08	0·08	0·27	0 14	0·02	0·07	2·70	0·18	...	0·10	0·04	0·15	0·32	...	0·82	0·43	0·06
		Basirhat .																				
	Nadia ..	Ranaghat ...	0·01	0·30	..	...	...	0·05	0·18	0·22	...	3·40	0·90	0·29	...	0·29	0·18	0·20	0·03	0·19	0·21	0·15
		Krishnagar ..	...	0·83	0·21	...	...	...	0·67	..	..	1 13	0·13	.	...	0·14	0·11	...	0·06	0·42	...	0·39
		Chuadanga ...	...	0·06	0·13	0·39	0·23	0·16	0·63	1·00	...	1·13	0·07	...	...	0·32	0·14	0·23	0·02	0·22	0 07	0·47
		Meherpur .	...	0·45	..	...	0 25	0·47	0·75	0·05	0·78	0·45	...	...	0·26	0·11	0 12	0·03	0·09	0 86	0·04	0·46
		Kushtia	...	0·28	...	0·06	...	0 28	0·53	0·26	..	0·93	0·67	0·45	...	0·08	0·68	[illegible]	0·37	...	0 30	0·63
		Haringhata ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	0·64	...	0·87	0·33	...	...	0·07	0·11	...	0·10	0·12	0·32	0·11	2·25
	Murshidabad ...	Kandi	...	0·98	0·37	0·02	...	0·05	0·55	...	1·57	1·32	0·11	1·51	0·11	...	0·12	0·07	0·02	0 23	0·29	0·05
		Berhampore...	...	0·72	0·32	0·14	..	0·61	0·18	...	0 63	1·33	0·31	0·88	.	.	0·16	1·06	0·12	0·13	0·12	0·19
		Lalbagh ..	..	1·54	0·67	0 05	..	0·53	...	0·64	0·05	1·81	3 24	1·28	0·07	0·18	0·05	0·2	0·47	0·34	0 09	0·04
		Azimganj ...	0·20	0·25	0·67	0·65	0·07	0 81	..	...	1 67	0·21	2·57	2·13	.	0·23	...	0·35	0·63	0·29	0·20	...
		Jangipur ...	0·10	·20	...	0·02	0·02	0·40	0·27	0·30	1·31	0·10	2·07	0·25	...	—	0·08	0·10	3·01	0 04	0·22	0·10
		Lalgola ...	0·87	...	1·35	0·35	0·25	0·30	0·40	0·45	0·60	0·60	0·44	...	...	0 25	0·24	0·26	0·50	0·50	0·35	...
		Akriganj ...	0·06	...	0 16	0·35	0·29	0·46	0 32	0·18	0·36	1·90	0·35	1·00	0·32	0·14	...	0·34	0·23	0·05	0·03	1·15
		Patkabari	0·37	...	0·09	0·21	0·06	0·46	0·39	0·15	0 70	0·40		...	...	0·23	0·03	.	0·32	..	0·27	0·05
		Dumkal ...	...	...	0·73	...	...	...	0·67	0·11	...	...	1·62	0·09	0·12	1·01	0·20	0·07	0 12	0·29	0·10	0·99
		Kaliyaganj	...	0·78	0·53	...	0·03	0 41	0·14	2·65	...	0·05	0·20	1·96	...	...	0·45	0·46	0·38	0·24	...	0·77
	Jessore ...	Narail ...	0·34	0·41	0·01	0·06	.	...	...	0·60	..	0·53	0·80	...	0·90	0·41	0·04	0·12	0·03	0·04	0·48	0·12
		Jessore ..	0·12	0·13	...	0·35	0·08	0·24	0·23	0·02	...	1·14	0·99	...	..	1·71	0·37	0·15	0·09	0·15	0·32	0·04
		Jhenida ...	1·03	0·02	0·02	0·12	0·03	0·33	0·40	0 05	0·04	0·75	2·45	0·03	0 50	0·81	0·12	0·02	0·06	0·01	[illegible]	0·73
		Magura ..	...	...	...	0·46	...	0·04	..	...	...	0·02	1·70	...	...	0·29	...	..	0·46	0·05	[illegible]	1·03
		Bangaon ..	...	...	...	..	..	...	0·36	...	0·30	...	...	...	1 16	0·12	...	...	0·13	0·34	[illegible]	0·12
	Khulna ...	Satkhira ...	0·13	...	...	..	0·40	0·16	...	0·22	0·21	0·38	2·20	0·08	...	0·60	0·84	0·20	...	0·32	·79	0·09
		Bagerhat ...	0·32	0·21	...	0·01	0·07	0·01	...	0·04	0·07	0·46	1·21	...	..	1·48	...	.	0·17	0·12	0·15	0·42
		Khulna ...	0 60	0·34	0·04	...	...	0·13	0·03	0·23	0·01	0 21	1·29	...	...	0·41	0·07	0·02	0·10	[illegible]	0·22	0·41
		Kaliganj ..	0·85	0·38	...	0·08	0·46	1·76	...	0 06	0·10	2·42	2·12	1·16	0·01	1·21	...	0·13	0·07	[illegible]	0·09	...
		Nakipur .	...	0·15	...	0·08	1·11	0·40	..	0·16	0 14	0·48	3·23	0·78	0·08	...	0·12	0·18	0·18	[illegible]	0·12	...
		Dumuria ...	0·24	...	...	...	0·55	0·09	0·18	0·20	0·42	0·43	1·10	...	0·46	0·11	0·33	0·10	...	0·04	0·14	0·10
		Rampal .	0·24	...	...	...	...	0·33	0 06	0·06	0·05	0·72	0·91	...	0·15	...	0·21	...	[illegible]	0·37	0·59	0·10
		Kalaroa ...	0·05	0·34	...	...	0·57	0·13	0·10	0·12	1·06	0·84	1·06	0·04	0 07	0·04	0·80	0·07	[illegible]	0·15	0·10	0·06
		Paikgachha ...	..	0·13	...	0·41	0·65	0·23	0·10	0·38	0·13	0·93	1·85	0·49	0·11	0·01	0·47	0·15	·29	0·42	0·13	0·42
		Mollahat .	0 25	0·71	0·10	...	0·10	0·16	...	0·05	...	0·32	0·88	...	0·45	0·13	...	...	...	0·02	0·52	0·49
		Morrelganj ...	0·13	0·12	...	0·13	0·30	0·51	0·23	...	0·49	0·53	0·84	...	0·06	0 48	0·30	[illegible]	...	0 30	0·77	0·17
		Tala ...	...	0·28	...	0·08	0·15	0·35	0·10	0·50	0·05	1·52	1·75	0·24	...	0·14	0·02	[illegible]	0·08	0·47	0·01	0·30

STATIONS IN BENGAL IN AUGUST 1911.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	No. of rainy days	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May to 31st August 1911.	Average rainfall from 16th May to 31st August.	Station.	District.	Division.
0·08	...	...	0·88	...	..	...	0·12	...	0·25	0·35	16	13·90	8·74	11·84	3·12	33·06	35·60	Kalna	Burdwan ...	Burdwan.
0·20	0·70	0·10	0 24	0·05	...	...	...	0·23	0 61	0·09	15	16·48	9 61	11·49	3·21	27·14	37 25	Burdwan		
1·50	1·60	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	0·72	14	15·29	7·62	11·18	1·5	30·99	34·78	Katwa.		
1·80	...	0·18	1·45	0 04	...	...	...	0·06	0·33	0·04	17	1 ·00	10·49	13·01	2·15	31·91	30 58	Raniganj		
0·16	...	0·17	...	1·15	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·35	17	14·31	13·02	11·79	6·15	30 22	38 47	Mankur		
0·55	0·35	0·40	1 06	0·50	0·10	...	...	...	0·07	...	16	?	7·87	?	1·15	24·39	?	Mangolkot.		
0·57	0·54	0·18	0·06	0·09	...	...	...	0 21	0·33	...	18	16·19	8·80	12·54	2·55	32 35	40 65	Suri	Birbhum ..	
0·31	0·32	0·45	0·35	1·10	...	...	...	0·27	...	0·61	20	16·12	15·66	12·09	4·70	38 15	37·93	Hetampur.		
0·57	2·35	0·08	..	...	..	...	...	0·40	0·30	0·44	19	15·68	17·84	11·75	4·00	45·69	36·04	Rampur Hat.		
1·30	...	0·60	0·25	0·65	...	...	...	...	0·65	...	11	14·31	11·01	10·18	2·00	...	35·40	Bolpur		
2·42	0·21	0·17	0·02	...	...	..	...	...	2 30	0·24	21	13·77	13·75	10·56	2·42	40·99	39 65	Mararoi.		
1·12	0·68	0·28	0·46	0·06	...	...	...	0·28	0·10	...	17	14·71	13·63	8·43	2 93	33·08	33·28	Labpur.		
4·30	0·39	0·47	0·01	0·35	...	...	0·80	0·07	0·16	0·01	21	16·66	19·02	11·58	4·80	47·12	37·07	Bankura ..	Bankura ...	
1 69	1·66	0·14	...	0·57	0·01	..	...	0·03	1·03	0·02	16	16·52	11 74	13 18	2·07	29 44	39 21	Vishnupur.		
1·71	0·17	0·08	0·62	0·11	...	...	0·16	0·06	0·55	0·26	18	15·67	7 42	11·35	1 71	29·48	36 40	Malara		
0·49	1 31	0·20	...	0·02	...	...	1·04	0·08	0·27	0·82	19	16·43	12·54	12·01	1·49	32 80	40·40	Khatra		
0·58	0 24	...	0·08	0 03	...	...	...	0·25	0·09	0·48	12	15·00	8 27	9 95	1·72	24·02	36 04	Indas.		
4 ·30	0 28	...	...	3·72	...	...	..	1 02	0·09	...	11	12·63	19·65	11 97	4·30	43·07	38 04	Kotalpur.		
1·02	·96	0·04	0·29	0·39	...	...	...	0·24	0·52	...	15	13·69	10·73	11 76	1·74	28·80	34 08	Onda.		
3·65	0·06	0·18	0·05	0·18	...	...	...	0·11	0·59	...	16	13·68	9·45	12·17	2·85	31·56	35·27	Gangajalghati.		
0;05	0·15	0·95	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·44	0 28	20	16·13	8 05	14·34	1·10	25 23	41·86	Raipur.		
0·60	...	0·06	...	0·41	...	...	0·43	0·40	1·34	...	19	13·50	12·18	10·52	4·00	35·70	33·41	Sonamukhi.		
0 35	...	...	0·03	1·25	...	...	..	1·31	0·32	...	10	?	6·61	?	1 31	27·29	?	Pachet ...	Midnapore ...	
...	...	0·13	...	.	0·08	...	1·28	0·57	0·09	0·28	14	15·58	10 31	13·28	4·29	29·32	40 48	Contai.		
1·44	0 07	0·04	...	0·08	0·07	...	0·13	1·43	0·18	0·08	9	14 30	7·66	13 18	1·44	31·45	37 89	Tamluk.		
0 40	0·12	0·24	...	1·92	..	...	0·98	0·80	0·60	0·41	19	16 00	10·07	12 14	2·30	33 89	36 99	Midnapore		
0·62	0·02	0·13	...	0·14	0·13	...	0·23	0·23	0 05	1·35	16	15·12	8·78	13·66	2·99	23 38	38·97	Ghatal.		
0·46	...	0 09	0·07	0·54	...	...	0·68	0·77	0·34	0·30	16	15·64	13·55	12 02	3·50	35 48	38·40	Kukrahaty.		
0·55	2·47	0·37	...	0·45	0·17	...	...	0·50	0·44	...	17	15·13	15·25	12·30	3·47	33·74	40·04	Amlagura.		
0·40	0·08	...	...	0·32	0 15	...	0·70	0·36	0·86	0·10	17	15·75	9 62	12 48	1 75	20 30	37 41	Panskura		
0·19	...	...	0·15	0·40	0·50	...	0·31	0·75	0·15	0·14	14	14·38	6 03	12 07	0·58	23·14	36·75	Dantan.		
0·48	...	0·16	...	0 91	0·09	...	0 06	0·12	0·27	0·59	12	?	10 2.	?	4·49	31·86	?	Chandrakona.		
0·30	1·24	0·03	0·56	0·51	...	...	0·59	1·23	0·21	0·29	17	?	11·64	?	1·68	32·52	?	Bhagwanpur.		
...	0·36	...	...	1·38	...	...	0·56	0·11	0 24	0·14	19	?	13·33	?	2·14	31·46	?	Kultikri.		
...	0·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	...	0·25	13	?	12 52	?	3·25	37·56	?	Nayabasan.		
												?		?		...	?	Gidni.		
0·08	0·14	0 03	—	0·38	...	...	...	0·67	0·27	0·49	18	?	9·89	?	1·59	27·47	?	Silda.		
												?		?			.	Chandra.		
												?		?			?	Goaltore.		
0·25	0·11	0·05	...	1·50	0·14	...	...	0·17	1·05	...	13	?	8·63	?	1·77		?	Salboni.		
0·45	0·27	0·17	...	0·15	...	...	0·28	0·10	0·19	0·02	20	?	8·26	?	1·86	54·98	?	Narsingarh.		
0·01	...	...	0·10	0·08	...	0·35	0·72	0·02	...	0·15	12	?	11 87	?	4·23	31 30	?	Ramnagar.		
...	..	...	...	0·37	...	...	0·10	1·04	0·50	0·17	10	?	5·58	?	1 10	23·59	?	Mohanpur.		
...	...	...	...	1·30	...							?		?			?	Heria.		
...	...	0·07	...	0·10	...	...	0·25	0·60	0·13	0·33	14	?	10·25	?	3·67	29·26	?	Janka (Khejari).		
...	...	...	..	0·37	...	...	0·38	0 42	0·10	0·26	12	?	9 23	?	2·76	28·23	?	Nandigram.		
0·50	0·30	...	0·27	...	..	0·52	0·37	0·51	...	1·54	13	?	8·95	?	2·12	...	?	Moyna.		
0·11	0·16	..	0·10	...	...	0·07	0·79	0·25	0·12	0·74	14	?	6·97	?	1·65	28·28	?	Pingla.		
0·30	0·12	...	0·15	0·06	...	...	...	1·12	0·81	2·00	16	?	15 39	?	4·12	48·32	?	Narajole.		
1·90	...	...	0·17	...	0·04	...	...	0·02	1·11	0·08	12	17·43	6·04	12·08	1·90	25·87	37·59	Serampore ...	Hooghly ...	
1·20	3·28	0·02	0·72	...	...	...	...	0·63	0·12	...	14	16·26	8·44	11·64	3 28	35·02	36·86	Hooghly.		
0·84	0·07	0·18	...	0·26	0·07	...	0·10	0·01	0·70	0·33	14	16 43	9·16	13·86	3·45	24 80	39·23	*Arambagh* (Jahanabad).		
0·20	0·54	...	...	...	...	...	0·47	0·61	0·62	..	14	17·74	6 18	12·12	0·90	21·57	38·15	Howrah	Howrah ...	
0·43	0·53	...	0·51	0·32	0·23	...	0·24	0·13	0·23	0·02	16	16·73	7·10	13 00	1·29	25·29	38 22	Mohesrekha.		
0·21	...	...	..	...	...	...	0·07	0·62	0 52	0·52	15	16 22	6·54	9 08	1·13	22·36	33·83	Uluberia.		
0·29	0·55	0·05	0·01	0 05	...	...	0·20	0·27	0·60	0·35	15	?	4·84	?	0·65	...	?	*Amta.*		
												17·00		15 18		...	44·45	Saugor Island	24-Parganas ...	Presidency.
0·27	0·05	...	0·75	1·24	...	...	0·62	0·36	0·93	0·41	18	18·06	12·47	14 .8	2 43	38·35	42·38	Diamond Harbour.		
0·20	0·55	...	..	0·15	0·24	...	0·06	0 62	0·62	0·26	16	?	6·85	?	0·64	24·80	?	*Budge-Budge.*		
0·08	...	0·78	0 43	0·57	0·27	...	0·57	0 40	0 33	0·08	16	16·89	9·70	14·96	1·40	31·22	42·71	Canning Town		
0·14	0·47	0·01	...	...	0·36	...	0·78	0·47	0·71	0·08	19	18 86	8·49	12 69	0 95	27·60	35·99	Alipore (Obsy.)		
2·74	1·49	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	9	15·94	6·49	11 77	2·74	...	36·86	Barrackpur		
...	...	0·23	...	...	0·15	...	0·39	0·57	1 62	0·07	14	10·71	7·41	13·52	1 62	22 87	38·41	Dum-Dum		
0·92	1·20	0·18	0·04	...	...	...	0·04	0·07	0·13	0·06	14	16·45	7·75	12·14	2·70	27·31	36 17	Barasat.		
												16 08		12 53		...	40 33	Basirhat.		
0·58	1·88	0·05	0·38	..	...	...	...	0·10	0·40	0·12	16	14·74	10·17	11·60	3·40	31·37	35 33	Ranaghat ..	Nadia ...	
0·16	0 39	...	..	...	...	...	0·09	0·46	0·59	0·11	14	14·26	5 89	10 25	1·13	41·34	33·69	Krishnagar.		
0·54	1·06	0·54	0·08	0 01	.	...	.	0 96	0·04	0·10	17	14·68	8·45	11 11	1·18	42 04	35 01	Chuadanga.		
0·56	0·33	0·59	0·06	0·25	...	...	...	0·53	0·27	0·15	18	15·23	7·94	11·27	0·86	43·55	34·83	*Meherpur*		
0·52	0·25	1 18	0·01	...	...	...	0·27	0 16	0·19	0·13	18	16·10	8·06	10 58	1·18	39·05	36·28	Kushtia		
0·97	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	11	?	6·35	?	2·25	24·68	?	Haringhata.		
1·34	2·28	0·10	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·07	0·02	14	15·23	11·29	10·78	2·28	40·20	35·30	Kandi	Murshidabad ...	
1 85	1·07	0·13	0·04	...	...	...	...	0·06	1·34	0·22	20	10 30	11·60	10·38	1·85	40·11	34·85	Berhampore		
1·46	0·13	1·30	...	...	0·48	...	...	0 89	0·48	0·94	18	16·29	17 08	12·38	3 24	45·09	36·06	Lalbagh.		
3 61	1·34	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	1·12	0 41	19	16·10	17·55	11·25	3 61	44 11	34 81	Azimganj.		
0·51	0·14	0·47	...	0·06	0 24	...	...	0·22	0·04	0·30	18	14·50	7·60	10·02	2·07	37·53	34·35	Jangipur.		
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	0·70	0·25	...	2 25	19	14 79	10·91	10·82	2·25	38·35	35 63	Lalgola.		
0 05	0·13	0·05	...	...	..	...	..	0·03	0·61	0·31	18	13·87	8·84	9 11	1·00	41·41	36·15	Akriganj.		
0·29	0·22	0·35	0·53	...	...	0·40	0·05	0 54	0·10	0·09	18	19·79	7·45	6·82	0 70	35 52	9 30	Patkabari.		
1·02	0·24	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	1 02	1·90	0·89	17	13·79	11·49	11·04	1·90	44·13	35·27	Dumkal.		
1·30	0·47	0·40	0·09	...	...	...	...	0·25	0·68	0·41	19	?	13·02	?	2·65	48 02	?	*Kuliyanganj.*		
1·35	0·39	0·90	0·55	0·09	...	...	...	0·21	0·07	0·09	15	14·30	8·54	10·19	1·35	40·27	34·71	Narail.	Jessore ..	
1·41	0·20	0·12	0·14	..	...	...	...	0·28	0·11	1·54	19	17·08	9·91	11·22	1·71	37 48	39·98	Jessore.		
0 46	0·96	0·10	0·08	0·33	...	...	0·31	0·75	0·07	...	16	15·70	10·16	10·00	2 40	39·21	36 83	Jhenida		
2 12	0·02	0·06	0·64	0·06	...	...	0 46	0·27	..	...	11	14 97	8·38	9 47	1·70	42 38	36·13	Magura.		
0·26	0·52	0·16	0·76	...	...	...	...	0.86	0·08	..	13	14·87	5 3,	11·57	1·16	32·79	36·19	Bangaon.		
0·55	0·08	0·28	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·06	0·17	0·16	17	16·45	8·44	11·82	2·20	37·02	39·21	Satkhira	Khulna ..	
0·57	1·45	1·40	0·09	0·01	0·02	—	0·18	·61	0 59	0·23	16	17·87	10·71	12 40	1·00	44·29	45 13	Bagerhat		
0·84	0·60	0·28	0·41	0.04	...	...	...	0·40	0·08	0 62	16	17·83	7·11	11 78	1·29	47·89	40 24	Khulna.		
0·17	4·31	0·75	1·31	...	...	...	0·16	1·47	0·57	0·27	20	?	20 85	?	4·21	68·76	?	*Kaliganj.*		
0·29	0·45	1·23	0·45	0·65	...	...	...	0·40	0·25	0·10	21	14·91	11·43	13·17	3·23	..	40·73	Nakipur.		
0·57	0·62	0.36	0·15	0·18	0·08	...	...	1 07	1·12	0·49	21	?	9·33	?	1·12	36·04	?	*Dumuria.*		
1·49	5·42	0·74	...	...	...	...	0·80	0·15	0·73	0·55	16	17·50	11·10	18·42	3·42	46 51	43·12	Rampal.		
2·45	0·14	0·07	0·05	...	...	...	.	0·27	0·60	0·03	15	?	9·29	?	2·48	42·97	?	*Kalaroa.*		
1·02	1 83	0·65	0·05	...	...	...	0·14	0·42	0·38	...	23	?	12 30	?	1 65	44·75	?	*Paikgachha.*		
1·33	0·40	...	...	0·04	...	...	0·18	0·87	0·43	0·07	16	?	6·90	?	.·23	41·77	?	*Mollahat.*		
2·6.	1·45	1·22	...	...	...	0·01	0·90	0·08	0·29	1·42	21	?	13·97	?	2·65	46·87	.	*Morelganj*		
1·07	1·47	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	0·40	0·12	18	?	10·64	?	1·76	40·74	?	Tala.		

TABLE OF RAINFALL RECORDED AT

Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Orissa	Puri ...	Puri ...	0·03	0·02	...	...	0·81	0·43	..	...	0·76	0·48	0·11	0·01	0·02	1·15	0·50	0·01	...	0·08	...	...
		Khurda ...	1·60	0·44	1·87	0·04	0·01	1·90	0·01	...	2·14	1·50	0·30	0·10	0·20	0·10	0·12	0·06	...	2·00	0·18	1·99
		Bhanpur ...	...	...	0·23	2·74	0·48	...	...	...	0·61	0 65	...	0 04	0·95	0·37	0·12	...	1·50	0·65	...	...
		Gop ...	...	...	...	0·15	0·20	...	...	...	3·90	0·55	0·22	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	1·04	...
		Satpara ...																				
		Kanas ...	0·15	...	...	0·87	0·30	0·10	...	...	2·00	0·55	...	1·60	1·05	...	0·40	...	...	0·90	...	0·40
		Tanghi ...	1·30	0·40	...	0·92	0·05	...	...	...	2·26	0·10	...	0·10	1·20	0·92	...	...	...	0·30	...	...
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	...	0·11	2·46	0·33	0·01	0·30	1·04	0·03	0·77	0·88	0·94	0·26	0·07	0·19	0·40	0·30	0·03	0·61	0·05	1·49
		Hazaribagh ...	...	...	0·15	...	0·53	0·14	0·06	0·07	0·06	1·78	0· 0	0·04	0·14	0·57	0·89	1·48	0·32	0·30	0·59	0·84
		Barhi ...	...	...	2·63	...	0·12	...	0·12	0·21	2·85	1·65	..	0·17	0·11	2·08	0·91	2·92	0 37	1·52	1·53	5·36
		Chatra ...	...	...	0·46	...	0·55	1·15	...		0·52	1·17	0·36	0·46	0·25	1·02	0·98	3·15	0·75	0·11	1·35	0·82
		Kharagdiha ...	...	0·35	...	...	...		0·33	...	0·38	1·16	0·95	0·07	...	...	...	0·34	0·50	...	0·04	1·38
		Ramgar ...	...	...	...	0·25	0·12	0·10	0·70	1·50	1·30	0·09	0·02	0·02	...	0·03	0·60	0·42	0·02	...	0·60	0·50
		Koderma ...	...	..	...	...	1·16	0·20	...	...	3 71	0·44	0·45	0·08	0·05	...	0·23	1·00	...	...	0·31	2 80
		Bagador ...	0·28	1·42	...	...	...	1·10	2·15	2·19	0·42	0·22	0·25	0·14	0·09	1·02	2·03	...	1·05	2·12	0·11	0·04
		Gola ...	...	...	0·47	..	0·25	...	...	0·45	2·45	0·26	...	...	0·35	2·65	2·10	...	0·04	...	1·43	0·30
	Ranchi ...	Lohardaga ...	0·20	...	...	...	...	2·51	2·20	0·40	0·21	0·28	0·04	...	0·09	0·15	0·81	0·23	0·60	0·52	1·37	0·12
		Ranchi ...	...	0·26	0·03	0·76	0·57	0·52	0·04	...	0·47	2·36	0·34	0·05	...	0·06	0·98	0·68	0·24	0·39	0·52	0·36
		Silli ...	...	0·67	0·58	4·05	...	...	...	0·15	2·57	1·74	0·08	1·21	0·02	0·48	1·97	0·84	0·30	0·10	3·09	0·56
		Palkot ...	...	1·50	0·51	...	0·55	...	...	...	1·02	0·48	0·50	0·48	0·52	0·54	0·40	0·51	0·49	1·05	0·41	1·59
		Bano ...																				
		Tamar ...						0·17	...	1·83	1·42	0·28	0·22	...	...	3·15	1·83	0·55	0·19	1·76	0·60	
		Kurdeg ...	1·98	1·34	0·86	...	...	0·72	0·22	0·29	1·55	1·69	0·06	...	...	1·74	1·07	0·08	1·22	1·98	1·87	0·69
		Gumla ...	0·08	0·16	0·21	0·07	0·14	1·92	...	...	0·26	1·02	0·02	0 01	0·22	0·56	1·24	0·14	1·42	0·85	1·10	0·20
		Chainpur ...	...	0·15	0·72	0·20	...	1·95	0·25	0·20	2·30	0·50	...	...	0·20	0·15	2·00	0 04	0·20	0·90	1·35	0·35
		Khunti ...	...	0·03	0·48	1·88	2·22	0·10	0·02	...	1·87	5·84	0·43	0·24	0·28	0·64	0·31	0·05	2·23	0·19	1·88	0·90
	Palamau ...	Palamau (*Daltonganj*).	0·04	...	0·47	0·06	0·04	0·03	0·20	1·43	0·03	0·18	0·26	0·10	0·07	0·23	1·18	0·43	0·15	1·08	0·99	1·14
		Balumath ...	...	...	0·32	0·85	0·34	0·39	...	0·24	0·85	0·27	0·40	0·23	0·11	1·60	1·29	1·86	0·29	0·84	3·19	0·49
		Husainabad ...	0·15	...	0·15	2·40	2·31	0·45	...	...	...	...	0·81	...	0·07	..	0·40	0·10	1·90	1·40	1·30	0·30
		Garhwa ...	...	..	...	0·54	...	...	0·06	1·56	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	1·30	0·08	1·25	0·68	5·40	0·95
		Mahuadanr ...	...	1·30	...	...	0·25	...	0·25	...	0·08	1·17	0·03	...	0·30	0·20	1·50	0·72	0·08	0·70	3·60	0·06
		Panki ...	...	...	0·40	1·00	2·15	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·10	0·15	0·40	0·60	0·50	1·05	1·10	1·15	3·75	0 50
		Latehar ...	...	...	...	...	2·20	0·90	...	-	0·80	0·15	0·20	0·15	0·30	0·30	1·10	0·50	0·20	3·10	3·00	0·25
		Nagarutari ...	...	0·20	...	...	1·13	1·28	1·00	...	..	0·22	...	..	...	...	1·20	...	0·50	0·22	2·75	1·70
		Ranka ...	0·25	...	...	0·35	0·60	...	1·50	0·50	0·50	...	1·50	0·25	...	...	2·25	...	...	0·50	5·00	...
		Chattarpur ...	..	...	...	...	...	0·80	...	1·00	..	0·20	2·40	...	0 80	0 90	0·30	1·30	0·94	0·10	0·10	1·00
		Bhaonathpur	...	...	...	0·90		...	0·20	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	0·20	...	...	3·45	3·50
		Patan ...	0·82	1·27	0·15	1·10	0·28	0·06	...	0·20	0·30	0·05	0·62	...	0·28	0·28	0·86	0·37	0·41	8·27	1·67	2·58
		Monatu ...	...	...	0·20	0·50	0·13	0·50	..	...	...	...	2·65	...	0·56	1·56	0·52	0·62	1·65	1·67	1·21	...
		Lesliganj ...	...	...	2·45	...	0·25	...	0·65	0·05	0·10	0·45	0·70	0·75	1·00	0·50	0·80	0·15	0·45	0·60	0·45	0·75
		Kerh ...	0·10	...	0·15	1·03	0·10	0·50	...	0·50	0·40	0·50	0·10	0·10	0·30	0·40	0 30	1·50	0·60	0·70	2·00	1·00
		Garu ...	0·22	...	...	0·85	0·11	0 30	...	...	0·75	...	0·32	...	0·50	0·45	3·98	0·76	1·35	2·20	2·30	1·60
		Chandwa ...	...	...	...	...	0·06	1·40	...	...	1·00	...	0·19	0·14	0·18	0 23	1·56	1·50	1·25	1·92	2·00	0·42
		Hariharganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·05	0·20	0·40	0·10	0·20	0·90	1·40	0·20		3·50	0·60	2·10
		Bisrampur ...	0·30	...	..	2·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·03	0·10	...	0·35	0·21	0·05	0·56	0·92	0·45
		Bhandaria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·17	0·14	...	...
	Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	2·56	0·03	1·06	...	...	0·31	...	...	1·10	0·61	0·10	0·07	0·28	0·24	1·21	0·48	0·31	0·34	0·57	2·07
		Gobindpur ...	0·25	0·08	2·38	1·73	0·09	0·55	...	...	...	0·81	0 40	...	...	...	0·75	0·25	0·27	0·18	0 11	0 72
		Raghunathpur	1·11	...	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	0·69	0·85	0·31	..	0·98	...	0·85	0·53	0·45	1·53	0 23	2·25
		Barabhabhum	...	...	0·12	0·55	...	...	0·30	...	0·15	1·10	0·05	0·45	...	...	...	3·75	0·40	1·35	0·18	2·27
		Jhalda ...	...	...	...	0·80	...	0·29	...	...	0·55	0·02	0·28	0·68	0·16	0 25	0·95	1·15	0·50	0·12	1·24	0·48
		Chas ...	1·30	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	2·50	0·22	...	...	0·50	0 20	0·50	...	0·50	0·50	0·50	0·15
		Pandra ...	0·68	...	.	0·32	0·49	0·07	0·12	...	3·36	0·68	0 ·56	...	...	0·08	0·42	...	...	0·55	0·41	0·32
		Manbazar ...	0·24	...	0·15	...	0·40	...	...	..	2·63	0·19	...	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	2·45	...	1·63
		Kollapal ...													...	0·17	0·20	0·41	0·04	0·80	1·70	
		Dhanbaid ...	1·33	...	0·12	...	...	1·83	...	...	1·54	0·08	0·60	...								
	Singhbhum ...	Chaibassa ...	0·02	0·30	0·07	0·49	0·63	1·36	...	...	0·91	1·20	...	0·27	...	0·08	0·02	1·12	0·15	0·14	0·02	0·03
		Chakradharpur	3·95	0·90	0·25	0·07	...	0·05	...	3·38	2·17	0·15	0·50	0·21	...	0·05	0·45	...	1·57	0·74	0·02	...
		Ghatsila ...	...	0·36	...	0·15	...	0·22	...	...	0·18	0·76	0·03	...	...	0·44	1·00	0·18	0·67	1·00	0·76	0·13
		Baharagura ...	0·28	..	0·42	0·07	0·22	...	1·00	0·33	1·72	...	0·39	0·20	...	0·51	0·27	1·36	...	2·09	0·19	0·45
		Gailkura ...	...	0·30	0·69	1·08	0·05	0·64	0·38	0·13	1·06	2·18	...	1·30								0·10
		Kalikapur ...	...	...	1·80	0·46	...	...	0·97	...	1·10	2·10	...	0·09	...	0·17	0·20	0·41	0·04	0·81	1·70	0·37
		Monaharpur ...													0·25	1·05	0·36	0·34	...	4·60	1·80	0·25
		Katbari ...	...	0·20	0·16	1·85	0·16	...	0·15	0·70	...	0·28	...	...	1·50	0·30	3·15	...	0·22	...	...	0·62
		Seraikilla ...	0·12	0·84	0·20	0·28	...	...	0·10	...	0·23	0·87	0·04	0·08	...	1·28	0·18	0·38	1·10	0·25	0·25	0·11
		Kharsawan ...	...	...	...	0·58	...	...	...	...	1·04	2·50	0·07	0·20	...	...	2·15	0·55	1·28	0·30	0·21	0·23
		Jaintigarh ...	...	...	0·49	0·27	0·60	...	0·12	0·16	1·21	...	...	0·26	...	0·16	0·24	1·25	0·40	...	...	...
		Jaganathpur	0·47	1·36	0·07	0·03	0·06	0·07	0·82	0·31	0·87	1·39	0·09	0·03	...	0·02	0·15	1·57	2·03	0·09	0·43	0·04

STATIONS IN BENGAL IN AUGUST 1911—*concluded.*

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	No. of rainy days	Average number of rainy days	Total rainfall for the month	Average rainfall for the month	Heaviest rainfall during the month	Total rainfall from 16th May to 31st August 1911	Average rainfall from 16th May to 31st August	Station	District	Division
0·47	0·02	1·26	...	0·06	0·43	0·31	0·51	3·19	0·02	0·09	13	12·85	10·77	11·60	3·10	31·26	31·01	Puri	Puri ...	Orissa
0·34	...	0·02	...	0·05	0·28	...	0·10	1·95	0·10	0·04	19	16·05	16·45	13·00	2·14	40·08	37·26	Khurda.		
0·44	...	0·13	0·38	0·95	0·12	0·05	2·30	0·18		...	17	15·55	12·13	11·89	2·74	24·58	31·15	Bhanpur.		
...	...	...	1·10	1·06	...	...	3·00	1·00	0·30	...	13	14·87	12·92	12·53	3·90	37·08	33·67	Gop.		
												11·73		8·81			25·11	Satpara.		
0·80	...	...	0·40	0·10	0·38	...	0·30	2·70	.		17	?	12·80	?	2·70	...	?	*Kanas.*		
0·78	...	...	...	1·38	...	...	0·80	2·8	0·08	0·04	13	?	13·37	?	2·80	26·34	?	Tangbi.		
0·07	0·97	0·05	3·25	0·46	...	...	...	0·26	0·23	0·08	19	17·35	15·67	12·11	3·25	36·33	35·48	Pachamba ... (*Giridih*).	Hazaribagh ...	Chota Nagpur
0·80	1·57	1·12	0·15	0·87	0·36	...	0·07	0·48	0·34	...	22	17·77	14·31	12·72	1·78	48·40	36·41	Hazaribagh.		
4·54	5·96	2·84	5·16	...	...	...	1·24	4·26	0·75	...	22	15·31	44·75	11·9	5·36	68·48	33·63	Barhi.		
0·91	3·02	0·62	..	...	0·05	...	0·58	0·38	0·19	...	21	16·25	18·80	11·75	3·15	41·54	37·88	Chatra.		
1·46	...	..	0·61	0·65	...	0·56	0·10	...	0·38	0·13	15	15·69	9·53	13·13	1·46	40·33	38·54	Kharagdiha.		
...	0·92	0·55	...	0·02	...							16·67		13·69		...	37·78	Ramgarh.		
0·10	0·22	0·87	0·65	0·04	...	...	0·54	0·33		0·50	10	?	13·68	?	3·71	39·23	?	*Kodarma.*		
0·59	0·95	1·50	0·14	...	...	0·10	0·81	0·30	0·29	0·05	23	?	19·39	?	2·15	46·48	?	*Bagodar.*		
0·13	3·63	0·10	0·23	0·50	...	...	0·35	0·51	0·35	...	18	?	15·55	?	3·63	...	?	Gola.		
2·08	...	1·45	.	0·04	...	...	0·39	0·57	0·47	0·05	18	18·0	13·74	13·31	2·51	31·74	35·41	Lohardaga ...	Ranchi ...	
0·88	2·05	0·52	0·03	0·25	0·14	...	...	0·17	0·58	0·04	20	17·84	13·00	11·97	2·36	34·98	34·99	Ranchi.		
1·03	3·35	0·06	.	0·60	0·05	...	...	1·32	..	0·91	19	14·64	23·9	13·25	4·05	43·32	36·90	Silli.		
0·50	0·54	0·46	0·52	0·54	...	...	1·05	...	0·13	..	22	16·29	14·29	17·59	1·59	36·90	48·58	Palkot		
																	?	*Bano*		
												19·57		13·62		..	30·34	Tamar.		
1·64	1·58	...	...	0·09	...	0·07	0·03	0·45	0·65	0·04	18		22·74	?	1·98	39·96	?	*Kurdeg.*		
0·81	0·10	0·11	0·12	1·56	...	...	0·22	1·02	0·42	0·08	22		14·11	?	1·94	35·26	?	*Gumla.*		
0·79	1·46	0·06	...	1·10	0·10	0·12	1·40	1·70	0·6	0·18	22	15·14	15·74	11·10	2·30	53·44	34·83	Chainpur.		
0·51	3·53	1·03	...	0·05	...	...	0·19	0·	1·98	0·44	22		27·60	?	5·84	58·57	?	Khunti.		
0·12	1·83	0·08	...	.	0·03	...	0·30	0·03	0·21	...	17	15·74	10·68	12·11	1·83	35·05	31·55	Palamau (*Daltonganj*).	Palamau ...	
0·59	2·10	0·35	..	0·69	0·46	..		0·76	0·12	...	24	16·3	18·52	14·51	3·19	46·83	37·00	Salumath.		
0·10	3·50	...	...	...	0·30	...	0·10	1·40	..	0·40	18	12·38	17·5	12·40	2·40	..	36·13	Husainabad.		
0·13	0·37	...	0·21	..	0·22	..	.	0·37	0·13	..	14	15·40	13·5	14·58	5·40	30·51	33·75	Garhwa.		
0·50	1·10	..	...	0·45	...	...	2·0	1·00	0·30	..	16	?	15·54	?	3·60	4 ·64	?	*Mahuadanr.*		
0·50	0·25	0·75	0·10	0·80	1·10	0·45	0·15	0·65	...	...	23	?	18·0	?	3·75	31·45	?	*Panki.*		
1·70	0·20	...	..	0·50	...	...	0·25	0·40	...	..	19	?	16·20	?	3·10	..	?	*Latehar.*		
0·75	1·25	...	0·20	...	...	...	1·00	1·15	..	0·56	16	?	15·05	?	2·75	40·15	?	*Nagaruntari.*		
	3·60	0·50	...	...	...							?		?		.	?	*Ranka.*		
0·16	0·10	0·10	...	...	0·85	0·60	1·00	0·50	0·65	0·30	21	.	14·10	?	2·40	26·10	?	*Chattarpur.*		
...	4·03	...	...	...	...	...	...				8	?	12·8	?	3·50	33·61	?	*Bhaonathpur.*		
1·35	0·80	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·60	0·09	0·30	21	?	18·7	?	3·27	33·00	?	*Putan.*		
0·06	1·21	0·38	...	..	...	.	0·50	0·2	..		16	?	14·12	?	2·05	..	?	*Monatu.*		
2·15	0·05	...	..	..	...	...	..			0·15	17	?	13·85	?	2·45	27·10	?	*Lesliganj.*		
1·05	1·10	...	...	0·30	...	0·50	1·00	0·60	0·60	0·10	26	?	15·12	?	3·00	36·49	?	*Kerh.*		
2·80	0·76	...	...	..	0·54	...	0·3	0·18	0·10	...	29	?	20·53	.	3·98	52·16	?	*Garu*		
0·72	0·98	1·04	0·20	0·72	...	..	0·31	0·98	0·32	..	20	?	17·12	?	3·01	30·65	?	Chandwa.		
0·50	2·25	0·40	...	...	0·12	...	0·37	...	0·51	.	17	?	14·90	?	2·25	32·00	?	Harihargunj.		
0·90	1·32	0·04	...	...	0·40	0·03	0·05	1·69		0·41	14	?	10·60	?	2·30	26·30	?	Bishrampur.		
1·00	...	...	...	...	...							?		?		...	?	Bhandaria.		
0·37	0·78	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	0·84	0·46	1	16·5	14·10	12·28	2·56	...	36·58	Purulia	Manbhum	
0·09	1·02	0·72	0·82	.	...	...		1·28	0·65	...	17	16·87	13·24	13·	2·38	..	38·38	Gobindpur.		
2·73	1·84	0·31	1·42	...	...	...	0·42		0·13		18	14·88	16·7	12·73	2·3	31·41	35·47	Raghunathpur		
1·75	0·15		0·60	...	...	...	0·20	0·05	0·18	0·25	17	15·75	13·85	11·75	3·7	30·70	37·13	Barabhum.		
0·33	0·48	0·20	...	...	...	...		0·61	0·95	0·01	19	16·5	1 ·7	15·00	1·24	33·46	39·45	Jhalda.		
1·50	...	0·23	..	..	...	...	0·85	0·75	0·12	0·72	18	16·69	12·31	14·46	2·50	27·01	34·5	Chas.		
0·72	1·00	0·47	0·07	0·75	...	...	...	0·5	0·89	0·24	15	16·44	12·45	11·86	3·36	3 ·23	36·90	Pandra.		
0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·24	0·75	...	11	?	10·30	?	2·68	22·39	?	*Manbazar.*		
												?		?		...	?	Kotlapal.		
												?		?		...	?	Dhanbaid.		
0·09	0·44	0·11	...	0·12	...	...	...	1·03	0·19	0·3	16	16·94	0·15	13·11	1·36	26·10	37·08	Chaibassa	Singhbhum ...	
0·09	0·21	0·33	...	0·02	...	..	..	0·16	0·0	0·3	15	18·23	14·8	12·28	3·3	35·4	37·11	Chakradharpur.		
1·85	0·32	.	...	0·77	...	...		1·18	0·10	0·6	14	1 ·3	11·06	14·71	1·86	32·8	40·79	Ghatsila.		
0·16	0·11	0·06	...	0·03	0·04	...	0·13	0·38	0·3	1·32	20	11·3	12·04	11·35	2·09	30·72	34·27	Baharagura		
1·04	1·10	0·55	...	..	...	...	.	0·5	0·30	0·2		19·		16·88		...	45·64	Galkura.		
0·70	0·04	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	2·14	0·10	0·04	14	16·00	13·29	13·60	2·14	35·18	40·10	Kalikapur.		
1·40	2·90	0·35	0·25	...	...							18·83		15·88	...	...	54·08	Manoharpur.		
1·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·45	..	0·40	0·75	16	?	14·74	?	3·15	29·55	?	*Katbari.*		
0·21	0·04	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	0·96	...	0·2	18	?	7·83	.	1·33	23·34	?	*Seraikella.*		
0·10	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	.	0·3		0·06	13	?	9·70	.	2·50	30·21	?	*Kharsawan.*		
1·24	4·52	...	...	...	..	. .	1·20	0·40	0·34	..	16	?	12·91	?	4·52	...	?	*Jaintigarh.*		
0·00	3·73	0·07	...	...	...	...	..	1·36	0·67	0·48	14	?	16·25	?	3·73	...	?	*Jaganathpur.*		

DISTRICT RAINFALL TABLE OF THE PROVINCE OF BENGAL for the month of August 1911.

Division.	District.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS. RAINFALL. Of month. Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	Since 16th May 1911. Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	9·88	11·76	—1·8·	15·80	15 20	30·86	37·13	—6·27	48·80	45·88
	Birbhum ...	13·33	10·93	+2·40	17·67	15·13	37·19	37·00	+0·19	47·41	46·80
	Bankura ...	11 91	11·88	+0·08	16·70	14 89	32·65	37 68	—5·03	44·80	45·48
	Midnapore ...	10·33	12·82	—2·59	15·13	15 24	29·46	38·38	—8·93	41·35	45·30
	Hooghly ...	7·88	12·53	—4·65	13·33	16 67	28 56	37·87	—9·31	40·33	49·04
	Howrah ...	6·61	11·40	—4·79	15·00	16·90	23 08	36·73	—13·65	48·67	50·78
Presidency ...	24-Parganas ...	8·72	13·29	—4·57	15·00	16·70	28·00	40·16	—12·16	42·53	49·88
	Calcutta ...	8·49	12·69	—4·20	19·00	18·88	26·87	38 99	—12 12	44·00	54·40
	Nadia ...	8·10	10·96	—2·86	17 00	15·00	39·67	35·03	+4 64	55 40	47·63
	Murshidabad ...	11·53	10·45	+1·08	17·89	14 58	40·76	34·74	+6·02	49·66	45 95
	Jessore ...	8·48	10·67	—2·19	14·80	15 37	38·23	36·77	+1·46	53·00	49 77
	Khulna ...	9·76	12·32	—2·56	17·20	16·71	44·23	41·69	+2·54	55·50	52·81
Patna ..	Patna ...	19·89	11·21	+8·68	16·83	18·18	37·81	32·49	+5·32	37·08	36 87
	Gaya ...	17·28	11·72	+5·56	18·62	16·83	29·01	31·48	—2 47	34·78	36 63
	Shahabad ...	16·82	11·66	+5·16	17·75	12·96	29 93	31·17	—1·24	33·31	35·54
Tirhut ...	Saran ...	18·90	11·00	+7·20	18·14	12·19	32·73	31·52	+1·21	34·65	34 47
	Champaran ...	22 46	12·81	+9·65	18·25	13 19	43·04	37 44	+5·60	37·75	38·91
	Muzaffarpur ...	18·24	11·00	+7·22	19·46	12·27	40·47	31·88	+8 59	41·30	35·15
	Darbhanga ...	20·19	12·49	+7·70	18·25	13·74	46·21	33·97	+12 24	45·85	37·71
Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr ...	16·84	11·41	+5· 3	7·44	13·52	42·10	33 59	+8·51	40·92	38·18
	Bhagalpur ...	13·75	11·66	+2·09	14·57	13·53	41 66	34 78	+6·88	45·10	40·22
	Darjeeling ..	24·58	24 86	—0 28	24·00	28 29	104 25	86 12	+18 13	80 00	75·51
	Purnea ..	15·63	14 98	+0 65	17·67	15·32	50·02	49·20	+0 82	50 24	48 51
	Sonthal Parganas ...	13·59	11·66	+1·93	17·40	15·60	41·22	35·69	+5·53	36·66	45·38
Orissa ...	Sambalpur .	28·54	15·18	+13·36	21 50	16·15	49·11	44·63	+4·48	44·00	46·15
	Angul ...	11·09	10 45	+0·64	16·00	15·31	37·68	33 85	+3 83	44·50	47 94
	Cuttack ...	8·54	12 77	—4·23	12·50	15·51	28·93	37·33	—8 40	35·51	43 46
	Balasore ...	7·13	11 85	—4 72	12·67	14·96	28 68	36·21	—7·53	38·01	43 92
	Puri ..	13·32	12·05	+1·27	15·50	14·63	33·24	32·48	+0·76	37·25	39·48
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh ...	20·55	12 60	+7·95	19·80	16·51	46·92	36·63	+10·29	41·27	45 09
	Ranchi ...	16·52	13·31	+3·21	19·75	16·91	39·99	38·34	+1 65	48·82	46·95
	Palamau ...	15· 6	13·42	+1·64	18·25	14·91	3 ·85	31·83	+3·02	39·50	40·19
	Manbhum ...	13·31	12 78	+0·53	18 00	16·27	32·54	36 97	—4·43	45·34	46 27
	Singhbhum ...	12·07	14·54	—2 47	16·60	17·02	33·01	42·28	—9·27	45·30	48·93

SUMMARY OF RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1911.

During the month of August the distribution of rain was very irregular. The rainfall was above the average in all the districts of Bihar except Darjeeling and in Sambalpur and Hazaribagh. It was in defect in Cuttack, Balasore, Singhbhum, and in all parts of South-West Bengal except Birbhum, Bankura, and Murshidabad, where the fall was in excess.

On an average in South-West Bengal the rainfall recorded amounted to 9·87 inches, in Bihar 14·73 inches, in Orissa 12·18 inches, and in Chota Nagpur 12·75 inches. Expressed in percentage figures in South-West Bengal the fall was 84 per cent., in Bihar 125 per cent, in Orissa 99 per cent., and in Chota Nagpur 96 per cent. of the normal.

The total rainfall from January to August was 84 per cent. in South-West Bengal, 99 per cent. in Bihar, 94 per cent. in Orissa, and 80 per cent. in Chota Nagpur.

W. B. Heycock,
Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

Calcutta, *the 18th September 1911.*

The following table compares the rainfall in the four divisions during the month of August 1911 with the normal fall, the actual being given as a percentage of the normal. The table also shows the actual falls for each of the previous months of the year expressed in the same way, and the last column of the table shows the total rainfall of the past eight months of the year 1911 :—

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Actual rainfall of first eight months of 1911 expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period.
South-West Bengal ...	33	15	186	94	90	107	63	84	84
Bihar ...	34	Nil	218	79	58	121	73	125	9[illegible]
Orissa ...	Nil	185	135	58	62	160	52	99	94
Chota Nagpur ...	8	Nil	170	32	54	128	43	96	80

PERCENTAGE TABLE FOR AUGUST 1911.

Division.	District.	Normal district rainfall for August.	Actual district rainfall for August 1911.	Percentage of actual to normal rainfall.	Percentage excess (+), deficit (—).
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	11·76	9·88	84	— 16
	Birbhum	10·93	13·33	122	+ 22
	Bankura	11·88	11·91	100	0
	Midnapore	12·82	10·[illegible]3	80	— 20
	Hooghly	12·53	7·88	63	— 37
	Howrah	11·40	6·61	58	— 42
	24-Parganas	13·29	8·72	66	— 34
	Calcutta	12·69	8·49	67	— 33
	Nadia	10·96	8·10	74	— 26
	Murshidabad	10·45	11·53	110	+ 10
	Jessore	10·67	8·48	79	— 21
	Khulna	12·32	9·76	79	— 21
Bihar ...	Patna	11·21	19·89	177	+ 77
	Gaya	11·72	17·28	147	+ 47
	Shahabad	11·66	16·82	144	+ 44
	Saran	11·00	18·90	172	+ 72
	Champaran	12·81	22·46	175	+ 75
	Muzaffarpur	[illegible]1·00	1[illegible]·24	166	+ 66
	Darbhanga	12·49	20·[illegible]9	162	+ 62
	Monghyr	11·41	16·84	148	+ 48
	Bhagalpur	11·66	13·75	117	+ 17
	Darjeeling	24·36	24·58	99	+ 1
	Purnea	14·98	15·65	104	+ 4
	Sonthal Parganas ...	11·66	13·59	117	+ 17
Orissa ...	Sambalpur	15·18	28·54	188	+ 88
	Angul	10·45	11·09	106	+ 6
	Cuttack	12·77	8·54	67	— 33
	Balasore	11·85	7·13	60	— 40
	Puri	12·05	13·32	111	+ 11
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	12·60	20·55	163	+ 63
	Ranchi	13·31	16·52	124	+ 24
	Palamau	13·42	15·06	112	+ 12
	Manbhum	12·78	13·31	104	+ 4
	Singhbhum	14·54	12·07	83	— 17

The following table gives the Summary of the Rainfall data of each of the four Meteorological Divisions of the Province of Bengal for the month of August 1911 :—

Meteorological Divisions.	Rainfall of month.			Rainy days.			Since 16th May 1911.	
	Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal ...	9·7	11·74	—1·87	15·73	15·53	+0·20	32·61	37·58
Bihar ...	14·73	11·83	+2·90	15·36	13·80	+1·56	35·68	34·69
Orissa ...	12·18	12·28	—0·10	15·6[illegible]	15·08	+0·57	34·89	35·53
Chota Nagpur ...	12·75	13·34	—0·59	15·33	16·44	—1·11	31·77	33·11

Vital Statistics of the Districts, excluding

Divisions.	Number.	Districts excluding Towns.	Population under registration according to Census of 1901. Male.	Female.	Total.	Births registered. Number registered (excluding still-births).	Ratio per 1,000 per annum of population.	Still-born number registered.	DEATHS. Cholera. Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Small-pox. Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Plague. Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Fever. Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.
Burdwan ...	1	Burdwan ...	717,358	728,386	1,445,744	3,709	*30·20*	7	59	*·48*	16	*·13*	...	...	1,894	*15·49*
	2	Birbhum ...	439,086	453,609	893,598	2,237	*29·47*	47	30	*·39*	...	...	...	...	1,218	*16·04*
	3	Bankura ...	523,398	539,738	1,063,136	3,436	*38·05*	...	77	*·85*	3	*·03*	..	...	1,941	*21·49*
	4	Midnapore	1,343,776	1,355,462	2,699,238	7,386	*32·91*	176	210	*·91*	8	*·03*	...	...	3,721	*16·93*
	5	Hooghly and Serampore.	451,384	463,765	915,149	2,137	*27·49*	7	58	*·74*	4	*·05*	...	...	1,329	*17·09*
	6	Howrah ...	331,843	347,848	679,691	1,795	*31·09*	6	48	*·83*	...	...	1	*·01*	474	*8·21*
Total of Division for month ...			3,807,745	3,888,801	7,696,546	20,700	*31·66*	243	482	*·73*	31	*·04*	1	*·001*	10,577	*16·18*
Total of corresponding month of previous year			3,807,745	3,888,801	7,696,546	20,961	*32·06*	200	250	*·38*	83	*·12*	...	..	8,156	*12·47*
Presidency ...	7	24-Parganas ...	860,912	819,317	1,680,229	4,313	*29·52*	86	124	*·86*	7	*·04*	...	...	1,445	*10·12*
	8	Nadia	776,745	786,467	1,563,212	3,280	*24·70*	93	5	*·03*	1	*·007*	...	...	1,787	*13·45*
	9	Murshidabad ...	610,086	639,042	1,249,128	3,402	*32·06*	132	19	*·17*	16	*·15*	...	...	1,704	*16·06*
	10	Jessore	902,314	889,542	1,791,856	2,883	*18·94*	119	18	*·11*	10	*·06*	...	...	1,677	*11·01*
	11	Khulna	639,067	587,715	1,226,782	2,140	*25·42*	101	22	*·21*	...	...	...	...	1,227	*11·77*
Total of Division for month ...			3,789,124	3,722,083	7,511,207	16,427	*25·75*	481	188	*·29*	34	*·05*	...	...	7,840	*12·28*
Total of corresponding month of previous year			3,789,124	3,722,083	7,511,207	16,619	*26·05*	470	201	*·31*	45	*·07*	..	...	8,110	*12·71*
Patna ...	12	Patna ...	696,189	707,026	1,403,215	4,958	*41·43*	329	1,477	*12·39*	8	*·06*	11	*·09*	2,522	*21·16*
	13	Gaya	967,143	1,005,193	1,972,336	8,537	*50·96*	758	4,956	*29·58*	26	*·15*	6	*·03*	6,520	*38·92*
	14	Shahabad ...	881,189	963,401	1,844,590	6,458	*41·22*	...	1,107	*7·06*	...	...	21	*·13*	5,707	*36·42*
Total of Division for month			2,544,521	2,675,620	5,220,141	19,933	*44·95*	1,087	7,540	*17·00*	34	*·07*	38	*·08*	14,749	*33·26*
Total of corresponding month of previous year			2,544,521	2,675,620	5,220,141	10,790	*24·33*	604	20,632	*46·53*	70	*·15*	34	*·07*	14,037	*31·66*
Tirhut	15	Saran .. .	1,060,437	1,276,955	2,337,392	7,635	*38·45*	282	1,338	*6·75*	2	*·01*	116	*·58*	3,813	*19·20*
	16	Champaran ...	865,266	886,771	1,752,037	5,442	*36·57*	276	116	*·77*	2	*·01*	2	*·01*	3,051	*20·50*
	17	Muzaffarpur ..	1,274,377	1,393,698	2,668,075	6,083	*26·84*	354	2,568	*11·33*	4	*·01*	3	*·01*	5,889	*25·98*
	18	Darbhanga	1,364,292	1,444,927	2,809,219	8,218	*34·44*	300	426	*1·78*	5	*·02*	49	*·20*	5,129	*21·49*
Total of Division for month			4,564,872	5,002,351	9,566,723	27,378	*33·69*	1,152	4,448	*5·47*	13	*·01*	170	*·20*	17,882	*22·00*
Total of corresponding month of previous year			4,564,372	5,002,351	9,566,723	18,960	*23·33*	670	11,278	*13·88*	43	*·05*	20	*·02*	15,16	*18·65*
Bhagalpur ...	19	Monghyr ..	983,819	1,030,147	2,013,966	6,860	*40·15*	282	887	*5·18*	16	*·09*	12	*·07*	4,532	*26·49*
	20	Bhagalpur	984,917	1,022,538	2,007,455	8,771	*53·87*	7	502	*2·94*	86	*·50*	3	*·01*	4,667	*27·37*
	21	Purnea ..	941,150	902,894	1,844,044	3,554	*22·43*	95	46	*·29*	26	*·16*	...	...	3,507	*22·39*
	22	Darjeeling	120,346	107,378	227,724	712	*36·81*	48	1	*·05*	.	...	...	...	521	*26·93*
	23	Sonthal Parganas	881,080	900,362	1,781,442	6,327	*41·81*	9	413	*2·72*	77	*·50*	...	...	4,123	*27·25*
Total of Division for month ...			3,911,312	3,963,319	7,874,631	23,198	*34·67*	441	1,849	*2·76*	205	*·30*	15	*·02*	17,350	*25·94*
Total of corresponding month of previous year			3,911,312	3,963,319	7,874,631	20,310	*30·37*	368	2,633	*3·93*	106	*·15*	20	*·02*	14,225	*21·26*
Orissa	24	Cuttack .	954,332	1,029,706	1,984,038	6,896	*40·92*	339	232	*1·37*	...	...	...	...	1,479	*8·77*
	25	Balasore	506,657	543,660	1,050,317	3,032	*33·98*	144	21	*·23*	12	*·13*	...	...	696	*7·80*
	26	Puri	450,907	457,043	907,950	3,262	*39·67*	206	169	*2·05*	...	...	...	...	376	*4·57*
	27	Sambalpur ...	307,349	318,743	626,092	2,947	*56·42*	10	7	*·13*	...	...	...	...	484	*9·10*
Total of Division for month			2,249,245	2,379,152	4,628,397	16,137	*41·05*	699	429	*1·09*	12	*·03*	..	...	3,035	*7·72*
Total of corresponding month of previous year			2,249,245	2,379,152	4,628,397	15,997	*40·72*	526	89	*·22*	15	*·03*	...	...	3,821	*9·72*
Chota Nagpur ...	28	Hazaribagh	552,200	589,930	1,142,130	5,821	*61·03*	157	186	*1·91*	..	...	...	...	3,165	*32·69*
	29	Ranchi	561,348	596,014	1,157,362	5,928	*60·27*	130	15	*·15*	1	*·01*	...	...	2,481	*25·22*
	30	Palamau	303,540	310,223	613,763	3,155	*60·52*	31	...	...	3	*·05*	...	...	1,659	*31·82*
	31	Manbhum	634,470	639,555	1,274,025	6,447	*59·53*	107	69	*·63*	...	...	...	...	3,135	*28·95*
	32	Singhbhum .	297,009	306,827	604,036	2,228	*43·36*	59	11	*·21*	...	...	...	...	1,162	*22·61*
Total of Division for month ..			2,354,757	2,439,079	4,793,836	23,679	*58·15*	484	281	*·69*	4	*·009*	...	...	11,602	*28·49*
Total of corresponding month of previous year			2,354,757	2,439,079	4,793,836	21,133	*51·90*	385	611	*1·50*	37	*·09*	1	*·005*	8,144	*20·00*
Total of month for Province ...			23,221,076	24,070,405	47,291,481	147,447	*36·70*	4,587	15,217	*3·78*	333	*·08*	224	*·05*	83,035	*20·67*
Total of corresponding month of previous year			23,221,076	24,070,405	47,291,481	124,770	*31·06*	3,238	35,694	*8·88*	399	*·09*	75	*·01*	71,653	*17·84*
Increase + or Decrease— ..				Equal.		+22,677	*+5·64*	+1,349	—20,477	*—5·10*	—66	*—·01*	+149	*+·04*	+11,382	*+2·83*

CALCUTTA,
The 16th September 1911.

RE

Towns of Bengal, for the month of July 1911.

REGISTERED.

Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Respiratory diseases.		Injuries including suicides.		Other causes.		Total all causes.				Total of corresponding month of previous year.					Districts.
Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number. Male.	Female.	Total	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number. Male.	Female.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number.	
35	·28	4	·03	53	·43	625	5 09	1,384	1,302	2,686	21 87	1,296	1,036	2,332	18 99	1	Burdwan.
5	·06	2	·02	40	·52	246	3·24	808	733	1,541	20·30	862	686	1,548	20·39	2	Birbhum.
26	·28	3	·03	37	·40	698	7·73	1,510	1,275	2,785	30·84	1,241	1,086	2,327	25 77	3	Bankura.
68	·29	20	·08	126	·54	1,172	5 11	2,807	2,518	5,325	23·22	2,012	1,932	3,944	17·20	4	Midnapore.
78	1·00	81	·39	73	·93	346	4·45	1,043	876	1,919	24·68	839	687	1,526	19 03	5	Hooghly and Serampore.
145	2·51	54	·93	48	·83	330	5·82	569	537	1,106	19·15	473	415	888	15·38	6	Howrah.
357	·54	114	·17	377	·57	3,423	5·23	8,121	7,241	15,362	23·50						
341	·52	91	·13	293	·44	3,351	5·19	6,723	5,842	12,565	19·22	6,723	5,842	12,565	19·22		
43	·30	47	·32	139	·97	515	3·60	1,271	1,049	2,320	16·25	1,028	891	1,919	13·44	7	24-Parganas.
5	·03	5	·03	121	·91	389	2·92	1,234	1,079	2,313	17·42	1,200	983	2,183	16 44	8	Nadia.
4	·03	3	·02	110	1·03	532	5·01	1,247	1,141	2,388	22 50	1,220	1,151	2,371	22 34	9	Murshidabad.
1	·006	3	·01	122	·80	278	1·82	1,130	979	2,109	13·85	1,379	1,245	2,624	17·24	10	Jessore.
6	·05	2	·01	94	·90	450	4·31	984	817	1,801	17 28	1,119	959	2,078	19·94	11	Khulna.
59	·09	60	·09	588	·91	2,164	3·39	5,866	5,065	10,931	17 13						
66	·10	39	·06	474	·74	2,241	3·51	5,946	5,229	11,175	17·51	5 946	5,229	11,175	17·51		
402	3·37	109	·91	177	1·48	1,913	16·05	3,552	3,067	6,619	55·53	5,963	5,537	11,500	96·49	12	Patna.
146	·87	1	·005	139	·82	1,781	10 63	6,895	6,680	13,575	81·03	6,108	5,677	11,785	70·35	13	Gaya.
4	·02	1	·006	123	·78	1,280	8·17	4,392	3,851	8,243	52 61	8,380	7,352	15,732	100·41	14	Shahabad.
552	1·24	111	·25	439	·99	4,974	11·21	14,830	13,598	28,437	64·14						
423	·95	134	·30	282	·63	3,406	7 68	20,451	18,566	39,017	88·00	20,451	18,566	39,017	88·00		
285	1·44	78	·39	224	1·12	2,867	14 44	4,731	3,992	8,723	43·94	4,737	4,058	8,795	44 30	15	Saran.
4	·02	...	...	257	1·72	1,028	6·90	2,347	2,113	4,460	29 97	2,186	1,887	4,073	27 37	16	Champaran.
64	·28	6	·02	334	1 47	1,001	4 41	5,063	4,806	9,869	43 55	5,922	5,376	11,298	49·85	17	Muzaffarpur.
58	·24	...	...	369	1·54	867	3·63	3 690	3,213	6,903	28 93	4,150	3,702	7,852	32 90	18	Darbhanga.
411	·50	84	·10	1,184	1 45	5,763	7·09	15,831	14,124	29,955	36·86						
363	·43	45	·05	863	1·06	4,256	5·23	16,995	15,023	32,018	39·40	16,995	15,023	32,018	39·40		
31	·18	1	·005	216	1·26	1,180	6·54	3,493	3,322	6,815	39 84	3,433	3,236	6,669	38 39	19	Monghyr.
29	·17	...	...	181	1·06	600	3 51	3,158	2,910	6,068	35·59	2,656	2,216	4,872	28 57	20	Bhagalpur.
8	·05	...	...	123	·78	123	78	2,085	1,748	3,833	24 47	1,881	1,556	3,437	21 94	21	Purnea.
100	5·17	4	·20	10	·51	161	8·32	408	389	797	41 20	392	337	729	37 69	22	Darjeeling.
35	·25	5	·03	77	·50	617	4·07	2,847	2,503	5,350	35·36	2,045	1,987	4,032	26·64	23	Sonthal Parganas.
206	·30	10	·01	607	·90	2,621	3·91	11,991	10,872	22,863	34·18						
277	·41	14	·02	457	·68	2,007	3·00	10,407	9,332	19,739	29 51	10,407	9,332	19,739	29·51		
519	3·07	62	·36	140	·83	1,473	8 74	2,032	1,873	3,905	23 17	2,406	2,252	4,658	27 64	24	Cuttack.
124	1·39	...	...	78	·87	1,134	12·71	986	1,069	2,055	23·11	1,147	1,017	2,164	24·25	25	Balasore.
320	3·89	110	1·33	51	·62	903	10 98	997	932	1,929	23·46	1,216	1,124	2,340	28·46	26	Puri.
140	2·63	40	·86	30	·56	574	10·79	715	566	1,281	24·09	949	803	1,752	35·11	27	Sambalpur.
1,103	2·80	218	·55	299	·76	4,084	10·38	4,740	4,440	9,180	23·35						
2,016	5·13	233	·59	264	·67	4,476	11·39	5,718	5,196	10,914	27·78	5,718	5,196	10,914	27·78		
91	·93	1	·01	103	1·06	998	10·28	2,318	2,226	4,544	46·84	1,654	1,495	3,149	32 46	28	Hazaribagh.
587	5·96	21	·21	85	·84	822	8·35	2,130	1,880	4,010	40 77	1,535	1,402	2,937	29 86	29	Ranchi.
37	·70	4	·07	58	1·11	460	8·82	1,126	1,095	2,221	42·60	988	910	1,898	36 40	30	Palamau.
18	·16	2	·01	57	·52	708	6·53	2,079	1,910	3,989	36·83	1,596	1,435	3,031	27·98	31	Manbhum.
12	·23	4	·07	40	·77	152	2 95	711	670	1,381	26 87	547	442	989	19 24	32	Singhbhum.
745	1·82	32	·07	341	·83	3,140	7·71	8,364	7,781	16,145	39·65						
380	·93	6	·01	236	·57	2,689	6·35	6,320	5,684	12,004	29·48	6,320	5,684	12,004	29 48		
3,433	·85	629	·15	3,833	·95	26,169	6·51	69,752	63,121	132,873	33·08						
3,855	·95	562	·13	2,869	·71	22,325	5·55	72,560	64,872	137,432	34 21	72,560	64,872	137,432	34·21		
−422	−·10	+67	+·02	+964	+·24	+3,844	+·96	−2,808	−1,751	−4,559	−1·15						

MARKS.

W. W. CLEMESHA, M.D., D.P.H., MAJOR, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Vital Statistics of the Towns of Bengal

District.	Number.	Town.	Population under registration according to census of 1901. Male.	Female.	Total.	Births registered. Number registered (excluding still-birth).	Ratio per 1,000 per annum of population.	Still-born number registered.	DEATHS. Cholera. Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Small-pox. Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Plague. Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Fever. Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.
BURDWAN	1	Burdwan	19,589	15,677	35,266	8	2·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4·00
	2	Kalna	4,252	3,869	8,121	13	18·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	11·59
	3	Katwa	3,631	3,589	7,220	8	13·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	13·04
	4	Dainhat	2,721	2,897	5,618	18	37·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	12·57
	5	Raniganj	8,891	6,950	15,841	25	18·58	...	1	·74	...	...	...	...	13	9·66
	6	Asansol	8,400	6,506	14,906	3	2·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9·36
BIRBHUM	7	Suri	4,703	3,989	8,692	17	23·02	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	9·48
BANKURA	8	Bankura	10,532	10,205	20,737	53	30·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	6·81
	9	Vishnupur	9,205	9,885	19,090	57	35·15	...	4	2·46	...	...	...	...	18	11·10
	10	Sonamukhi	6,349	7,099	13,448	47	41·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	13·13
MIDNAPORE	11	Midnapore	17,741	15,399	33,140	49	17·40	1	12	4·26	...	...	...	...	28	9·94
	12	Ghatal	7,277	7,248	14,525	33	26·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	15·40
	13	Kharar	4,886	4,622	9,508	12	14·86	1	6	7·43	...	...	...	...	9	11·14
	14	Chandrakona	4,658	4,651	9,309	13	16·44	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	21·50
	15	Ramjibanpur	5,015	5,249	10,264	9	10·32	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	19·50
	16	Khirpai	2,500	2,545	5,045	6	14·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4·66
	17	Tamluk	4,480	3,605	8,085	15	21·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8·73
HOOGHLY	18	Hooghly and Chinsurah	15,377	14,006	29,383	38	15·22	...	5	2·00	...	...	...	...	26	10·41
	19	Bansberia	3,365	3,108	6,473	12	21·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	27·28
	20	Arambagh	4,194	4,087	8,281	14	19·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8·53
	21	Serampore	26,921	17,530	44,451	74	19·60	1	4	1·05	...	...	...	...	30	7·94
	22	Uttarpara	4,203	2,833	7,036	10	16·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5·02
	23	Kotrung	3,500	2,444	5,944	8	15·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·98
	24	Baidyabati	9,859	7,315	17,174	24	16·45	...	7	4·79	...	...	...	...	12	8·22
	25	Bhadreswar	9,376	5,774	15,150	25	19·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6·99
HOWRAH	26	Howrah	99,904	57,690	157,594	274	20·47	5	9	·67	...	...	7	·52	139	10·38
	27	Bally	7,778	5,451	13,229	30	26·70	...	1	·89	...	...	...	...	24	21·36
24-PARGANAS	28	Cossipore-Chitpur	26,189	14,561	40,750	54	15·60	3	9	2·60	...	...	3	·86	39	11·26
	29	Manicktola	19,142	13,245	32,387	58	21·08	5	3	1·09	...	...	1	·36	46	16·72
	30	South Suburban	14,171	12,203	26,374	52	23·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	11·60
	31	Tollygunge	7,222	5,599	12,821	37	33·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	15·61
	32	Garden Reach	16,928	11,283	28,211	71	29·63	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	7·51
	33	Budge-Budge	8,041	5,010	13,051	25	22·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·80
	34	Baranagore	14,748	10,684	25,432	41	18·98	...	2	·92	...	...	...	...	13	6·01
	35	Kamarhati	7,751	5,465	13,216	16	14·25	...	1	·89	...	...	...	...	20	17·81
	36	Rajpur	5,205	5,508	10,713	14	15·38	...	2	2·19	...	...	...	...	6	6·59
	37	Baruipur	2,250	1,96	4,217	1	2·79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·79
	38	Jaynagar	4,371	4,439	8,810	7	9·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·67
	39	North Dum-Dum	6,073	3,843	9,916	12	14·24	...	1	1·18	...	...	...	...	15	17·81
	40	South Dum-Dum	6,253	4,651	10,904	25	26·99	...	1	1·07	...	...	...	...	8	8·63
	41	South Barrackpore	9,549	7,158	16,707	13	9·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5·63
	42	Panihati	6,055	5,123	11,178	28	29·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18·95
	43	North Barrackpore	6,265	5,405	11,670	25	25·22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9·08
	44	Titagarh	13,141	5,524	18,665	13	8·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	7·56
	45	Garulia	5,579	2,726	8,305	8	11·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8·50
	46	Naihati	8,356	5,475	13,831	32	27·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5·10
	47	Halisahar	5,774	4,148	9,932	18	21·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	11·86
	48	Bhatpara	13,978	7,562	21,540	41	22·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	8·74
	49	Barasat	4,561	4,073	8,634	10	13·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5·45
	50	Gobardanga	2,883	2,982	5,865	8	16·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10·03
	51	Basirhat	8,543	8,458	17,001	19	13·15	...	5	3·46	...	...	...	...	23	15·92
	52	Baduria	6,502	6,419	12,921	17	15·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8·20
	53	Taki	2,454	2,635	5,089	15	34·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9·25
CALCUTTA	54	Calcutta	562,596	285,200	847,796	1,520	21·10	83	70	·97	...	...	111	1·54	207	2·87
NADIA	55	Krishnagar	12,253	12,294	24,547	39	18·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	12·47
	56	Nadia	4,975	5,905	10,880	18	19·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12·98
	57	Ranaghat	4,429	4,315	8,744	10	13·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	14·81
	58	Birnagar	1,472	1,652	3,124	3	11·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	11·30
	59	Santipur	12,514	14,384	26,898	51	22·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	11·81
	60	Chuadanga	2,617	2,865	5,482	3	6·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	15·03
	61	Kushtia	3,128	2,202	5,330	2	4·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	13·25
	62	Kumarkhali	2,176	2,408	4,584	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	17·97
	63	Meherpur	2,852	2,914	5,766	18	36·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	16·33
MURSHIDABAD	64	Berhampore	13,003	11,394	24,397	37	17·85	1	5	2·41	...	...	...	...	26	12·54
	65	Murshidabad	7,658	7,510	15,168	18	13·97	1	...	...	1	·77	...	...	13	10·09
	66	Azimganj	7,381	6,004	13,385	16	14·07	...	1	·87	...	...	...	...	20	17·59
	67	Kandi	5,902	6,134	12,036	33	32·28	...	1	·97	...	...	...	...	19	18·58
	68	Jangipur	5,179	5,742	10,921	9	9·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	18·32
	69	Dhulian	4,137	4,012	8,149	29	41·90	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	24·56
JESSORE	70	Jessore	4,809	3,245	8,054	3	4·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7·30
	71	Kotchandpur	4,870	4,195	9,065	4	5·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	27·27
	72	Maheshpur	2,032	2,148	4,180	1	2·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8·45
KHULNA	73	Khulna	6,204	4,222	10,426	12	13·55	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	13·55
	74	Satkhira	5,430	4,951	10,381	11	12·47	...	2	2·26	...	...	...	...	6	6·80
	75	Debhatta	2,769	2,685	5,454	12	25·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	15·11
PATNA	76	Patna	60,298	62,793	123,091	182	17·40	4	104	9·94	2	·18	2	·18	107	10·23
	77	Bihar	21,338	23,725	45,063	105	27·43	3	29	7·57	...	...	...	...	37	9·66
	78	Dinapore Nizamat	16,594	17,105	33,699	80	27·95	2	13	4·54	...	...	...	...	20	6·99
	79	Barh	6,221	5,943	12,164	21	20·32	...	31	30·00	...	...	...	...	4	3·87
	80	Khagole	3,810	3,700	7,510	8	12·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3·13
GAYA	81	Gaya	36,634	34,782	71,416	195	32·14	18	159	26·21	...	...	...	...	189	31·16
	82	Tikari	2,923	3,214	6,137	23	23·77	1	29	53·04	...	...	...	...	7	12·80
	83	Daudnagar	4,571	5,173	9,744	44	53·16	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	20·54

for the month of July 1911.

REGISTERED.

Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number registered.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Respiratory Diseases. Number registered.	Respiratory Diseases. Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Injuries, including suicide. Number registered.	Injuries, including suicide. Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Other causes. Number registered.	Other causes. Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Total all causes. Number. Male.	Total all causes. Number. Female.	Total all causes. Number. Total.	Total all causes. Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Total of corresponding month of previous year. Number. Male.	Total of corresponding month of previous year. Number. Female.	Total of corresponding month of previous year. Number. Total.	Total of corresponding month of previous year. Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number.	Town.
2	·66	1	·33	1	·33	9	3·00	12	13	25	8·34	24	10	34	11·37	1	Burdwan.
2	2·89	...	...	...	...	1	1·44	5	6	11	15·94	4	4	8	11·57	2	Kalna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·63	7	2	9	14·67	6	7	13	21·19	3	Katwa.
...	...	...	...	1	2·09	5	10·47	6	6	12	25·14	9	9	18	37·73	4	Dainhat.
2	1·48	...	...	...	...	1	·74	12	5	17	12·63	5	1	6	4·41	5	Raniganj.
1	·78	1	·78	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	3·94	3	9	12	9·45	6	Asansol.
...	...	...	...	1	1·35	4	5·41	6	6	12	16·95	2	7	9	12·19	7	Suri.
11	6·24	1	·56	1	·56	11	6·24	17	19	36	20·44	23	17	40	22·71	8	Bankura.
5	3·08	1	·61	...	...	10	6·16	18	20	38	23·43	22	18	40	24·67	9	Vishnupur.
2	1·75	...	...	...	...	7	6·12	12	12	24	21·01	10	10	20	17·47	10	Sonamukhi.
14	4·97	2	·71	...	...	6	2·13	34	28	62	22·02	30	23	53	18·82	11	Midnapore.
3	2·43	...	...	2	1·62	6	4·86	17	13	30	24·31	6	8	14	11·35	12	Ghatal.
...	...	3	3·79	2	2·47	...	...	8	9	17	21·5	5	5	10	12·41	13	Kharar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·52	9	13	22	27·82	9	8	17	21·48	14	Chandrakona.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·14	9	9	18	20·64	7	10	17	19·48	15	Ramjibanpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4·66	4	2	6	14·07	16	Khirpai.
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·91	7	1	8	11·65	5	3	8	11·62	17	Tamluk.
9	3·60	3	1·20	2	·80	16	6·41	30	31	61	24·44	31	32	63	25·25	18	Hooghly and Chinsura.
1	1·81	...	...	2	3·63	2	3·63	3	17	20	36·37	6	3	9	16·37	19	Bansberia.
1	1·42	1	1·42	...	...	3	4·26	4	7	11	15·64	5	4	9	12·80	20	Arambagh.
19	5·03	7	1·85	5	1·32	15	3·97	44	36	80	21·19	36	26	62	16·42	21	Serampore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6·69	4	3	7	11·71	8	2	10	16·77	22	Uttarpara.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1·98	3	6	9	17·83	23	Kotrung.
2	1·37	2	1·37	...	...	1	·68	9	15	24	16·45	18	13	31	21·25	24	Baidyabati.
5	3·88	...	...	1	·77	10	7·77	11	14	25	19·43	17	13	30	23·30	25	Bhadreswar.
30	2·24	8	·59	6	·44	87	6·49	154	132	286	21·36	168	112	280	20·92	26	Howrah.
7	6·25	2	1·78	...	...	1	·89	19	16	35	31·15	9	9	18	16·02	27	Bally.
9	2·60	13	3·75	4	1·15	32	9·24	63	46	109	31·49	38	39	77	22·25	28	Cossipore-Chitpur.
17	6·18	26	9·45	...	...	61	22·17	75	79	154	55·98	56	45	101	36·71	29	Maniktola.
4	1·78	6	2·67	...	...	10	4·46	25	21	46	20·53	17	17	34	15·16	30	South Suburban.
1	·91	2	1·83	...	...	...	...	11	9	20	18·30	8	2	10	9·20	31	Tollygunge.
14	5·84	19	7·92	1	·41	47	19·61	61	38	99	41·31	61	42	103	44·25	32	Garden Reach.
2	1·80	1	·90	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	4·31	3	8	11	9·90	33	Budge-Budge.
2	·92	1	·46	3	1·38	5	2·31	16	10	26	12·05	44	33	77	35·66	34	Baranagore.
2	1·78	1	·89	1	·89	5	4·45	16	14	30	26·7	21	11	32	28·52	35	Kamarhati.
3	3·29	...	...	1	1·0	...	...	7	5	12	15·18	11	8	19	20·81	36	Rajpur.
...	...	...	...	1	2·79	...	...	...	2	2	5·58	...	1	1	2·84	37	Baruipur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·67	1	3	4	5·54	4	4	8	10·60	38	Jaynagar.
3	3·56	2	2·37	1	1·18	2	2·37	14	10	24	28·49	2	4	6	7·16	39	North Dum-Dum.
7	7·55	1	1·07	...	...	4	4·31	15	8	23	22·67	15	9	24	25·86	40	South Dum-Dum.
1	·70	5	3·52	1	·70	2	1·40	7	10	17	11·88	5	4	9	6·28	41	South Barrackpore.
9	9·48	2	2·10	...	...	3	3·16	23	9	32	33·70	20	13	33	34·71	42	Panihati.
1	1·00	1	1·00	...	...	5	5·04	10	6	16	16·14	6	9	15	15·16	43	North Barrackpore.
2	1·26	...	...	1	·63	2	1·26	14	3	17	10·72	8	3	11	6·96	44	Titagarh.
2	2·85	...	...	1	1·41	2	2·83	5	6	11	15·59	8	7	15	21·51	45	Garulia.
1	·85	...	...	...	...	3	2·25	8	2	10	7·51	6	7	13	11·15	46	Naihati.
4	4·74	4	4·74	...	...	...	...	7	11	18	21·56	6	8	14	16·69	47	Halisahar.
2	1·09	2	1·09	1	·54	10	5·46	16	15	31	16·94	25	15	40	21·81	48	Bhatpara.
1	1·36	...	...	1	1·36	...	...	2	4	6	8·18	3	4	7	9·61	49	Barasat.
...	...	...	...	1	2·00	...	...	5	1	6	12·04	7	1	8	16·02	50	Gobardanga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6·92	18	20	38	26·51	13	11	24	16·58	51	Basirhat.
1	·91	2	1·82	...	...	...	...	5	7	12	10·94	2	7	9	8·12	52	Badurin.
...	...	...	...	1	2·31	1	2·31	3	3	6	13·88	3	1	4	9·25	53	Taki.
155	9·15	312	4·53	45	·62	808	11·25	901	748	1,705	23·73	847	669	1,516	21·05	54	Calcutta.
2	·95	1	·47	1	·47	5	2·39	19	16	35	16·78	19	11	30	14·38	55	Krishnagar.
4	4·52	...	...	4	4·52	4	4·52	15	9	24	26·97	16	3	19	20·19	56	Nadia.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	11	14·81	14	5	19	25·61	57	Ranaghat.
1	3·76	...	...	2	7·53	...	...	5	1	6	22·61	4	2	6	22·72	58	Birnagar.
1	·43	2	·87	...	...	7	3·06	16	21	37	16·19	16	18	34	14·87	59	Santipur.
...	...	...	...	1	2·14	2	4·29	5	5	10	21·47	3	2	5	10·76	60	Chakdaha.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6	13·25	2	4	6	13·52	61	Kushtia.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7	17·97	6	4	10	25·74	62	Kumarkhali.
...	...	...	...	1	2·04	1	2·04	7	3	10	20·42	3	5	8	16·50	63	Meherpur.
1	·48	1	·48	1	·48	12	5·79	19	27	46	22·19	30	29	59	28·48	64	Berhampore.
2	1·55	2	1·55	...	...	3	2·32	10	11	21	16·30	14	13	27	20·96	65	Murshidabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·87	13	9	22	19·35	16	19	35	30·78	66	Azimganj.
...	...	...	...	1	·97	3	2·93	12	12	24	23·47	14	12	26	25·42	67	Kandi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·15	9	10	19	20·48	9	9	18	19·41	68	Jangipur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	10·11	8	16	24	34·67	7	5	12	17·40	69	Dhulian.
1	1·46	1	1·46	...	...	...	...	6	1	7	10·23	2	4	6	8·77	70	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	1	1·29	...	...	7	15	22	28·57	3	6	9	11·68	71	Kotchandpur.
...	...	...	...	1	2·81	1	2·81	3	2	5	14·08	1	1	2	5·74	72	Maheshpur.
1	1·12	...	...	...	...	5	5·64	7	11	18	20·39	1	3	4	4·50	73	Khulna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3·40	5	6	11	12·47	6	6	12	15·58	74	Satkhira.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·16	4	4	8	17·27	10	9	19	40·88	75	Debhatta.
[illegible]	5·17	10	·95	16	1·53	143	13·67	199	218	417	39·88	211	221	432	41·52	76	Patna.
20	5·22	...	...	6	1·56	38	9·92	81	49	130	33·96	88	91	179	46·76	77	Bihar.
2	·69	...	...	1	·34	24	8·38	41	19	60	20·96	36	31	67	23·40	78	Dinapore Nizamat.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4·83	23	17	40	38·71	20	13	33	31·91	79	Barh.
1	1·56	...	...	...	...	8	12·54	6	5	11	17·24	15	11	26	40·76	80	Khagole.
94	15·49	9	1·48	7	1·15	124	20·44	307	275	582	95·95	217	202	419	69·07	81	Gaya.
2	3·65	...	...	...	...	2	3·65	22	18	40	73·16	32	26	58	106·10	82	Tikari.
6	7·25	...	...	1	1·20	8	9·66	14	18	32	38·66	22	31	53	64·05	83	Daudnagar.

Vital Statistics of the Towns of Bengal

District.	Number.	Town.	Population under registration according to census of 1901. Male.	Female.	Total.	Births registered. Number registered (excluding still-births).	Ratio per 1,000 per annum of population.	Still-born number registered.	Deaths. Cholera. Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Small-pox. Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Plague. Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Fever. Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.
Shahabad ...	84	Arrah ...	22,019	24,151	46,170	50	12·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	7·65
	85	Buxar ...	6,857	7,088	13,945	22	18·57	...	64	54·03	...	...	...	...	8	6·75
	86	Dumraon ...	8,059	9,177	17,236	10	6·83	...	...	...	1	·68	...	...	4	2·73
	87	Jagadispur ...	5,347	6,104	11,451	28	28·79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19·53
	88	Sasaram ...	10,382	13,262	23,644	56	27·88	...	57	28·38	...	...	...	...	17	8·46
	89	Bhabhua ...	2,601	3,059	5,660	24	49·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	33·28
Saran ...	90	Chapra ...	22,381	23,520	45,901	94	24·11	3	1	·25	...	...	...	...	31	7·95
	91	Revelganj ...	4,404	5,361	9,765	36	43·40	1	21	25·39	...	...	...	...	10	12·05
	92	Siwan ...	7,916	7,841	15,757	35	26·15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5·23
Champaran ...	93	Bettiah ...	12,341	12,355	24,696	44	20·97	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	7·15
	94	Motihari ...	8,000	5,730	13,730	40	34·30	...	6	5·14	3	2·57	...	...	7	6·00
Muzaffarpur ...	95	Muzaffarpur ...	24,465	21,152	45,617	98	25·29	10	53	13·67	1	·25	...	...	98	25·29
	96	Sitamarhi ...	5,348	4,190	9,538	19	23·45	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	11·11
	97	Hajipur ...	9,687	11,711	21,398	74	40·71	2	36	19·80	1	·55	...	...	18	9·90
	98	Lalganj ...	5,233	6,369	11,602	16	16·37	2	21	21·49	5	5·11	...	...	15	15·35
Darbhanga ...	99	Darbhanga ...	32,907	33,337	66,244	155	27·54	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	8·35
	100	Rosera ...	4,893	5,352	10,245	34	39·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5·74
	101	Samastipur ...	5,245	3,856	9,101	21	27·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5·17
	102	Madhubani ...	9,137	8,665	17,802	52	34·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	7·27
Monghyr ...	103	Monghyr ...	17,673	18,207	35,880	99	32·48	...	63	20·67	...	...	4	1·31	37	12·14
	104	Jamalpur ...	10,088	8,870	18,958	71	44·08	1	41	25·46	...	...	...	...	28	17·38
Bhagalpur ...	105	Bhagalpur ...	39,729	36,031	75,760	120	18·64	...	7	1·08	12	1·86	7	1·08	73	11·34
	106	Colgong ...	2,889	2,849	5,738	9	18·46	...	9	18·46	5	10·25	2	4·10	7	14·36
Purnea ...	107	Purnea ...	8,271	5,736	14,007	22	18·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	12·60
	108	Kishanganj ...	4,391	3,280	7,671	5	7·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6·13
	109	Katihar ...	4,640	4,432	9,072	29	37·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	19·46
Darjeeling ...	110	Darjeeling ...	10,241	6,683	16,924	28	19·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6·26
	111	Kurseong ...	2,418	2,051	4,469	13	34·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	42·15
Sonthal Parganas.	112	Sahibganj ...	3,763	3,795	7,558	63	98·14	...	...	...	2	3·11	...	...	19	29·59
	113	Deoghar ...	4,897	3,941	8,838	30	39·96	...	6	7·99	...	...	...	...	24	31·97
	114	Dumka ...	3,128	2,200	5,328	28	61·85	...	5	11·05	...	...	...	...	11	24·31
	115	Madhupur ...	3,507	3,066	6,573	27	48·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	26·86
Cuttack ...	116	Cuttack ...	27,692	23,672	51,364	109	24·98	3	10	2·29	...	...	...	...	38	8·71
	117	Kendrapara ...	7,540	7,705	15,245	42	32·43	...	6	4·63	...	...	...	...	11	8·49
	118	Jajpur ...	5,845	6,266	12,111	25	24·30	...	6	5·83	...	...	...	...	9	8·75
Balasore ...	119	Balasore ...	10,886	9,994	20,880	27	15·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2·81
Puri ...	120	Puri ...	25,932	23,402	49,334	62	14·79	4	46	10·97	2	·47	...	...	52	12·41
Sambalpur ...	121	Sambalpur ...	6,531	6,339	12,870	46	42·08	...	8	7·31	...	...	...	...	7	6·40
Hazaribagh ...	122	Hazaribagh	7,826	7,973	15,799	68	50·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	17·88
	123	Chatra ...	5,080	5,519	10,599	34	37·76	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	15·55
	124	Giridih ...	5,016	4,417	9,433	13	16·22	...	1	1·24	...	...	...	...	5	6·24
Ranchi ...	125	Ranchi	11,958	11,852	23,810	98	48·46	1	1	·49		...	...	...	36	17·80
	126	Lohardaga	3,274	2,849	6,123	20	38·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7·69
Palamau ...	127	Daltonganj ...	3,163	2,674	5,837	17	34·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	14·12
Manbhum ...	128	Purulia ...	9,335	7,956	17,291	22	14·98	1	3	2·04	...	...	...	...	9	6·12
	129	Raghunathpur ...	2,079	2,092	4,171	19	53·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	19·76
	130	Jhalda ...	2,452	2,425	4,877	8	19·31	...	...		...	...	...	...	3	7·24
Singhbhum ...	131	Chaibassa ...	4,326	4,327	8,653	14	19·04	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	14·96
		Total of month ...	1,833,815	1,396,308	3,230,123	6,138	22·37	173	988	3·60	35	·12	137	·49	2,557	9·32
		Total of corresponding month of previous year ..	1,833,815	1,396,308	3,230,123	5,392	19·64	170	1,409	5·13	26	·09	92	·33	2,524	9·19
		Increase + or decrease—		*Equal.*		+746	+2·73	+3	−421	−1·53	+9	+·03	+45	+·16	+33	+·13

RE

CALCUTTA,
The 16th September 1911.

for the month of July 1911—concld.

REGISTERED.

Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Respiratory diseases.		Injuries, including suicide.		Other causes.		Total all causes.				Total of corresponding month of previous year.					
Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number. Male.	Number. Female.	Number. Total.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number. Male.	Number. Female.	Number. Total.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number.	Town.
3	·76	1	·25	1	·25	3	·76	19	19	38	9·69	68	74	142	36·21	84	Arrah.
4	3·37	1	·84	...	...	3	2·53	34	46	80	67·54	29	22	51	43·02	85	Buxar.
2	1·36	...	...	2	1·36	2	1·36	4	7	11	7·51	41	21	62	42·35	86	Dumraon.
2	2·05	...	...			3	3·08	11	13	24	24·67	49	62	111	114·13	87	Jagadispur.
5	2·48	1	·49	3	1·49	3	1·49	45	41	86	42·89	29	22	51	25·37	88	Sasaram.
...	...	...		...	...	1	2·08	10	7	17	35·36	10	9	19	39·39	89	Bhabhua.
20	5·13	5	1·28	11	2·82	50	12·82	64	54	118	30·26	83	71	154	39·50	90	Chapra.
6	7·23	2	2·41	1	1·20	17	20·49	19	38	57	68·72	31	35	66	79·57	91	Revelganj.
3	2·24	...	...	...	..	14	10·46	9	15	24	17·93	40	40	80	59·78	92	Siwan.
2	·95	...	...	4	1·90	8	3·81	13	16	29	13·82	21	22	43	20·50	93	Bettiah.
2	1·71	1	·85	1	·85	6	5·14	15	11	26	22·29	16	18	34	29·15	94	Motihari.
5	1·28	3	·77	4	1·03	42	10·81	92	114	206	53·17	68	78	146	37·68	95	Muzaffarpur.
1	1·23	...	...	1	1·23	4	4·93	8	7	15	18·51	78	60	138	170·25	96	Sitamarhi.
20	11·04	5	2·75	6	3·30	50	27·51	66	70	136	74·83	31	18	49	26·96	97	Hajipur.
1	1·02	3	3·07	1	1·02	11	11·26	31	26	57	58·34	6	12	18	18·42	98	Lalganj.
5	·88	1	·17	2	·35	96	17·06	93	58	151	26·83	109	109	218	38·74	99	Darbhanga.
3	3·44	1	1·14	1	1·14	8	9·19	4	14	18	20·68	21	20	41	47·11	100	Roserha.
1	1·29	...	..	2	2·58	17	21·99	13	11	24	31·04	33	50	83	107·37	101	Samastipur.
1	·66	...	.	...	...	23	15·21	19	16	35	23·14	19	15	34	22·48	102	Madhubani.
15	4·92	3	·98	3	·98	54	17·17	55	124	179	58·73	68	65	133	43·63	103	Monghyr.
6	3·72	...	.	2	1·24	13	8·07	45	45	90	55·80	105	64	169	104·91	104	Jamalpur.
7	1·08	...	..	1	·15	28	4·35	71	64	135	20·98	61	47	108	16·78	105	Bhagalpur.
3	6·15	...	...	1	2·05	10	20·51	17	20	37	75·92	4	3	7	14·29	106	Colgong.
3	2·52	...	.	..	...	2	1·68	13	7	20	16·81	19	15	34	28·58	107	Purnea.
...		...	..	.	...	1	1·53	5		5	7·67	10	14	24	36·70	108	Kishanganj.
1	1·29		...	...	...	1	1·29	10	7	17	22·06	14	6	20	25·90	109	Katihar.
9	6·26	...	..	...	..	22	15·30	20	20	40	27·82	27	16	43	29·89	110	Darjeeling.
1	2·63	..	.	...	..	6	15·80	12	11	23	60·59	14	11	25	65·78	111	Kurseong.
...		...		2	3·11	8	12·46	20	11	31	48·29	22	7	29	45·11	112	Sahibganj.
1	1·33	..	...	...	...	7	9·32	28	10	38	50·62	21	15	36	47·97	113	Deoghar.
...		..	...		.	9	19·89	14	11	25	55·26	8	3	11	24·32	114	Dumka.
...	–	...	..	1	1·79	10	17·91	12	14	26	46·57	12	14	26	46·55	115	Madhupur.
23	5·27	4	·91	3	·68	30	6·87	64	44	108	24·75	58	61	119	27·27	116	Cuttack.
7	5·40	...	.	..	...	11	8·49	19	16	35	27·05	11	11	22	16·98	117	Kendrapara.
4	3·88	...	...	...	...	3	2·91	6	16	22	21·38	8	8	16	15·52	118	Jajpur.
1	·56	..	...	..	...	14	7·89	10	10	20	11·27	16	11	27	15·18	119	Balasore.
20	4·77	...	..	1	·23	51	12·17	91	81	172	41·05	100	70	170	40·57	120	Puri.
10	9·14	2	1·82	1	·91	11	10·06	21	18	39	35·67	17	18	35	32·02	121	Sambalpur.
4	2·98	...		3	2·23	7	5·21	19	19	38	28·31	31	18	49	36·52	122	Hazaribagh.
...	...		..	1	1·11	...	...	9	6	15	16·66	26	22	48	53·32	123	Chatra.
1	1·24	..	..	.	...	1	1·24	3	5	8	9·98	11	5	16	19·97	124	Giridih.
12	5·93	1	·49	..	..	9	4·45	29	30	59	29·17	29	29	58	28·68	125	Ranchi.
...	.	...	..	...	...	6	11·55	5	5	10	19·22	8	7	15	28·74	126	Lohardaga.
3	6·05	...	...	1	2·01	1	2·01	3	9	12	24·20	16	10	26	52·42	127	Daltonganj.
1	·68	..	...	...	...	8	5·44	12	9	21	14·29	25	8	33	22·47	128	Purulia.
...	...	...	...	..	...	4	11·29	2	9	11	31·05	3	1	4	11·29	129	Raghunathpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	7·24	5	1	6	14·48	130	Jhaldah.
1	1·36	...	..	1	1·36	2	2·72	10	5	15	20·41	8	8	16	21·72	131	Chaibassa.
749	2·73	498	1·79	193	·70	3,319	8·45	3,953	3,517	7,470	27·22	...			.		
604	2·20	491	1·78	174	·63	3,248	8·19	4,093	3,475	7,568	27·57	4,093	3,475	7,568	27·57		
+145	+·53	+7	+·01	+19	+·07	+71	+·26	−140	+42	−98	−·35	...	...	...	...		

MARKS

W. W. CLEMESHA, M.D., D.P.H., MAJOR, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

WEEKLY RETURN OF TRAFFIC RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd September 1911 on 2,308·67 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P. (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	513,621	4,36,764 0 0	72,48,534 0	11,89,731 0 0	18,847 0 0	15,95,342 0 0	157,152	201,190	358,342
Or per mile of railway	......	189 2 11	......	493 10 10	8 2 7	691 0 4	......	...	...
For previous 8½ weeks of half-year	4,707,155	40,47,291 0 0	5,61,44,953 0	86,75,842 0 0	1,53,754 0 0	1,28,76,887 0 0	1,275,810	1,646,355	2,922,165
Total from 1st July ..	5,220,776	44,84,055 0 0	6,33,93,487 0	98,15,573 0 0	1,72,601 0 0	1,44,72,229 0 0	1,432,962	1,847,545	3,280,507
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year . .	515,490	4,74,618 0 0	64,24,096 0	9,25,624 0 0	45,054 0 0	14,45,296 0 0	155,635	179,911	335,546
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	..	207 0 8	......	403 12 7	19 10 6	630 7 9	......	......	......
Total from 1st July of previous year	5,054,072	45,29,517 0 0	5,89,73,395 0	87,40,917 0 0	5,45,017 0 0	1,36,25,451 0 0	1,409,703	1,610,481	3,020,184

(a) The increase is in merchandise general and coal.

1911. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1911 in comparison with 1910.*

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		No. of passengers	Rs.	Mds	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per week. Rs	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
2,309·80	First 8 days of July ...	809,447	6,48,939	7,856,846	12,42,584	21,825	19,08,349	723	420 297	4 8 8
2,309·80	Week ended 15th ,, ...	621,004	5,07,710	6,951,712	10,70,222	18,847	15,96,779	691	368,650	4 5 4
2,309·80	,, ,, 22nd ,, ...	559,005	4,83,082	7,415,325	11,50,783	18,847	16,52,712	716	361,573	4 9 2
2,309·80	,, ,, 29th ,, ...	551,547	4,86 050	6,798,729	10,50,115	18,847	15,61,912	676	360,214	4 5 5
2,309·80	,, ,, 5th Aug. ...	586,826	5,63,595	7,028,073	10,69,254	18,847	16,51,696	715	359,732	4 9 6
2,309·80	,, ,, 12th ,, ...	502,291	4,82,511	6,327,106	9,86,279	18,847	14,87,037	644	348,965	4 4 2
2,308·67	,, ,, 19th ,, ...	522,967	4,51,082	6,742,566	10,28,230	18,847	14,98,159	649	352,193	4 4 1
2,308 67	,, ,, 26th ,, ...	494,068	4,28,422	7,024,597	10,72,875	18,847	15,19,644	658	350,541	4 5 4
2,308·67	,, ,, 2nd Sept. ..	513,621	4,36,764	7,248,534	11,89,731	18,847	15,95,342	691	358,343	4 7 8
	Totals up to date ...	5,220,776	44,84,055	63,393,487	98,15,573	1,72,601	1,44,72,229	686	3,280,507	4 6 7

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1911 in comparison with 1910—concld. **1910.**

		No. of passengers	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Per week. R	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
2,292·35	First 9 days of July ...	840,141	7,12,285	8,584,241	13,19,681	1,00,995	21,32,961	724	426,401	5 0 0
2,292·35	Week ended 16th ,, ...	642,302	5,39,359	6,540,671	9,95,368	78,786	16,13,511	704	336,014	4 12 10
2,292·35	,, ,, 23rd ,, ..	530,174	4,72,311	6,408,682	9,72,563	78,785	15,23,659	665	329,489	4 10 0
2,292·35	,, ,, 30th ,, ...	519,478	4,43,174	6,772,078	10,04,498	77,227	15,24,899	665	332,446	4 9 5
2,292·35	,, ,, 6th Aug. ...	524,867	4,60,592	6,879,197	9,51,062	49,492	14,61,146	637	328,903	4 7 1
2,292·35	,, ,, 13th ,, ...	531,954	4,51,717	6,453,587	9,51,032	44,868	14,47,617	632	320,610	4
2,232·35	,, ,, 20th ,, ...	522,280	4,39,400	5,816,495	8,50,911	44,868	13,35,179	582	332,749	4 0 2
2,292·35	,, ,, 27th . ..	502,580	4,25,205	6,548,153	9,16,809	36,165	13,78,179	601	325,465	4 3 9
2,292 35	,, ,, 3rd Sept. ...	515,490	4,74,618	6,424,096	9,25,624	45,054	14,45,296	630	334,546	4 4 11
	Totals up to date	5,148,321	44,18,660	59,947,200	88,87,548	5,56,339	1,38,62,447	651	3,067,562	4 8 4

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd September 1911 on 22·21 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic train-miles run		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	18,576	3,873 0 0	5,415 0	199 0 0	19 0 0	4,091 0 0	1,342	154	1,496
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	174 6 0	......	8 15 5	0 13 9	184 2 2	.....		......
For previous 8½ weeks of half-year	190,304	42,436 0 0	73,874 0	2,868 0 0	155 0 0	45,459 0 0	10,934	1,254	12,188
Total from 1st July ...	208,880	46,309 0 0	79,289 0	3,067 0 0	174 0 0	49,550 0 0	12,276	1,408	13,684
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	21,041	5,312 0 0	24,013 0	613 0 0	9 0 0	5,934 0 0	1,294	138	1,432
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year.	.....	239 2 9		27 9 7	0 6 6	267 2 10	...		...
Total from 1st July of previous year.	227,190	51,090 0 0	2,76,593 0	6,350 0 0	107 0 0	57,547 0 0	12,233	3,323	15,556

1911.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1911 in comparison with 1910.

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per week. Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
22·21	First 8 days of July ...	35,064	9,651	12,494	428	22	10,091	394	1,716	5 13 3
22·21	Week ended 15th ,, ...	28,015	6,800	14,132	597	19	6,935	312	1,496	4 10 1
22·21	,, ,, 22nd ,, ..	22,487	4,553	10,727	443	19	5,015	220	1,496	3 5 8
22·21	,, ,, 29th ,, ...	21,538	4,457	12,790	428	19	4,904	221	1,496	3 4 5
22·21	,, ,, 5th Aug. ..	20,434	5,368	6,735	300	19	5,687	256	1,496	3 12 10
22·21	,, ,, 12th ,, ...	22,521	4,774	6,668	265	19	5,058	228	1,496	3 6 1
22·21	,, ,, 19th ,, ...	19,550	4,003	5,871	200	19	4,222	190	1,496	2 13 2
22·21	,, ,, 26th ,, ...	17,685	3,421	4,297	207	19	3,647	164	1,496	2 7 0
22·21	,, ,, 2nd Sept.	18,576	3,873	5,415	199	19	4,091	184	1,496	2 11 9
	Totals up to date ...	208,880	46,309	79,289	3,067	174	49,550	244	13,684	3 9 11

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1911 in comparison with 1910—concluded. 1910

		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per week. Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
22·21	First 9 days of July ...	40,487	9,271	41,253	901	18	10,190	357	2,503	4 1 2
22·21	Week ended 16th ,, ...	32,664	6,812	41,713	721	13	7,546	340	1,692	4 7 4
22·21	,, ,, 23rd ,, ...	30,534	6,813	28,519	633	14	7,460	336	1,704	4 6 1
22·21	,, ,, 30th ,, ...	22,379	4,433	41,097	822	18	5,272	237	1,512	3 7 9
22·21	,, ,, 6th Aug. ...	20,629	5,853	22,408	752	10	6,615	298	1,864	3 8 9
22·21	,, ,, 13th ,, ...	22,101	4,865	28,418	711	9	5,585	251	2,028	2 12 1
22·21	,, ,, 20th ,, ...	23,760	4,788	27,020	636	9	5,433	245	1,60	3 6 3
22·21	,, ,, 27th ,, ...	19,089	3,974	26,736	661	9	4,644	209	1,196	3 1 8
22·21	,, ,, 3rd Sept. ..	21,041	5,312	24,013	613	9	5,934	267	1,432	4 2 4
	Totals up to date ..	231,659	52,120	2,81,177	6,450	109	58,670	255	15,934	3 11 4

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd September 1911 on 192·18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	No. of passengers	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week .	38,911	27,513 0 0	206,878 0	14,717 0 0	134 0 0	42,364 0 0	11,162	4,733	15,894
Or per mile of railway	...	143 3 4	.	76 9 8	0 11 2	220 8 2	...	...	...
For previous 8½ weeks of half-year	361,137	2,55,279 0 0	2,291,583 0	1,47,200 0 0	1,091 0 0	4,03,570 0 0	90,938	38,324	129,262
Total from 1st July ...	400,048	2,82,792 0 0	2,498,461 0	1,61,917 0 0	1,225 0 0	4,45,934 0 0	102,100	43,056	145,156
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	28,316	23,564 0 0	165,028 0	13,726 0 0	214 0 0	37,504 0 0	9,522	4,066	13,588
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...		145 2 2		84 8 8	1 5 1	230 15 11	-		..
Total from 1st July of previous year	315,201	2,42,821 0 0	1,960,983 0	1,38,159 0 0	1,472 0 0	3,82,752 0 0	87,200	42,253	129,453

1911. *Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1911 in comparison with 1910.*

Open mileage	Period.	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings	Total.	Per mile of Railway.	Train mileage.	
		No. of passengers	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per week. Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
192·13	First 8 days of July ...	57,566	40,046	330,911	22,142	153	62,341	284	17,579	3 8 9
192·13	Week ended 15th ,, ...	46,937	33,589	377,720	17,515	134	51,238	267	15,139	3 6 2
192·13	,, ,, 22nd ,, ...	44,937	33,253	273,744	18,230	134	51,617	269	15,348	3 5 10
192·13	,, ,, 29th ,, ...	48,158	31,993	265,604	18,984	134	51,110	266	16,051	3 2 11
192·13	,, ,, 5th Aug. ...	44,740	32,293	336,905	20,171	134	52,598	274	17,167	3 1 0
192·13	,, ,, 12th ,, ...	41,892	29,697	292,098	16,657	134	46,488	242	16,783	2 13 4
192·12	,, ,, 19th ,, ...	38,234	25,300	262,465	15,948	134	41,382	215	15,687	2 11 11
192·12	,, ,, 26th ,, ...	38,783	29,103	252,136	17,553	134	46,796	244	16,108	2 14 6
192·12	,, ,, 2nd Sept.	38,911	27,513	206,878	14,717	134	42,364	221	15,894	2 10 8
	Totals up to date ..	400,048	2,82,792	2,498,461	1,61,917	1,225	4,45,934	254	145,156	3 1 2

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1911 in comparison with 1910—concluded. **1910.**

		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per week. Rs.	No.	Rate. Rs. A. P.
162·36	First 9 days of July ..	50,028	37,256	303,686	20,507	88	57,853	277	19,977	2 14 4
162·36	Week ended 16th ,, ..	36,796	29,406	193,529	14,274	66	43,836	270	14,625	3 6 0
162·36	,, ,, 23rd ,, ...	35,036	26,760	234,818	16,100	69	42,899	264	14,107	3 0 8
162·36	,, ,, 30th ,, ...	31,655	24,726	236,610	17,285	96	42,037	259	13,973	3 0 3
162·36	,, ,, 6th Aug. ...	37,077	29,531	218,162	15,639	226	45,881	280	13,477	3 5 11
162·36	,, ,, 13th ,, ...	34,768	26,508	245,758	16,438	263	43,198	266	14,556	2 15 6
162·36	,, ,, 20th ,, ...	35,823	24,969	207,670	13,071	263	38,303	236	13,480	2 13 6
162·36	,, ,, 27th ,, ...	32,579	24,194	197,635	13,710	263	38,167	235	13,869	2 12 0
162·36	,, ,, 3rd Sept.	28,316	23,564	165,028	13,726	214	37,504	231	13,588	2 12 2
	Totals up to date ...	321,850	2,46,961	1,904,791	140,767	1,483	3,89,189	258	131,673	2 15 8

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY SYSTEM

(Including Dacca Section).

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 2nd September 1911 on 1,507 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	490,590	1,93,360 0 0	2,696,080 0	4,79,830 0 0	37,270 0 0	(e)7,10,460 0 0	88,435	(d) 53,930	142,365
Or per mile of railway per week	(a) 327	(a) 129 0 0	1,789 0	318 0 0	(c) 8 0 0	(c) 455 0 0	......	.. ..	......
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	4,515,120	16,48,840 0 0	16,008,300 0	23,77,450 0 0	3,15,010 0 0	43,41,300 0 0	717,809	416,568	1,134,377
Total for 9 weeks ..	5,005,710	18,42,200 0 0	18,704,380 0	28,57,280 0 0	3 52,280 0 0	50,51,760 0 0	806,244	470,488	1,276,732
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	473,427	1,87,900 0 0	2,091,582 0	3,41,239 0 0	31,662 0 0	5,60,801 0 0	80,229	57,415	137,044
Per mile of railway per week for corresponding week of previous year (1,501 miles)	(b) 316	(b) 126 0 0	1,393 0	227 0 0	8 0 0	361 0 0	... ..	..	......
Total to corresponding period of previous year ..	4,806,974	16,89,702 0 0	15,511.084 0	22,71,839 0 0	3,23,281 0 0	42,84,912 0	737,230	442,352	1,179,582

(a) Excluding 5 miles open only for goods traffic.
(b) Excluding 4 miles open only for goods traffic.
(c) Excluding Steamer earnings, Rs. 24,000.
(d) Includes ballast train-miles, 11,786
(e) Increase is due to development of traffic in passenger, jute and other goods.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ending 2nd September 1911 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	45,150	12,050 0 0	87,250 0	5,590 0 0	190 0 0	17,830 0 0	5,957	(a) 2,069	8,026
Or per mile of railway per week	525	140 0 0	1,015 0	65 0 0	2 0 0	207 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 8 weeks of half-year ..	414,720	1,09,640 0 0	551,000 0	30,400 0 0	1,110 0 0	1,41,150 0 0	48,602	14,095	62,697
Total for 9 weeks	459,870	1,21,690 0 0	638,250 0	35,990 0 0	1,300 0 0	1,58,980 0 0	54,559	16,164	70,723
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	51,989	14,352 0 0	96,761 0	6,355 0 0	142 0 0	20,849 0 0	5,983	1,499	7,482
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	605	167 0	1,125 0	74 0	1 0 0	242 0 0		..	...
Total to corresponding period of previous year	449,920	1,22,846 0 0	701,6?2 0	38,014 0 0	1,076 0 0	1,61,936 0 0	54,6?5	9,191	63,876

(a) Includes ballast train-miles, 600.

COOCH BEHAR RAILWAY—NATIVE SECTION.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ending 2nd September 1911 on 33·09 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	4,750	1,730 0 0	21,060 0	1,960 0 0	20 0 0	3,710 0 0	782	(a)374	1,156
Or per mile of railway per week	144	52 0 0	636 0	59 0	1 0 0	112 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	43,200	15,250 0 0	148,520 0	13,850 0 0	130 0 0	29,230 0 0	6,392	2,615	9,007
Total for 9 weeks .	47,950	16,980 0 0	169,580 0	15,810 0 0	150 0 0	32,940 0 0	7,174	2,989	10,163
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	4,146	1,413 0 0	21,118 0	2,099 0 0	23 0 0	3,526 0 0	606	1,295	1,901
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	125	42 0 0	635 0	63 0 0	1 0 0	106 0 0	......	.....	...
Total to corresponding period of previous year	32,115	12,146 0 0	150,522 0	14,542 0 0	160 0 0	26,946 0 0	4,834	10,767	15,601

(a) Includes ballast train-miles nil.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ending 2nd September 1911 on 55·51 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ..	14,560	3,080 0 0	94,460 0	4,500 0 0	50 0 0	8,530 0 0	1,911	(a)877	2,788
Or per mile of railway per week...	262	72 0 0	1,702 0	81 0 0	1 0 0	154 0 0	.....	......	.....
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	107,800	31,650 0 0	352,730 0	18,430 0 0	310 0 0	50,390 0 0	15,989	2,954	18,943
Total for 9 weeks ...	122,360	35,630 0 0	447,190 0	22,930 0 0	360 0 0	58,920 0 0	17,900	3,831	21,731
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	13,543	3,551 0 0	66,367 0	3,461 0 0	39 0 0	7,351 0 0	1,543	666	2,209
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	246	70 0 0	1,207 0	63 0 0	1 0 0	134 0 0	.....	......	.....
Total to corresponding period of previous year	107,594	31,932 0 0	415,898 0	20,156 0 0	727 0 0	52,807 0 0	13,906	5,862	19,358

(a) Includes ballast train-miles *nil*.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 2nd September 1911 on 787 miles open for all descriptions of traffic and an additional 3 miles for goods traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	59,500	36,500 0 0	349,000 0	69,000 0 0	10,500 0 0	1,16,000 0 0	16,163	18,300	34,463
Or per mile of railway ...	75·60	46·38	441·77	87·34	13·29	147·01	20·54	23·16	43·70
For previous 8 weeks of half-year —	538,500	3,30,000 0 0	2,325,000 0	4,18,500 0 0	45,500 0 0	7,94,000 0 0	136,129	139,493	275,622
Total for 9 weeks ...	598,000	3,66,500 0 0	2,674,000 0	4,87,500 0 0	56,000 0 0	9,10,000 0 0	152,292	157,793	310,085
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	66,522	38,239 0 0	294,514 0	57,974 0 0	5,552 0 0	96,765 0 0	15,628	20,330	35,958
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	71·82	42·23	372·80	73·39	7·03	122·65	19·86	25·73	45·59
Total to corresponding date of previous year	520,331	3,13,175 0 0	2,329,756 0	4,41,174 0 0	43,354 0 0	7,97,703 0 0	141,671	176,017	317,688

Financial Year.—*Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.*

Receipts for week ending 2nd September 1911.			Receipts for week ending 2nd September 1910.			Total receipts from 1st April 1911 to 2nd September 1911.			Total receipts from 1st April 1910 to 2nd September 1910.			Total increase in 1911.	Total decrease in 1911.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
790	1,16,000	147·01	790	96,765	122·65	790	22,02,849	...	790	20,05,874	...	1,96,969	—

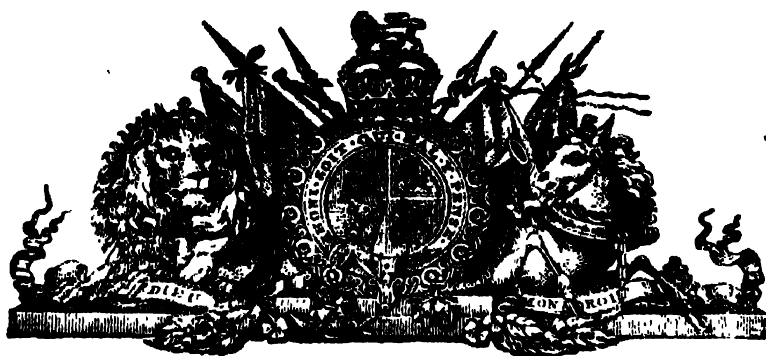
DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 9th September 1911 ...	Coaching ...	7,314	0	0	14,740	0	0
	Goods ...	7,385	0	0			
	Other earnings ...	41	0	0			
Audited earnings for the corresponding period of 1910 ...	Coaching ...	8,493	0	0	17,803	0	0
	Goods ...	9,261	0	0			
	Other earnings ...	49	0	0			
	Decrease	...			3,063	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 9th September 1911 ...	... ...	...			289	0	3
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1910 ...	... ...	...			349	1	3
	Decrease	...			60	1	0
Receipts from the 1st July to 9th September 1911 ...	... ...	...			1,67,584	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1910 ...	... ...	...			1,71,824	0	0
	Decrease	...			4,240	0	0

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No. 39 of 1911.



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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1911.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL IN COUNCIL.

No. 4464A.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS

GENERAL.—*No. 2440A.D.—The 23rd September 1911.*—Babu Braja Durlabh Hajra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cuttack, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Birbhum district.

Cuttack.
Birbhum.

No. 2443A.D.—The 23rd September 1911.—Babu Basudeb Das Chaudhuri, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serampore, Hooghly, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Purnea district.

This cancels the orders of the 31st August 1911, transferring him to the head-quarters station of the Burdwan district.

Hooghly.
Purnea.
Burdwan.

No. 2452A.—The 23rd September 1911.—Mr. I. S. Mackay, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Monghyr district.

Monghyr.

Calcutta. 24-Parganas. *No. 2537A.D.—The 25th September 1911.*—Mr. A. L. Inglis, I.C.S., is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors and is posted to the head-quarters station of the 24-Parganas district, on being relieved of his appointment as Deputy Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation.

Sonthal Parganas. *No. 2542A.D.—The 25th September 1911.*—The services of Babu Bipin Bihari Banarji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sonthal Parganas, are ced temporarily at the disposal of the Railway Board of the Government of India with effect from the 1st May 1911, for employment on land acquisition work in connection with the Lower Ganges Bridge.

Manbhum. *No. 2558A.D.—The 26th September 1911.*—Mr. C. H. Reid, I.C.S., on leave, is appointed to act. until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors and is posted to the head-quarters station of the Manbhum district.

VOLUNTEERS.—*No. 2361A.D.—The 21st September 1911.*—The orders of the 20th March 1911, placing the services of Captain Charles William Sowerby-Coo, Second (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles (Supernumerary list), at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, are cancelled.

No. 2549A.D.—The 25th September 1911.—Lieutenant William Archibald Radice, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles, is transferred, in the same rank, to the First Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, with effect from the 24th July 1911.

Purnea. POLICE.—*No. 2544A.D.—The 25th September 1911.*—Mr. T. J. Kelly, Assistant Superintendent of Police, was employed in the Kishanganj subdivision of the Purnea district from the 6th May to the 30th August 1911.

Patna Divn. Calcutta. EDUCATION.—*No. 2304A.D—The 18th September 1911.*—Mr. E. L. Preston, Inspector of Schools, Patna Division, on leave, is appointed to be Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, with effect from the 9th October 1911.

Nadia. *No. 2533A.D.—The 25th September 1911.*—Babu Bidhu Bhusan Datta is confirmed in class VIII of the Provincial Educational Service, with effect from the 1st April 1910, and in his appointment as Professor of Chemistry in the Krishnagar College, with effect from the 5th November 1910.

Patna. *No. 2535A.D.—The 25th September 1911.*—Babu Ragho Prasad, B.L., is appointed to be a Lecturer in the Patna Law College, with effect from the 18th July 1911, *vice* Maulvi Muhammad Manzar, deceased.

Patna. ECCLESIASTICAL.—*No. 2512A.D.—The 23rd September 1911.*—The Revd. B. S. Dyer, Chaplain of Dinapore, is appointed to be Chaplain of the Aided Chaplaincy of Bankipore, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 24th April 1911, or any subsequent date on which he took over charge of his duties.

LEAVE.

Champaran. GENERAL.—*No. 2347A.D.—The 21st September 1911.*—Babu Gyanendra Chandra Brahma, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Champaran, is allowed leave for one month, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th October 1911, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Hooghly. Monghyr. *No. 2419A.D.—The 21st September 1911.*—Babu Sharat Chandra Mukharji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, now employed as Settlement Officer of Hooghly, but under orders of transfer to Monghyr, is allowed leave for three months, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th October 1911.

Shahabad. *No. 2455A.D.—The 23rd September 1911.*—Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Abul Hayat, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad, is allowed leave for three months, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th October 1911.

Birbhum. *No. 2458A.D.—The 23rd September 1911.*—Babu Manomohan Chatarji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Birbhum, is allowed leave for two months and fourteen days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th October 1911.

Purnea. *No. 2461A.D.—The 23rd September 1911.*—Maulvi 'Abdul Bari, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purnea, is allowed leave for two months and fourteen days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th October 1911.

No. 2464A.D.—The 23rd September 1911.—Babu Jatindra Nath Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Palamau, is allowed leave for two months and fourteen days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th October 1911.

Palamau.

No. 2472A.D.—The 23rd September 1911.—Babu Sukesh Chandra Deb Ray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, is allowed leave for six weeks, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th October 1911.

Jessore.

No. 2515A.D.—The 25th September 1911.—Mr. Rowland Chandra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Muzaffarpur, is allowed leave for one month, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th October 1911.

Muzaffarpur.

No. 2518A.D.—The 25th September 1911.—Mr. Narendra Kumar Ray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Parganas, is allowed leave for six weeks, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th October 1911.

24-Parganas.

No. 2521A.D.—The 25th September 1911.—Babu Hemanta Kumar Maitra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed leave for six months, viz., leave on medical certificate for one month and thirteen days, under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, and extraordinary leave without allowances for the remaining period, under article 339 of the Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 23rd March 1911.

No. 2523A.D.—The 25th September 1911.—Mr. F. F. Lyall, Magistrate and Collector, Muzaffarpur, is allowed leave for two days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th October 1911.

Muzaffarpur.

No. 2561A D.—The 26th September 1911.—Mr. Atul Krishna Ray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, now employed as Officiating Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, is allowed leave for forty days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th October 1911.

Calcutta.

POLICE.—*No. 2425A.D. The 20th September 1911.*—Babu Nanda Kumar Bose, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Special Department, is allowed leave for twenty-eight days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 30th August 1911.

Calcutta.

No. 2356A.D.—The 22nd September 1911.—Mr. R. T. Dundas, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for four months and nine days.

EDUCATION.—*No. 2302A.D.—The 18th September 1911.*—Mr. J. R. Cunningham, Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, is allowed special leave, under article 316 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 9th October 1911 till the 11th January 1912.

Calcutta.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—*No. 2631A.D.—The 25th September 1911.*—The Revd. A. C. Ridsdale, Chaplain of Howrah, is allowed leave for six weeks, under article 592 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 2nd October 1911, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Howrah.

RESIGNATION.

LEGISLATIVE.—*No. 2427A.D.—The 23rd September 1911.*—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. Theobold Butler of his office of Member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

Council.

C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2477A.D.—The 23rd September 1911.—With the approval of the Government of India, the following amendments are sanctioned in the Rules for the Departmental Examination of Assistant Magistrates and others, dated the 28th May 1895:—

(1) the last sentence in rule 12 is omitted ; and
(2) the words "the reports and" are expunged from line 1 of rule 13.

C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Murshidabad.

No. 1442T.R.—The 20th September 1911.—The Manager of the Rose Filatures Concern, Babulbona, Murshidabad district, is appointed to be a member of the Bengal Silk Committee, *vice* the Manager of the Berhampore Filatures of Messrs. Lyall, Marshall & Co.

Birbhum.

No. 1498T.R.—The 23rd September 1911.—Mr. P. M. Robertson, Settlement Officer in the district of Birbhum, is vested with the powers of a Revenue officer under section 108 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885), in that district for the purpose of the revision of orders passed by Assistant Settlement Officers subordinate to him and by himself under sections 105, 105A, 106 and 107 of the aforesaid Act.

Birbhum.

No. 1499T.R.—The 23rd September 1911.—In exercise of the power conferred upon him by section 108A of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to empower Mr. P. M. Robertson, Settlement Officer in the district of Birbhum, to make corrections in entries of records-of-rights in that district, in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid section.

Shahabad.

No. 1502T.R.—The 23rd September 1911.—The undermentioned officers are appointed to be Assistant Settlement Officers in the district of Shahabad, with effect from the dates mentioned against their names:—

Name.	Date.
(1) Maulvi Muhammad Shahabuddin Khan, Sub-Deputy Collector, Monghyr	2nd October 1911.
(2) Babu Sati Prasad Gangali, Sub-Deputy Collector, Midnapore	23rd " "
(3) Babu Bhupendra Nath Ghoshal, Sub-Deputy Collector, Ranaghat, Nadia	18th " "

Ranchi.
Hazaribagh.
Manbhum.

No. 1509T.R.—The 23rd September 1911.—The undermentioned officers are appointed to be Assistant Settlement Officers in the districts of Ranchi, Hazaribagh and Manbhum, with effect from the dates mentioned against their names:—

Name.	Date.
Lala Premnath Kapur, Deputy Collector, Monghyr, on leave	9th October 1911.
Babu Prithwi Nath Mukharji, Deputy Collector, Barasat, 24-Parganas, on leave	3rd " "
Maulvi Muhammad Hamid, Deputy Collector, Howrah, on leave	3rd " "
Mr. Alfred Bose, Deputy Collector, Monghyr ...	9th " "

Ranchi.
Manbhum.
Hazaribagh.

No. 1516T.R.—The 23rd September 1911.—Mr. T. W. Bridge, I.C.S., on leave, is appointed to be an Assistant Settlement Officer in the districts of Ranchi, Manbhum and Hazaribagh, with effect from the 9th October 1911.

Midnapore.

No. 1520T.R.—The 23rd September 1911.—In exercise of the power conferred upon him by section 108A of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to empower Babu Bhubaneswar Sanyal, Settlement Officer in charge of petty settlements in the district of Midnapore, to make corrections in entries of records-of-rights in the district of Midnapore, in accordance with the provisions of that section.

Monghyr.
Shahabad.

No. 1521T.R.—The 25th September 1911.—Babu Ramu Lal Barma, substantive *pro tempore* Deputy Collector, Monghyr, on leave, is appointed to be an Assistant Settlement Officer in Shahabad, with effect from the 9th October 1911.

No. 1526T.R.—The 25th September 1911.—The undermentioned officers are appointed to be Assistant Settlement Officers in the districts of Balasore, Cuttack and Puri, with effect from the dates mentioned against their names:—

Cuttack. Puri. Balasore.

	Name	Date.
(1)	Babu Barendra Krishna Das Adhikari, Sub-Deputy Collector, on leave.	1·th November 1911.
(2)	„ Kshitish Chandra Haldar, Sub-Deputy Collector, on leave.	9th October „
(3)	„ Hara Krishna Naik, Sub-Deputy Collector, on leave.	1st November „
(4)	„ Surendra Chandra Acharji, Sub-Deputy Collector, Arambagh, Hooghly.	1st „ „
(5)	„ Jug Dutt, Sub-Deputy Collector, Bhabua, Shahabad	1st „ „
(6)	„ Baidya Nath Ray, Sub-Deputy Collector, Khulna.	1st „ „
(7)	„ Prakash Chandra Dutt, Sub-Deputy Collector, Kalna, Burdwan.	1st „ „
(8)	„ Tarakeswar Bhattacharji, Sub-Deputy Collector, Jessore.	1st „ „
(9)	„ Subodh Chandra Mitra, Sub-Deputy Collector, on leave.	1st „ „
(10)	„ Rajendra Nath Gupta, Sub-Deputy Collector, on leave.	1st „ „
(11)	„ Surendra Nath Bhattacharji, No. II, Sub-Deputy Collector, Purnea	1st „ „

No 1543T.R.—The 25th September 1911.—Babu Phanindra Bhusan Mitra is appointed to be an Assistant Settlement Officer in the Khurda estate, in the district of Puri, with effect from the 1st October 1911, or any subsequent date on which he may join his settlement duties.

Puri.

No. 1544T.R.—The 25th September 1911.—Mr. J. A. Hubback, I.C.S., is appointed to be Settlement Officer in the district of Shahabad, with effect from the 28th September 1911, or any subsequent date on which he may join his settlement duties.

Shahabad.

No. 1545T.R.—The 25th September 1911.—Under section 4 of the Bengal Survey Act, 1875 (Bengal Act V of 1875), Mr. J. A. Hubback, I.C.S., is appointed to be Superintendent of Survey in the district of Shahabad.

Shahabad.

No. 1546T.R.—The 25th September 1911.—Mr. J. A. Hubback, I.C.S., is authorised, under section 3 (17) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885), to discharge the functions of a Revenue Officer, under the provisions of that Act, so far as they relate to Revenue Officers, for the purposes of a survey and the preparation of a record-of-rights in the district of Shahabad.

Shahabad.

He is also vested with the powers of a Settlement Officer under rule 40 (Chapter VI) of the Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act.

No. 1547T.R.—The 25th September 1911.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 109C of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to empower Mr. J. A Hubback, I.C.S., Settlement Officer, Shahabad, to settle rents in accordance with the provisions of that section in the district of Shahabad.

Shahabad.

No. 1548T.R.—The 25th September 1911.—In exercise of the power conferred upon him by section 108A of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to empower Mr. J. A. Hubback, I.C.S., Settlement Officer, Shahabad, to make corrections in entries of records-of-rights in the district of Shahabad, in accordance with the provisions of that section.

Shahabad.

No. 1549T.R.—The 25th September 1911.—Mr. J. A. Hubback, I.C.S., Settlement Officer, Shahabad, is vested with the powers of a Revenue Officer under section 108 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885), in the district of Shahabad, for the purpose of the revision of orders passed by Assistant Settlement Officers subordinate to him and by himself under sections 105, 105A, 106 and 107 of the aforesaid Act.

Shahabad.

No. 1550T.R.—The 25th September 1911.—Mr M. G. McAlpin, I.C.S., is appointed to be Settlement Officer in the district of Midnapore, with effect from the 27th September 1911, or any subsequent date on which he may join his settlement duties.

Midnapore.

Midnapore.

No. 1551T.R.—The 25th September 1911.—Under section 4 of the Bengal Survey Act, 1875 (Bengal Act V of 1875), Mr. M. C. McAlpin, I.C.S., is appointed to be Superintendent of Survey in the district of Midnapore.

Midnapore

No. 1552T.R.—The 25th September 1911.—Mr. M. C. McAlpin, I.C.S., is authorised, under section 3 (17) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885), to discharge the functions of a Revenue Officer, under the provisions of that Act, so far as they relate to Revenue Officers, fo. the purposes of a survey and the preparation of a record-of-rights in the district of Midnapore.

He is also vested with the powers of a Settlement Officer under Rule 40 (Chapter VI) of the Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act.

Midnapore.

No. 1553T.R.—The 25th September 1911.—The undermentioned officers are appointed to be Assistant Settlement Officers in the district of Midnapore, with effect from the dates mentioned against their names, or from any subsequent dates on which they may join their settlement duties:—

Babu Karali Charan Gangali, Deputy Collector ...	23rd	October	1911.
Mr. Nut Bihari Chattarji, Munsif	2nd	"	"
Babu Satamanyu Mukharji, Sub-Deputy Collector...	23rd	"	"
" Abinash Chandra Banarji, Sub-Deputy Collector	9th	"	"
Maulvi Anwar Karim, Sub-Deputy Collector	23rd	"	"
Babu Bireswar Sanyal	1st	"	"
" Harihar Banarji	1st	"	"

Midnapore.

No. 1554T.R.—The 25th September 1911.—Under section 4 of the Bengal Survey Act, 1875 (Bengal Act V of 1875, the undermentioned officers are appointed to be Assistant Superintendents of Survey in the district of Midnapore:—

Babu Karali Charan Gangali, Deputy Collector.
Mr. Nut Bihari Chattarji, Munsif.
Babu Satamanyu Mukharji, Sub-Deputy Collector.
" Abinash Chandra Banarji, Sub-Deputy Collector.
Maulvi Anwar Karim, Sub-Deputy Collector.
Babu Bireswar Sanyal.
" Harihar Banarji.

Midnapore.

No. 1555T.R.—The 25th September 1911.—The undermentioned officers are authorised, under section 3 (17) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885), to discharge the functions of a Revenue Officer, under the provisions of that Act, so far as they relate to Revenue Officers, for the purposes of a survey and the preparation of a record-of-rights, in the district of Midnapore.

They are also vested with the powers of Assistant Settlement Officers, under rule 40, (Chapter VI) of the Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act:—

Babu Karali Charan Ganguli, Deputy Collector.
Mr. Nut Bihari Chatterji, Munsif.
Babu Satamanyu Mukherji, Sub-Deputy Collector.
" Abinash Chandra Banarji, ditto.
" Maulvi Anwar Karim, ditto.
" Bireswar Sanyal.
" Harihar Banerji.

Cuttack.
Balasore.
Puri.

No. 1556T.R.—The 25th September 1911.—The undermentioned officers are appointed to be Assistant Settlement Officers in the districts of Cuttack, Balasore and Puri, with effect from the dates mentioned against their names, or from any subsequent dates on which they may join their settlement duties:—

Maulvi Saiyid Dilawar Ali, Deputy Collector, 9th October 1911.
Babu Surendra Nath Sarkar, Deputy Collector, 1st November 1911.
" Uma Charan Das, Sub-Deputy Collector, 9th October 1911.
" Jogesh Chandra Mitra, Sub-Deputy Collector, 1st November 1911.

No. 1557 T.R.—The 25th September 1911.—Under section 4 of the Bengal Survey Act, 1875 (Bengal Act V of 1875), the undermentioned officers are appointed to be Assistant Superintendents of Survey in the districts of Cuttack, Balasore and Puri.—

Cuttack. Balasore. Puri.

Maulvi Saiyid Dilawar Ali, Deputy Collector.
Babu Surendra Nath Sarkar, ditto.
" Barendra Krishna Das Adhikary, Sub-Deputy Collector.
" Uma Charan Das, ditto.
" Jogesh Chandra Mitra, ditto.
" Kshitish Chandra Haldar, ditto.
" Hara Krishna Naik, ditto.
" Surendra Chandra Acharji, ditto.
" Jug Dutt, ditto.
" Baidya Nath Ray, ditto.
" Prakash Chandra Datta, ditto
" Tarakeswar Bhattacharji, ditto
" Subodh Chandra Mitra, ditto
" Rajendra Nath Gupta, ditto.
" Surendra Nath Bhattacharji, ditto.

No. 1558 T.R.—The 25th September 1911.—The undermentioned officers are authorized, under section 3 (17) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885), to discharge the functions of a Revenue Officer, under the provisions of that Act as extended to the districts of Cuttack, Balasore and Puri, by Government Notification No. 1142L.R., dated the 22nd February 1908, so far as they relate to Revenue Officers, for the purposes of a survey and the preparation of a record of-rights in the districts of Cuttack, Balasore and Puri.

Cuttack. Balasore. Puri.

They are also vested with the powers of Assistant Settlement Officers in those districts under rule 40 (Chapter VI) of the Rules made under the Bengal Tenancy Act for the districts of Cuttack, Balasore and Puri, published under Government Notification No. 3474L.R., dated 2nd September 1908.

Maulvi Syed Dilawar Ali, Deputy Collector.
Babu Surendra Nath Sarkar, ditto.
" Barendra Krishna Das Adhikary, Sub-Deputy Collector.
" Uma Charan Das, ditto.
" Jogesh Chandra Mitra, ditto.
" Kshitish Chandra Haldar, ditto
" Hara Krishna Naik, ditto.
" Surendra Chandra Acharjya, ditto.
" Jug Dutt, ditto.
" Baidya Nath Ray, ditto.
" Prakash Chandra Dutt, ditto.
" Tarakeshwar Bhuttacharjee, ditto.
" Subodh Chandra Mitra, ditto.
" Rajendra Nath Gupta, ditto.
" Surendra Nath Bhuttacharjya, ditto.

No. 1559 T.R.—The 25th September 1911.—The undermentioned officers are appointed to be Assistant Settlement Officers in the districts of Ranchi, Manbhum and Hazaribagh, with effect from the dates mentioned against their names, or from any subsequent dates on which they may join their Settlement duties :—

Ranchi. Manbhum. Hazaribagh.

1. Mr. L. B. Burrows, Deputy Collector, 15th September 1911.
2. Babu Nata Bihari Ghose, Munsif, 3rd October 1911.
3. " Tarak Nath Base, do. ditto.
4. " Narendra Lal Base, do. ditto.

No. 1560 T.R.—The 25th September 1911.—Under section 4 of the Bengal Survey Act, 1875 (Bengal Act V of 1875), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers to be Assistant Superintendents of Survey in the districts of Ranchi, Manbhum and Hasaribagh :—

Ranchi. Manbhum. Hazaribagh.

1. Mr. T. W Bridge, I.C.S.
2. Lala Prem Nath Kapur, Deputy Collector.
3. Mr. L. B. Burrows, ditto.
4. " Alfred Bose, ditto
5. Babu Prithwi Nath Mukharji, ditto.
6. Maulvi Muhammad Hamid, ditto.
7. Babu Nata Bihari Ghose, Munsif.
8. " Tarak Nath Base, do.
9. " Narendra Lal Base, do.

10.	Maulvi Safdar Husain,	Sub-Deputy Collector.
11.	„ Ezhar Husain,	ditto.
12.	Babu Jagadish Chandra Lahiri,	ditto.
13.	„ Shishir Kumar Kabiraj,	ditto.
14	„ Satyesh Chandra Gupta,	ditto.
15.	Syed Muhammad Ali Husain,	ditto.
16.	Mirza Yahya Shirazi,	ditto.
17.	Babu Nripendra Nath Maitra,	ditto.
18.	„ Hari Charan Banarji,	ditto.
19.	„ Pramatha Nath Chattarji,	ditto.
20.	„ Surjya Narayan Singh,	ditto.

Shahabad.

No. 1561T.R.—The 25th September 1911.—The undermentioned officers are appointed to be Assistant Settlement Officers in the district of Shahabad, with effect from the dates mentioned against their names, or from any subsequent dates on which they may join their Settlement duties:—

1. Babu Rampada Chattarji, Deputy Collector, 9th October 1911.
2. Pandit Ram Chandra Chowdhury, Munsif, 2nd October 1911.
3. Babu Raj Narain, Munsif, 2nd October 1911.

Shahabad.

No. 1562T.R.—The 25th September 1911.—Under section 4 of the Bengal Survey Act, 1875 (Bengal Act V of 1875), the undermentioned officers are appointed to be Assistant Superintendents of Survey in the district of Shahabad:—

1.	Babu Sudhanshu Bhushan Mitra	Deputy Collector.
2.	„ Phani Bhusan Mitra	Ditto.
3.	„ Bijoy Bihari Mukharji	Ditto.
4.	Mr. Nrisingha Ranjan Mukharji	Ditto.
5.	Babu Ramu Lal Barma	Ditto.
6.	„ Rampada Chatterji	Ditto.
7.	Pandit Ram Chandra Chaudhuri	Munsif.
8.	Babu Raj Narayan	Do.
9.	Maulvi Shahabuddin Khan	Sub-Deputy Collector.
10.	Babu Sati Prosad Ganguli	Ditto.
11.	„ Bhupendra Nath Ghosal	Ditto.

Shahabad.

No. 1563T.R.—The 25th September 1911.—The undermentioned officers are authorised, under section 3 (17) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885), to discharge the functions of a Revenue Officer, under the provisions of that Act, so far as they relate to Revenue Officers, for the purposes of a survey and the preparation of a record-of-rights in the district of Shahabad.

They are also vested with the powers of Assistant Settlement Officers under Rule 10, (Chapter VI) of the Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act:—

1.	Babu Sudhansu Bhusan Mitra,	Deputy Collector.
2.	„ Phani Bhusan Mitra,	ditto.
3.	„ Bijoy Bihari Mukharji,	ditto.
4.	Mr. Nrisingha Ranjan Mukharji,	ditto.
5.	Babu Ramu Lal Barma,	ditto.
6.	„ Rampada Chatterji,	ditto.
7.	Pandit Ram Chandra Chowdhury, Munsif.	
8.	Babu Raj Narain, Munsif.	
9.	Maulvi Shabuddin Khan,	Sub-Deputy Collector.
10.	Babu Sati Prosad Ganguly,	ditto.
11.	„ Bhupendra Nath Ghosal,	ditto.

Shahabad.

No. 1564T.R.—The 25th September 1911.—The undermentioned officers are appointed to be Assistant Settlement Officers in the district of Shahabad, with effect from the dates mentioned against their names:—

Name.	Date.
(1) Babu Sudhanshu Bhushan Mitra, Deputy Collector, Monghyr	18th October 1911.
(2) Babu Phani Bhushan Mitra, Deputy Collector, Monghyr	18th „ „
(3) Babu Bijay Bihari Mukharji, Deputy Collector on leave	9th „ „
(4) Mr. Nrisinha Ranjan Mukharji, Deputy Collector, Monghyr	18th „ „

No. 1570T.R.—*The 25th September 1911.*—The undermentioned officers are appointed to be Assistant Settlement Officers in the districts of Ranchi, Manbhum and Hazaribagh with effect from the dates mentioned against their names:—

Ranchi.
Manbhum.
Hazaribagh.

Name.	Date.
(1) Maulvi Safdar Husain, Sub-Deputy Collector, Monghyr	9th October 1911.
(2) Babu Shishir Kumar Kabiraj, Sub-Deputy Collector, Palamau	3rd " "
(3) Maulvi Saiyid Izhar Husain, Sub-Deputy Collector, Narail, Jessore	9th " "
(4) Babu Satyesh Chandra Gupta, Sub-Deputy Collector, Birbhum	3rd " "
(5) Babu Jagadish Chandra Lahiri, Sub-Deputy Collector, Samastipur, Darbhanga ...	9th " "
(6) Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Ali Husain, Sub-Deputy Collector, Aurangabad, Gaya ...	3rd " "
(7) Mirza Yahya Shirazi, Sub-Deputy Collector, Contai, Midnapore	3rd " "
(8) Babu Nripendra Nath Maitra, Sub-Deputy Collector, Jamtara, Sonthal Parganas ...	3rd " "
(9) Babu Hari Charan Banarji, Sub-Deputy Collector, Bangaon, Jessore	3rd " "
(10) Babu Pramatha Nath Chatarji, Sub-Deputy Collector, Meherpur, Nadia	3rd " "
(11) Babu Surjya Narayan Singh, Sub-Deputy Collector, Bettiah, Champaran	2nd " "

No. 1580T.R.—*The 25th September 1911.*—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (xxv) of section 3 of the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, 1098, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers to discharge the functions of a Revenue Officer under sections 61, 80, 87, 94 and 252 and Chapters XIII, XIV and XV of that Act, in the districts of Ranchi, Manbhum and Hazaribagh:—

Ranchi.
Manbhum.
Hazaribagh.

1.	Mr. T. W. Bridge, I.C.S.	
2.	Lala Prem Nath Kapur,	Deputy Collector.
3.	Mr. L. B. Burrows,	ditto.
4.	" Alfred Bose,	ditto.
5.	Babu Prithwi Nath Mukherji,	ditto.
6.	Maulvi Muhammad Hamid,	ditto.
7.	Babu Nata Bihari Ghose,	Munsif.
8.	" Tarak Nath Basu,	do.
9.	" Narendra Lal Bose,	do.
10.	Maulvi Safdar Hussain,	Sub-Deputy Collector.
11.	" Ezhar Hussain,	ditto.
12.	Babu Jagadish Chandra Lahiri,	ditto.
13.	" Shisir Kumar Kabiraj,	ditto.
14.	" Satyesh Chandra Gupta,	ditto.
15.	Saiyid Muhammad Ali Hussain,	ditto.
16.	Mirza Yahya Shiraj,	ditto.
17.	Babu Nripendra Nath Maitra,	ditto.
18.	" Hari Charan Banarji,	ditto.
19.	" Pramatha Nath Chatarjee,	ditto.
20.	" Surjya Narain Singh,	ditto.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2850L.A.—*The 23rd September 1911.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Serampore Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for the purpose of an elevated Reservoir of the water-supply of Serampore, in the village of Serampore, pargana Boro, zilla Hooghly, it is hereby declared that for

Hooghly.

the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 6 cottahs and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ chitaks of standard measurement, equivalent to ·112 of an acre, bounded on the—

North and East—By the lands of Srimati Rokhamoni Debi,
South—By Church Lane,
West—By Roy Ghat Lane,

is required within the aforesaid village of Serampore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Hooghly.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2851L.A.—The 23rd September 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the Calcutta Municipality for a public purpose, viz., improving the roadway at No. 31, Giree Babu Lane, in the town of Calcutta, district 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land appertaining to No. 31, Giree Babu Lane, measuring, more or less, 3 chitaks and 15 square feet of standard measurement, bounded on the—

Calcutta.
24-Parganas.

North—By the remaining portion of premises No. 31, Giree Babu Lane,
East— } By Giree Babu Lane,
South— }
West—By the remaining portion of premises No. 31, Giree Babu Lane,

is required within the aforesaid town of Calcutta.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected at the office of the Corporation.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2852L.A.—The 23rd September 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the Calcutta Municipality for a public purpose, viz., improving the junction of Sitaram Ghose Street and Beneatola Lane, in the town of Calcutta, district 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land appertaining to No. 23, Beneatola Lane, measuring, more or less, 1 chitak and 35 square feet of standard measurement, bounded on the—

Calcutta.
24-Parganas.

North—Partly by the remaining portion of premises No. 23, Beneatola Lane, and partly by Sitaram Ghose Street,
East—By Sitaram Ghose Street,
South—By Beneatola Lane,
West—By the remaining portion of premises No. 23, Beneatola Lane,

is required within the aforesaid town of Calcutta.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected at the office of the Corporation.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2853L.A.—The 23rd September 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the Calcutta Municipality for a public purpose, viz., improving the roadway at No. 29, Beneatola Lane, in the town of Calcutta, district 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above

Calcutta.
24-Parganas.

purpose a piece of land part of No. 29, Beneatola Lane, measuring, more or less, 4 chitaks and 35 square feet of standard measurement, bounded on the—

North and East—By the remaining portion of premises No. 29, Beneatola Lane,
South and West—By Beneatola Lane,

is required within the aforesaid town of Calcutta.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected at the office of the Corporation.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

Calcutta. 24-Parganas.

No. 2854L.A.—The 23rd September 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the Calcutta Municipality for a public purpose, viz., improving the roadway at Nos. 22 and 29, Metcalfe Street, in the town of Calcutta, district 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose pieces of land appertaining to Nos. 22 and 29, Metcalfe Street, measuring, more or less, 3 chitaks and 35 square feet of standard measurement, bounded on the—

PLOT A.

North and East—By the remaining portion of premises No. 22, Metcalfe Street,
South and West—By Metcalfe Street,

PLOT B.

North and East—By Metcalfe Street,
South and West—By the remaining portion of premises No. 29, Metcalfe Street,

are required within the aforesaid town of Calcutta.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected at the office of the Corporation.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

Calcutta. 24-Parganas.

No. 2855L.A.—The 23rd September 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the Calcutta Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for improving the junction of Chandney Choke 2nd Lane and Sooterkin's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, district 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose pieces of land appertaining to Nos. 15, 14, 5, Chandney Choke 2nd Lane, measuring, more or less, 4 chitaks and 20 square feet of standard measurement, bounded on the—

PLOT A.

North and East—By the remaining portion of premises No. 14, Chandney Choke 2nd Lane,
South and West—By Chandney Choke 2nd Lane,

PLOT B.

North and West—By the remaining portion of premises No. 15, Chandney Choke 2nd Lane,
South—By Chandney Choke 2nd Lane,
East—By Sooterkin's Lane,

PLOT C.

North and East—By Chandney Choke 2nd Lane,
South and West—By the remaining portion of No. 5, Chandney Choke 2nd Lane,

are required within the aforesaid town of Calcutta.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected at the office of the Corporation.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2856L.A.—The 23rd September 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the Calcutta Municipality for a public purpose, viz., improving the roadway at No 9, Thakoor Dass Palit Lane, in the town of Calcutta, district 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land appertaining to No. 9, Thakoor Dass Palit Lane, measuring, more or less, 3 chitaks and 11 square feet of standard measurement, bounded on the—

Calcutta. 24-Parganas.

North and West—By Thakoor Dass Palit Lane,

South and East—By the remaining portion of No. 9, Thakoor Dass Palit Lane,

is required within the aforesaid town of Calcutta.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected at the office of the Corporation.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2857L.A.—The 20th September 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the District Board of Saran for a public purpose, viz, for a new road to Abdal-Putti in the villages of Abdal-Putti and Siswan pargana Goa, zilia Saran, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 9 cottahs of standard measurement, equivalent to 0·144 of an acre bounded on the—

Saran.

North—By the field of Narayan Mall, Bidyapatsingh and Harsahai Rai,

East—By the field of Harsahai Rai and house of Atam Rai,

South—By the field of Jadoo Nandan Rai and Ram Prit Hajam,

West—By District Board Road, Chapra to Sutter Ghat,

is required within the aforesaid villages of Abdal-Putti and Siswan.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Deputy Collector, Saran.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

DECLARATION.

No. 2858L.A.—The 25th September 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for an approach road to Dhonpota bridge in the village of Dhonpota, parganas Shahanagar and Baridhaty, zilla 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 5 cottahs and 11 chitaks of standard measurement, bounded on the—

24-Parganas.

North.—By the Government land,

East.—By the Government khal,

South.—By the remaining land of Behari Koyal, Gora Chand Koyal and others and Keshab Naskar,

West.—By the remaining land of Behari Koyal and the Government land,

is required within the aforesaid village of Dhonpota.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, 13, Kyd Street, Calcutta,

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2860L.A.—The 25th September 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the Calcutta Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for a projected public street in the town of Calcutta, district 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land forming No. 22, Jorapooker Lane, measuring, more or less, 2 cottahs, 4 chitaks and 26 square feet of standard measurement, bounded on the—

Calcutta.
24-Parganas.

North—By Jorapooker Lane,
East—By premises No. 124, Baranashy Ghose Street,
South—By premises No. 125, Baranashy Ghose Street,
West—By premises No. 21, Jorapooker Lane,

is required within the town of Calcutta.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected at the Office of the Corporation.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2861L.A.—Teh 25th September 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the Calcutta Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for a projected public street in village Tiljulia, pargana Dihi Panchannagram, district 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land No. 100, Jhautala Road, measuring, more or less, 6 cottahs, 1 chitak and 25 square feet of standard measurement, bounded on the—

24-Parganas.

North—By Goristhan Lane,
East—By Jhautala Road,
South—By premises Nos. 99 and 100-1, Jhautala Road,
West—By premises No. 19, Goristhan Lane,

is required within the aforesaid village of Tiljulia.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected at the Office of the Corporation.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2862L.A.—The 25th September 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the improvement of drainage of the tract of country which lies between the Surjipore outer khal of section III of the Mograhat drainage scheme and the Kharampura khal of section II of the scheme in the villages of Moutala, Gourda and Nabogram, pargana Medaumolla, zilla 24-parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 23 bighas, 19 cottahs and 3 chitaks of standard measurement, bounded on the—

24-Parganas.

PLOT I.

North and West—By the land of Kali Das Roy Chowdhury and others,
South—By the land of Kali Das Roy Chowdhury and others and the Government embankment,
East—By the land of Kali Das Roy Chowdhury and others and Moutala sluice,

PLOT II.

North—By the Government embankment,
East—By the Government embankment and the land of Shib Charan Mitter and others,
South—By the land of Shib Charan Mitter and others and Kali Das Roy Chowdhury and others,
West—By the land of Kali Das Roy Chowdhury and others,

are required within the aforesaid villages of Moutala, Gourda and Nabogram.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, 13, Kyd Street, Calcutta.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2863L.A.—The 25th September 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Bihar Municipality, for a public purpose, viz., for the extension of the existing trenching ground, in the village of Minjumlay Bhainsa Surdih Maruf Parnaddi Ramghat Zer Pajawa, pargana Bihar, zilla Patna, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 2 bighas 1 cottah and 12·26 chitaks of standard measurement, equivalent to ·69 of an acre, bounded on the—

Patna.

North—By the Burning Ghat,
East—By the fields of Hakim Sharfu and Choa Mahton Kashtkar,
West—By the existing trenching ground and parti land of Jaideo Bhat and others,
South—By the parti ijmali land of the proprietors of the mauzas,

is required within the aforesaid village of Minjumlay Bhaisasur Dih Maruf Parnaddi Ramghat Zer Pajawa.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Patna

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2864L.A.—The 25th September 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the Calcutta Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for a projected public street in continuation of Bakulbagan Road, in village Bhawanipur, pargana Dihi Panchannogram, district 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land appertaining to No. 155, Bakulbagan Road, measuring, more or less, 3 cottahs and 6 chitaks of standard measurement, bounded on the—

24-Parganas.

North—By the remaining portion of premises No. 155, Bakulbagan Road,
East—By premises No. 156, Bakulbagan Road,
South—By a passage,
West—By premises No. 154-1, Bakulbagan Road,

is required within the aforesaid village of Bhawanipur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected at the Office of the Corporation.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2865L.A.—The 26th September 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken up at the expense of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of the first section of the Bokharo-Ramgarh extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, in the district of Hazaribagh, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land about six miles long, varying in width from 125 feet to 815 feet, more or less, beginning from village Dugda and passing through or near villages Bandih, Rutanee, Pipradih, Gutaree to Rajabera, in a direction from east to west, is required in the villages of thana Nawadih mentioned below:—

Hazaribagh.

Name of village.	Approximate area in acres in each village.
Dugda	82·89
Bandih	34·18
Rutanee	47·01
Pipradih	43·60
Gutaree	43·44
Rajabera	61·06
Total	312·18

Mines of coal, iron-stone, slate or other minerals lying under the land, or any particular portion of the land, except only such parts of the mines and minerals as it may be necessary to dig or carry away, or use in the construction of the work for the purpose of which the land is being acquired, are not needed.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and section 3' clause (1), Act XVIII of 1885, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the District Engineer, Colliery District, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Bhaga.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2866L.A.—The 26th September 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company for a public purpose, viz., for Bokharo-Ramgarh extension of the Railway, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land varying in width from 126 feet to 812 feet and measuring, more or less, 579 bighas, 14 cottahs and 4 chitaks of standard measurement, equivalent to 191·64 acres, and passing through villages Muchears, Muchiradih, Ranidih, Bhurangea, Pipratand, Bansjoria, Madhuban, Sundriadih and Damangora, pargana Nowagarh, zilla Manbhum, is required within the aforesaid villages.

Manbhum.

Mines of coal, iron-stone, slate or other minerals lying under the land, or any particular portion of the land, except only such parts of the mines and minerals as it may be necessary to dig, or carry away, or use, in the construction of the work for the purpose of which the land is being acquired, are not needed.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and section 3, clause (1), Act XVIII of 1885, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the District Engineer, Colliery district, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Bhaga.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2867L.A.—The 26th September 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for level crossing at Goldinganj station in mile 192, Bengal and North-Western Railway in the village of Dhurumpur, pargana Cheerand, zilla Saran, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose two pieces of land measuring altogether, more or less, 4 bighas and 7 cottahs of standard measurement, bounded on the—

Saran.

BLOCK No. I.

North—By the Railway line,
East—By the Railway Station compound,
South and West—By the field of Ram Soarth Singh and Ram Nehora Singh,

BLOCK No. II.

North—By the field of Ram Soarth Singh,
East—By the Railway Station compound,
South—By the Railway line,
West—By the field of Mussammat Samarea,

are required within the aforesaid village of Dhurumpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Deputy Collector, Saran.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2868L.A.—The 26th September 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a level crossing at Bunwarchuk Station in mile 176, main line, Bengal and North-Western Railway, in the villages of Chuk Joojharee and Bunwarchuk, pargana Kusmar, zilla Saran, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose two pieces of land together measuring, more or less, 5 bighas, 10 cottahs and 4 chittaks of standard measurement, bounded on the—

Saran.

BLOCK No. I.

North—By the Railway line,
East—By the field of Ramgulam and Rachea Mahto,
South—By the District Board Road,
West—By the field of Ram Saran Singh,

BLOCK No. II.

North—By the field of Panchoo and Basi Ahir,
East—By the field of Bishun Rai and Jathoo,
South—By the Railway line,
West—By the field of Basi Ahir,

are required within the aforesaid villages of Chuk Joojharee and Bunwarchuk.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Deputy Collector, Saran.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ERRATUM.

No. 2859L.A.—The 25th September 1911.—In line 7 of the Declaration No. 2081L.A., dated the 14th July 1911, published at page 1041, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 19th idem, *for* "about a mile long," *read* "2 miles and 1,250 feet long."

24-Parganas.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1708T.G.—The 19th September 1911.—Under section 3 of Act III of 1872, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Babu Satyendra Nath Sen, Attorney-at-Law, Calcutta, to be Registrar of Marriages under the said Act for the town of Calcutta and for the district of the 24-Parganas, *vice* Rai Narendra Nath Sen Bahadur, deceased.

Calcutta.
24-Parganas.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REGISTRATIONS.

No. 1784T.G.—The 23rd September 1911.—Babu Gobinda Chandra Dutt, District Sub-Registrar of Murshidabad, is allowed leave for one month, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th October 1911.

Murshidabad.

He is permitted to affix the Puja holidays to his leave.

No. 3836.—The 23rd September 1911.—Babu Srikanta Roy, Sub-Registrar of Indas, in the district of Bankura, is granted extraordinary leave without allowances, under article 339 of the Civil Service Regulations, for six months, in extension of the leave granted to him under Government Notification No. 2280, dated the 10th April 1911.

Bankura.

No. 3838.—The 23rd September 1911.—Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Husain, Sub-Registrar of Begusarai, in the district of Monghyr, was granted leave, under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, for fourteen days, with effect from the 10th August 1911.

Monghyr.

No. 3840.—The 23rd September 1911.—Maulvi Muhammad Abdus Salam, Sub-Deputy Collector of Begusarai, in the district of Monghyr, was appointed temporarily to act as Sub-Registrar of Begusarai, in addition to his own duties, from 15th August to 23rd August 1911, both days inclusive.

Monghyr.

No. 3842.—The 23rd September 1911.—Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Rashid, Sub-Registrar, grade IV, Bankipore, in the district of Patna, is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Jamalpur Gogri, in the district of Monghyr.

Patna.
Monghyr.

No. 3844.—The 23rd September 1911.—Maulvi Abul Khair Muhammad Abdul Jubbar, Probationer, Nadia, is appointed temporarily to act as Sub-Registrar of Gopalpur bazar, in the district of Jessore, with effect from the 23rd August 1911, during the absence, on leave, of the permanent incumbent, or until further orders.

Nadia.
Jessore.

No. 3846.—The 25th September 1911.—Babu Kishori Mohan Bose, Sub-Registrar, grade IV, is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Marisdah, in the district of Midnapore.

Midnapore.

No. 3848.—The 25th September 1911.—Babu Sachis Chandra Chatarji, Sub-Registrar is granted leave on medical certificate, under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, for four months, in extension of the leave granted to him under Government Notification No. 3004, dated the 27th July 1911.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE following order is republished from the Government Gazette of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, dated the 16th September 1911.

H. WHEELER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT, UNITED PROVINCES.

LEAVE.

OPIUM DEPARTMENT.

Dated Naini Tal, the 8th September 1911.

No. 2892N.—V(O)-249.—Mr. Jagada Nanda Sahai, Assistant Opium Agent (Dehri), Shahabad, privilege leave for twenty-three days, with effect from the 4th September 1911, or subsequent date.

J. E. GOUDGE,
Secretary.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 928T.—Medl.—The 22nd September 1911.—Majo. G. King, I.M.S., Officiating Civil Surgeon, Midnapore, is allowed privilege leave for seven days, from the 9th to the 15th October 1911, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Midnapore.

No. 931T.—Medl.—The 22nd September 1911.—Captain F. H. Salisbury, I.M.S., Officiating Superintendent of the Central Jail, Midnapore, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Midnapore, in addition to his own duties, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Major G. King, I.M.S., or until further orders.

Midnapore.

No. 944T.—Medl.—The 23rd September 1911.—On being relieved of his duties as Officiating Professor of Surgical and Descriptive Anatomy, Medical College, Calcutta, and Surgeon to the College Hospital, Captain E. O. Thurston, I.M.S., is appointed to act as Professor of Surgery in the same College and Surgeon to the College Hospital, during the absence, on deputation, of Lieutenant-Colonel R. Bird, C.I.E., I.M.S., or until further orders.

Calcutta.

No. 956T.-Medl.—The 25th September 1911.—Second class Military Assistant Surgeon A. V. Eates, is appointed, until further orders, substantive *pro tempore* to be Assistant to the Surgeon Superintendent, Presidency General Hospital, with effect from the 1st June 1911, *vice* second class Military Assistant Surgeon A. A. E. Baptist.

Calcutta.

2. This cancels notification No. 441T.-Medl., dated the 30th May 1911.

H. WHEELER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 4465A.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

No. 2315A.D.—The 20th September 1911.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to confer upon Munshi Nadir Ali Mallik the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Howrah, for a period of three years from the 10th October 1911, and

Howrah.

(*b*) to direct him to sit as a member of the Ulubaria Bench in the said district.

No. 2317A.D.—The 20th September 1911.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to confer upon Babu Amal Chandra Pal the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of the 24-Parganas, for a period of three years from the date of this notification,

24-Parganas.

(*b*) to direct him to sit as a member of the Barrackpore Bench in the said district, and

(*c*) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

No. 2319A.D.—The 20th September 1911.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to confer upon Babu Gobinda Prasanna Ray the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of the 24-Parganas, for a period of three years from the date of this notification,

24-Parganas.

(*b*) to direct him to sit as a member of the Cossipore-Chitpur Bench in the said district, and

(*c*) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

No. 2321A.D.—The 20th September 1911.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to confer upon Babu Naba Kishor Basu the powers of a Magistrate of the second class, in the district of Hooghly, for a period of three years from the 30th September 1911, in respect to such cases as may be made over to him within the limits of the Sadar subdivision of the said district;

Hooghly.

(*b*) to direct that he shall, in addition to sitting singly, sit as a member of the Sadar Bench in the said district; and

(*c*) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

No. 2350A.D.—The 21st September 1911.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to confer upon Babu Paran Krishna Pal the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of the 24-Parganas, for a period of three years from the date of this notification, and

24-Parganas.

(*b*) to direct him to sit as a member of the Budge-Budge Bench in the said district.

No. 2344 A.D.—The 22nd September 1911.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to confer upon Babu Iswari Prasad Singh the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Bhagalpur, for a period of three years from the date of this notification, and

Bhagalpur.

(*b*) to direct him to sit as a member of the Supaul Bench in the said district.

No. 2526A.D.—The 25th September 1911.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to confer upon Babu Shiba Das Banarji the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of the 24-Parganas, for a period of three years from the date of this notification,

24-Parganas.

(*b*) to direct him to sit as a member of the Jaynagar Bench in the said district, and

(*c*) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

No. 2528A.D.—The 25th September 1911.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased—

Cuttack.

(a) to confer upon Babu Banshidhar Mahapatra the powers of a Magistrate of the third class in the district of Cuttack for a period of three years from the 1st October 1911,
(b) to direct him to sit as a member of the Jajpur Bench in the said district, and
(c) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

No. 2552A.D.—The 25th September 1911.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased—

Hooghly.

(a) to confer upon Babu Kumud Lal De the powers of a Magistrate of the second class, in the district of Hooghly, for a period of three years from the 30th September 1911, and
(b) to direct him to sit as a member of the Sadar Bench in the said district.

RESIGNATIONS.

Sonthal Parganas.

No. 2535A.D.—The 21st September 1911.—The Lieutenant-Governor in Council accepts the resignation tendered by Maulvi Ishat Husain of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Madhupur Bench, in the district of the Sonthal Parganas.

Nadia.

No. 2540A.D.—The 25th September 1911.—The Lieutenant-Governor in Council accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Satish Chandra Gupta of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Chuadanga Bench, in the district of Nadia.

POWERS.

Howrah.

No. 2306A.D.—The 20th September 1911.—In exercise of the power conferred by the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to direct each of the Honorary Magistrates, named below, to take down evidence in the English language:—

Babu Girish Chandra Chatarji	... ...	Sadar Bench, Howrah.
„ Gopal Chandra Mukharji	... ...	Ditto
„ Haripada Ray Chaudhuri	... ...	Ditto.
„ Kunja Bihari Datta	... ...	Ditto.
„ Lakshmi Narayan Bez Barua	...	Ditto.
„ Mahendra Nath Bhattacharji	...	Ditto.
Rai Mati Lal Haldar Bahadur	... ...	Ditto.
„ Jay Kali Chakrabatti Bahadur	...	Amta Bench, Howrah.

Howrah.

No. 2308A.D.—The 20th September 1911.—The Honorary Magistrates, named below, are each vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure:—

Babu Girish Chandra Chatarji	... ...	Sadar Bench, Howrah.
„ Shashi Bhushan Chatarji	... ...	Ditto.

24-Parganas.

No. 2537A.D.—The 25th September 1911.—Mr. A. L. Inglis, Officiating Joint-Magistrate, who has, under the orders of this date, been posted to the head-quarters station of the 24-Parganas district, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

APPOINTMENTS.

Sonthal Parganas.

No. 110J.D.—The 19th September 1911.—Under section 8 of the Sonthal Parganas Justice Regulation, No. V of 1893, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to appoint temporarily Mr. Samuel Chandra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Sadar subdivision in the Sonthal Parganas, to be a Subordinate Judge within the local limits of that subdivision.

Calcutta.

No. 112J.D.—The 19th September 1911.—Mr. Pramatha Nath Datta, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to act temporarily as Coroner of Calcutta, *vice* Mr. F. K. Dobbin, on leave.

No. 2942J.—The 26th September 1911.—Babu Barada Prasad Ray, Munsif of Chapra, in the district of Saran, is appointed temporarily to act as Subordinate Judge of the same district, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Sri Hari Lahiri, or until further orders, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 500 within the local limits of the Chapra and Siwan Munsifis.

Saran.

No. 2944J.—The 26th September 1911.—Maulvi Amir Hamza, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif, in the district of Saran, to be ordinarily stationed at Chapra, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Barada Prasad Ray, or until further orders.

Saran.

LEAVE.

No. 113J.D.—The 19th September 1911.—Mr. F. K. Dobbin, Coroner of Calcutta, is allowed leave without allowances from the 22nd September 1911 to the 24th October 1911, both days inclusive.

Calcutta.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 166J.D.—The 23rd September 1911.—The following promotions, confirmations and appointments are sanctioned in the grades of the Judicial Branch of the Provincial Civil Service:—

Promoted to the first grade of Subordinate Judges.

Babu Hem Chandra Mukharji, with effect from the 22nd May 1911, *vice* Babu Ram Narayan Sarkar, retired.

Promoted to the second grade of Subordinate Judges.

Mr. Pankaja Kumar Chatarji, with effect from the 22nd May 1911, *vice* Babu Hem Chandra Mukharji, promoted.

Babu Tarak Nath Datta, with effect from the 25th July 1911, *vice* Babu Upendra Nath Datta, deceased.

Promoted to the third grade of Subordinate Judges.

Babu Chandra Bhushan Banarji, with effect from the 22nd May 1911, *vice* Mr. Pankaja Kumar Chatarji, promoted. He is also confirmed in his present appointment.

Babu Hriday Nath Mazumdar, with effect from the 28th June 1911, *vice* Babu Khetra Lal Singh, deceased. He is also confirmed in his present appointment.

Babu Gyanendra Nath Mukharji, with effect from the 25th July 1911, *vice* Babu Tarak Nath Datta, promoted.

Promoted to the first grade of Munsifs.

Babu Kunja Bihari Biswas, with effect from the 22nd May 1911, *vice* Babu Chandra Bhushan Banarji, promoted.

Babu Charu Chandra Mitra, with effect from the 28th June 1911, *vice* Babu Hriday Nath Mazumdar, promoted.

Babu Ashutosh Chatarji, with effect from the 25th July 1911, *vice* Babu Gyanendra Nath Mukharji, promoted.

Promoted to the second grade of Munsifs.

Babu Satish Chandra Basu, with effect from the 22nd May 1911, *vice* Babu Kunja Bihari Biswas, promoted.

Babu Bihari Lal Sarkar, with effect from the 28th June 1911, *vice* Babu Charu Chandra Mitra, promoted.

Babu Rohini Kanta Mitra, with effect from the 25th July 1911, *vice* Babu Ashutosh Chatarji, promoted.

Confirmed in the third grade of Munsifs.

Babu Nani Gopal Mukharji (No. II), with effect from the 22nd May 1911, *vice* Babu Satish Chandra Basu, promoted.

Babu Binod Bihari Ray, with effect from the 28th June 1911, *vice* Babu Bihari Lal Sarkar, promoted.

Babu Tarak Nath Basu, with effect from the 25th July 1911, *vice* Babu Rohini Kanta Mitra, promoted.

Promoted substantively pro tempore *to the third grade of Munsifs.*

Babu Nirmal Chandra Mitra, with effect from the 22nd May 1911, *vice* Babu Nani Gopal Mukharji (No. II), promoted.

Babu Shiba Nandan Prasad, with effect from the 28th June 1911, *vice* Babu Binod Bihari Ray, promoted.

Babu Krishna Sahay, with effect from the 28th June 1911, *vice* Babu Shiba Nandan Prasad, on deputation to the Settlement Department.

Babu Sachindra Kumar Sen, with effect from the 25th July 1911, *vice* Babu Tarak Nath Basu, promoted.

Mr. Ihtisham 'Ali Khan, with effect from the 25th July 1911, *vice* Babu Sachindra Kumar Sen, on deputation to the Settlement Department.

Confirmed in the fourth grade of Munsifs.

Babu Panna Lal Basu (No. I), with effect from the 22nd May 1911, *vice* Babu Nirmal Chandra Mitra, promoted. He is also confirmed in his present appointment.

Babu Binod Bihari Mukharji, with effect from the 28th June 1911, *vice* Babu Krishna Sahay, promoted. He is also confirmed in his present appointment.

Babu Tara Prasanna Chatarji, with effect from the 25th July 1911, *vice* Mr. Ihtisham 'Ali Khan, promoted. He is also confirmed in his present appointment.

Appointed substantively pro tempore *to the fourth grade of Munsifs.*

Mr. Saiyid Muhammad Zarif.

Maulvi Abdush Shakur.

Babu Brajendra Prasad.

E. P. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Hazaribagh.
Ranchi.
Palamau.

No. 155J.D.—The 22nd September 1911.—Out of the leave granted to Babu Sharat Chandra Pal, Subordinate Judge, Hazaribagh, Ranchi and Palamau, in notification No. 2402J., dated the 25th July 1911, for a period of twenty-two days, with effect from the 1st to 22nd July 1911, under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations, leave for one day is under article 274, Civil Service Regulations.

E. P. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

Manbhum.

No. 2940J.—The 25th September 1911.—Whereas certain land was acquired by the Bengal Government, under the provisions of Act I of 1894 and Act XVIII of 1885, for a public purpose, viz., for the Sendra siding of the East Indian Railway, which takes off the Dhanbaid-Katras Branch at miles 173, furlongs 2 and feet 425, and is edged with pink on the plan L. A. M. A. No. 177, and whereas coal mines are situate under the said land, and whereas the Sendra Coal Company, Limited, have given notice to the Government of Bengal, in accordance with the provisions of Act XVIII of 1885, that the said Company intend to work Nos. 14 and 13 seams of coal, and whereas the mines have been inspected by the officer appointed by the Bengal Government for the purpose under section 5 (1) of Act XVIII of 1885, and whereas it appears to the Bengal Government that the working out of the coal of the mines underlying the said land is likely to cause damage to the surface of the said land and to the works constructed thereon, and whereas the said Sendra Coal Company, Limited, have agreed not to work and get minerals underlying the land acquired for their siding, or underlying the land acquired for the branch or other lines with which the siding is connected or underlying the land of the branch or branches connecting the said siding with the main line, in such a manner as to injure or to endanger the safety of the undertaking or any part thereof, nor to claim any compensation for any restricted working:

Now, therefore, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council is pleased to declare, under section 5, sub-section (2), clause (*b*) of the abovementioned Act, XVIII of 1885,

that the working shall be carried on by the said Sendra Coal Company, Limited, in the manner and subject to the restrictions below specified, viz.—

(a) No coal shall be extracted in any place where the distance from the surface to the top of the gallery, if driven, is less than 50 feet.

(b) Where the distance from the surface to the top of the gallery, if driven, is 50 feet or more, galleries may be driven not less than 52 feet apart centre to centre forming pillars not less than forty feet square to be left unworked for the support of the acquired land. Such galleries shall not exceed 12 feet in width and 12 feet in height.

(c) The plane of the galleries in No. 14 seam shall not be nearer to the plane of the galleries in No. 13 seam than 20 feet measured at right angles to the planes.

(d) Manholes not exceeding 6 feet in height and 3 feet in width by 4 feet in depth may be made where required by any rule made under the Indian Mines Act, 1901.

(e) Any inrush of water, quicksand or soft material shall be reported to the Chief Inspector of Mines without delay.

(f) The above restrictions apply to Nos. 14 and 13 seams only and to the area edged with pink on the plan, and the Sendra Coal Company, Limited, shall give notice, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition (Mines) Act, 1885, of their intention to work any other seam under the above area or to work coal under any other area of acquired land;

and that in all the above cases no further excavation shall be made in any of the galleries which already have been driven, the actual heights and widths of which have been carefully recorded on the plan marked L. A. M. A. No. 177 signed by the Chief Inspector of Mines.

The plan referred to may be seen in the office of the Chief Inspector of Mines in India by the parties concerned.

E. P. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

No. 2941J.—The 25th September 1911.—Whereas certain land was acquired by the Bengal Government, under the provisions of Act I of 1894 and Act XVIII of 1885, for a public purpose, viz., for such portion of the Dhanbaid-Katras Branch of the East Indian Railway as lies between miles 173, furlongs 3, feet 433 and miles 174, feet 244, and is edged with pink on the plan L. A. M. A. No. 177(2), and whereas coal mines are situate under the said land, and whereas the Sendra Coal Company, Limited, have given notice to the Government of Bengal, in accordance with the provisions of Act XVIII of 1885, that the said Company intend to work the seam known as No. 13 seam, and whereas the mines have been inspected by the officer appointed by the Bengal Government for the purpose under section 5 (1) of Act XVIII of 1885, and whereas it appears to the Bengal Government that the working out of the coal of the mines underlying the said land is likely to cause damage to the surface of the said land and to the works constructed thereon, and whereas the said Sendra Coal Company, Limited, have agreed not to work and get minerals underlying the land acquired for their siding, or underlying the land acquired for the branch or other lines with which the siding is connected or underlying the land of the branch or branches connecting the said siding with the main line, in such a manner as to injure or to endanger the safety of the undertaking or any part thereof, nor to claim any compensation for any restricted working:

Manbhum.

Now, therefore the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council is pleased to declare, under section 5, sub-section (2), clause (b) of the abovementioned Act, XVIII of 1885, that the working shall be carried on by the said Sendra Coal Company, Limited, in the manner and subject to the restrictions below specified, viz:—

(a) No coal shall be extracted in any place where the distance from the surface to the top of the gallery, if driven, is less than 50 feet.

(b) Where the distance from the surface to the top of the gallery, if driven, is 50 feet or more, galleries may be driven not less than 52 feet apart centre to centre forming pillars not less than 40 feet square to be left unworked for the support of the acquired land. Such galleries shall not exceed 12 feet in width and 12 feet in height.

(c) The plane of the galleries in No. 13 seam shall not be nearer to the plane of the galleries in No. 14 seam than 20 feet measured at right angles to the planes.

(d) Manholes not exceeding 6 feet in height and 3 feet in width by 4 feet in depth may be made where required by any rule made under the Indian Mines Act, 1901.

(e) Any inrush of water, quicksand or soft material shall be reported to the Chief Inspector of Mines without delay.

(*f*) The above restrictions apply to No. 13 seam only and to the area edged with pink on the plan, and the Sendra Coal Company, Limited, shall give notice under section 4 of the Land Acquisition (Mines) Act, 1885, of their intention to work any other seam under the above area or to work coal under any other area of acquired land;

and that in all the above cases no further excavation shall be made in any of the galleries which already have been driven, the actual heights and widths of which have been carefully recorded on the plan marked L. A. M. A. No. 177 (2) signed by the Chief Inspector of Mines.

The plan referred to may be seen in the office of the Chief Inspector of Mines in India by the parties concerned.

E. P. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

POLICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Patna.

No. 2364P.D.—The 18th September 1911.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 34 of Act V of 1861 (The Police Act, 1861), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of that section to the Barh Station bazar, in the district of Patna, within the boundaries specified below:—

On the North—Village Dayachak.
On the South—Village Berhna.
On the East—Village Burhanuddin-chak.
On the West—Langarpur Hussainganj.

Nadia.

No. 2496P.D.—The 22nd September 1911.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*p*) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the additional Sub-Inspector of Police attached to the Damukdia police-station, in the district of Nadia, for the purpose of the investigation of cases reported from the Lower Ganges Bridge Works' settlement in Bahirchar, shall be deemed to be "an officer in charge of a police-station" within the meaning of that clause, in respect of the local area within the jurisdiction of the Damukdia police-station.

C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JAILS

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta.

No. 2144P.D.—The 11th September 1911.—The gentlemen named below are re-appointed to be non-official visitors of the Presidency Jail:—

Maulvi Serajul Islam Khan Bahadur.
Mr R. D. Mehta, C.I.E.
Sahibzada Muhammad Bukhtiyar Shah, C.I.E.
Rai Mani Lal Banerjee Bahadur.
Mr. R. H. M Rustomjee.
Babu Atul Kumar Sen.

Calcutta.

No. 2145P.D.—The 11th September 1911.—The gentlemen named below are appointed to be non-official visitors of the Presidency Jail:—

Babu Ambica Charan Das.
Mr. G. Gerard.

Monghyr.

No. 2148P.D.—The 12th September 1911.—The Hon'ble Kumar Shiba Nandan Prasad Singh is re-appointed to be a non-official visitor of the Monghyr Jail.

C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 20th September 1911.

No. 168.—Babu Ashutosh Basu, Assistant Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Brahmini-Byturni Division with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd September 1911 and until further orders.

C. A. WHITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 23rd September 1911.

No. 170.—Mr. E. Arundel-Smith, Executive Engineer, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, extraordinary leave without pay from 11th September 1911 to 29th February 1912 in extension of the leave previously granted.

No. 171.—Mr. W. M. Halloran, Sub-Engineer, 1st grade, and Honorary Assistant Engineer, Second Calcutta Division, is granted, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for 10 days, with effect from the 9th October 1911.

No. 172.—The following notification issued by the Government of India in the Public Works Department is republished for information:—

No. 30.—The 12th September 1911.—Mr. C. A. White, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, Eastern Bengal and Assam, is temporarily transferred to Bengal, and is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to that Government in the Irrigation Branch, with effect from the 8th September 1911, during the absence, on combined leave, of Mr. T. Butler, or until further orders.

No. 173.—The following extract from a notification, issued by the Government of India in the Public Works Department, is republished for information:—

No. 29, dated the 12th September 1911.—The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed Assistant Engineers by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India and are posted as follows:—

* * * * * *

Mr. G. F. Hall | Bengal.

* * * * * *

B. K. FINNIMORE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The 23rd September 1911.

No. 98Marine.—Mr. C. W. H. Ansell, Junior Master Pilot, is granted privilege leave for two months, under article 676 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th October 1911, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

C. A. WHITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 23rd September 1911.

No. 169.—Babu Mohit Kumar Chatarji, Supervisor, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Eastern Sone to the Buxar Division which he joined on the forenoon of the 10th September 1911.

C. A. WHITE,
Offg. Chief Engineer, Bengal.

SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

No. 4466A.

No. 2352A.D.—The 21st September 1911.—Babu Shashi Bhushan Biswas, Sub-Deputy Collector, Presidency Division, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Khulna district.

Khulna.

No. 2354A.D.—The 21st September 1911.—Mr. W. D. D. Christian, Probationary Sub-Deputy Collector, Patna Division, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Shahabad district.

Shahabad.

No. 2329A.D.—The 22nd September 1911.—Maulvi Khundkar 'Ali Tahir, Sub-Deputy Collector, Birbhum, is allowed leave for three months, under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th August 1911.

Birbhum.

No. 2331 A.D.—The 22nd September 1911.—Babu Haripada Chatarji, Sub-Deputy Collector, Presidency Division, is posted temporarily to the head-quarters station of the 24-Parganas district.
24-Parganas.

No. 2423 A.D.—The 22nd September 1911.—Babu Tarakeswar Bhattacharji, Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted temporarily to the head-quarters station of the Jessore district.
Jessore.

No. 2547 A.D.—The 25th September 1911.—The orders of the 29th August 1911, transferring Babu Atul Bihari Gosain, Sub-Deputy Collector, Bhagalpur, temporarily to the Banka subdivision of that district, are cancelled.
Bhagalpur.

No. 2554 A.D.—The 25th September 1911.—Maulvi Saiyid Amjad 'Ali, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector, Begusarai, Monghyr, is transferred temporarily to the head-quarters station of the Bhagalpur district.
Monghyr. Bhagalpur.

C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

SUBORDINATE EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

No. 4467A.

No. 2468 A.D.—The 23rd September 1911.—Babu Jogendra Nath Hajra, Lecturer, Midnapore College, is promoted to class I of the Subordinate Educational Service, with effect from the 15th January 1910, *vice* Babu Hari Nath Chatarji, retired, but will remain as a seconded officer in that class.
Midnapore.

J. G. CUMMING,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIVIL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

No. 1646D., dated Darjeeling, the 19th September 1911.—First grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Kedar Nath Madak, Medical Officer, Eastern Bengal State Railway, Krishnagar, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties.

No. 1648D., dated Darjeeling, the 19th September 1911.—Second grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Gouri Prasad Bhattacharji is appointed to act as Medical Officer, Eastern Bengal State Railway, Krishnagar, during the absence, on leave, of first grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Kedar Nath Madak, or until further orders.

No. 1773D., dated Darjeeling, the 23rd September 1911.—Third grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Pashupati Mitra, Second Demonstrator of Anatomy, Medical College, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Senior Demonstrator of Anatomy in that College, during the absence, on deputation, of second grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Rai Hira Lal Basu Bahadur, or until further orders.

No. 1775D., dated Darjeeling, the 23rd September 1911.—Third grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Charu Chandra Singh, of the Asansol subdivision, in the district of Burdwan, is appointed to act as Second Demonstrator of Anatomy, Medical College, Calcutta, during the absence, on deputation, of third grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Pashupati Mitra, or until further orders.

No. 1778D., dated Darjeeling, the 23rd September 1911.—Third grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Bhajahari Mandal is appointed to act at the Asansol subdivision, in the district of Burdwan, during the absence, on deputation, of third grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Charu Chandra Singh, or until further orders.

G. F. A. HARRIS, M.D., COL., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Examination of Compounders at the Campbell Medical School.

(A preliminary Notification No. 217Medl., dated the 2nd February 1907, embodying the amended rules, was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 6th idem.)

IN accordance with the Government of Bengal Notification No. 1114T.—Medl., dated the 19th September 1907, notice is hereby given that the next half-yearly examination of Compounders will begin at 11 A.M. on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 24th and 25th October 1911, at the Campbell Medical School.

2. Male candidates must forward to the Superintendent of the Campbell Medical School, at least one week before the 24th October 1911 an examination fee of Rs. 5. Female candidates will be examined free of charge. No certificate or fee will be received on *Sundays* or *public holidays*.

3. Should any candidate fail to pass the examination, he will forfeit his fee.

NOTE.—The attention of candidates is drawn to Rules 9 and 10, and of the persons granting the certificates to Rules 11 and 14 (3) and to the Certificate Forms C (3), D. E and F in the Schedule of the Government of Bengal's aforesaid Notification, as circulated by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, to all Civil Surgeons, Superintendents of Calcutta Hospitals, Medical Schools and Lunatic Asylums with his circular No. 74, dated the 14th November 1907.

E. A. R. NEWMAN, M.D. (CANTAB.), MAJOR, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Campbell Medical School.

CAMPBELL MEDICAL SCHOOL, CALCUTTA, *the 15th September 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

Examination of Compounders at the Temple Medical School, Patna.

IN accordance with the Government of Bengal Notification No. 1114 T.-Medl., dated 19th September 1907, notice is hereby given that the next half-yearly examination of Compounders will be held at 10 A.M. on Friday, the 13th October 1911, at the Temple Medical School, Bankipore.

2. Every candidate must produce certificates of training, age and previous education, as required by Rules 9 and 11 of Government of Bengal Notification No. 1114 T.—Medl., dated 19th September 1907, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 25th September 1907, except in those cases provided for in Rule 10.

3. These certificates must comply with the conditions laid down in Rule 10 of the above resolution.

4. Male candidates must register their names and submit their certificates, together with a fee of Rs. 5, at least one week before the 13th October 1911, at the office of the undersigned.

Female candidates will be examined free of charge.

(*Exception.*—The students belonging to the Compounder class of a Vernacular Medical School will be exempted from paying this fee on producing a certificate from the Superintendent that they have already paid the school entrance fee.)

5. Should any candidate fail to pass the required examination, he will forfeit his fee.

6. No candidate for the Compounders' examination shall be permitted to appear for examination more than three times.

C. E. SUNDER, M.D., B.S., LT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Temple Medical School, Patna.

The 30th August 1911.

NOTIFICATION.

Examination of Compounders at the Orissa Medical School, Cuttack.

[A preliminary Notification No. 217Medl., dated the 2nd February 1907, embodying the amended rules, was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 6th idem.]

IN accordance with the Government of Bengal Notification No. 1114T.—Medl., dated the 19th September 1907, notice is hereby given that the next half yearly examination of Compounders will begin at 9 A.M. on Friday and Saturday, the 13th and 14th October 1911, at the Orissa Medical School, Cuttack.

2. Male candidates must forward to the Superintendent of the Orissa Medical School, Cuttack, an examination fee of Rs 5 not later than the 10th October 1911. Female candidates will be examined free of charge. No certificate or fee will be received on Sundays or public holidays.

3. Should any candidate fail to pass the examination, he will forfeit his fee.

[NOTE.—The attention of candidates is drawn to rules 9 and 10, and of the persons granting the certificates to rules 11 and 14 (3) and to the certificate forms C (3), D, E and F in the schedule of the Government of Bengal's aforesaid notification, as circulated by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, to all Civil Surgeons, Superintendents of Calcutta Hospitals, Medical Schools and Lunatic Asylums, with his Circular No. 74, dated the 14th November 1907.]

R. P. WILSON, MAJOR, I.M.S.,
Supdt., Orissa Medical School, Cuttack.

CUTTACK, *the 15th September 1911.*

TREASURY NOTICES.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABU SASHI BHUSAN SATHPASTY has been placed in charge of the Balasore Treasury from the 19th September 1911 and is authorised to draw bills on other Treasuries, *vice* Babu Hem Chandra Chaterjee.

S. K. AGASTI, *Collector.*

BALASORE TREASURY, *the 19th September 1911.*

DEPUTY COLLECTOR MAULVI MOHAMMAD WAHID has been placed in charge of the Darbhanga Treasury with effect from 13th September 1911 and is authorised to draw bills on other Treasuries.

H. R. T. S. PERROTT, *Collector.*

DARBHANGA COLLECTORATE: LAHERIA-SARAI, *the 16th September 1911.*

HIGH COURT NOTICE.

NOTIFICATION.

BABU KHAGENDRA NATH BASU, Munsif, under orders of transfer to Hooghly, is appointed to be a District Delegate under section 235A of Act X of 1865 and section 52 of Act V of 1881 within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

By order of the High Court,

R. L. ROSS, *Registrar.*

HIGH COURT, ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, CIVIL, *the 23rd September 1911.*

Sheriff's Office, the 20th September 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Criminal Sessions of the year 1911 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto, will be held at the Court House, in the Town of Calcutta, on Wednesday, the twenty-ninth day of November next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and thenceforward from day to day until the said Sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who are to prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Sessions be present then and there to prosecute.

R. N. MOOKERJEE,
Sheriff.

সরিফ আফিস, সন ১৯১১ সাল, তারিখ ২০শে সেপ্টেম্বর।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার কোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন সহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্তি জন্য আগামী সন ১৯১১ সালের ২৯শে নবেম্বর, বুধবার, বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাইকোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৯১১ সালের ষষ্ঠ ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মোকদ্দমা দায়ের করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি।

আর, এন্, মুখার্জী,
সরিফ।

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Subordinate Educational Service.

The 19th September 1911.—Babu Mohadeo Prasad, an Assistant in the office of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal (class VII.), is allowed leave of absence, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for nine days, from 18th September 1911.

He is permitted, under article 220 of the Civil Service Regulations, to affix the ensuing Puja holidays to his leave.

Babu Pramatha Nath Banarji is appointed to act as an Assistant in the office of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, and in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, *vice* Babu Mohadeo Prasad, on leave.

Babu Surendra Nath Banerji, clerk to the Additional Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division (class IV), is allowed leave of absence, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for twenty-five days, from 24th August 1911.

Babu Manindra Nath Banerji, clerk to an Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division (class IV of the Lower Subordinate Educational Service), is appointed to act as clerk to the Additional Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, and in the Subordinate Educational Service with effect from 1st September 1911, *vice* Babu Surendra Nath Banerji, on leave.

Babu Priya Nath Sarkar, a clerk in the office of the Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division (class VIII), is allowed leave of absence, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for one month and fifteen days, from 9th October 1911.

He is permitted, under article 220 of the Civil Service Regulations, to prefix the ensuing Durga Puja holidays to his leave.

Babu Abani Nath Ghosh, clerk to the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division (class II of the Lower Subordinate Educational Service), is appointed to act as a clerk in the office of the Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, and in the Subordinate Educational Service, *vice* Babu Priya Nath Sarkar, on leave.

The 20th September 1911.—Babu Sures Chandra Roy, B.A., is confirmed in his appointment as Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools, Nadia, and in class VI of the Subordinate Educational Service with effect from 17th August 1910.

The 21st September 1911.—Babu Rameswar Prasad is confirmed in his appointment as Inspector of Schools, Monghyr, and in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, with effect from 16th December 1907.

The 22nd September 1911.—Babu Banchhanidhi Das, a Sub-Inspector of Schools, Puri (class VIII), is allowed leave of absence, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for one month and fifteen days in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of 12th August 1911.

Babu Harihar Misra, Head Pandit of the Puri Guru Training School (class III of the Lower Subordinate Educational Service), will continue to act as Sub-Inspector of Schools, Puri) and in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, *vice* Babu Banchhanidhi Das.

Babu Niranjan Neogi, Lecturer, Patna College, and now Officiating Professor, Krishnagar College (class III), is allowed leave of absence, under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations, for a fortnight in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of 2nd September 1911.

Babu Durga Prasanna Mukerji, Assistant Head Master, Hooghly Training School (class VI), is allowed privilege leave for one month, from 22nd August 1911, viz., leave for fifteen days under article 272 and for the remaining period under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Babu Nanda Gopal Banerji is appointed to act as Assistant Head Master of the Hooghly Training School and in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, with effect from 4th September 1911, *vice* Babu Durga Prasanna Mukerji, on leave.

The 23rd September 1911.—Babu Kaliprasanna Das, B.A., Head Master, Bethune Collegiate School (class II), is granted combined leave for nine months from 3rd August 1911, viz., leave under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations for three months and leave under article 338 for the remaining period.

(2) Miss Hiranmayi Sen, B.A., Officiating Assistant Mistress, Bethune Collegiate School (class VI), was in charge of the Head Master's duties on her own pay from 3rd August to 7th September 1911, *vice* Babu Kaliprasanna Das, on leave.

(3) Miss Surabala Sinha, B.A., Additional Teacher, Bethune Collegiate School (class VIII), was placed in charge of the Head Master's duties on her own pay with effect from 8th September 1911, *vice* Babu Kaliprasanna Das, on leave.

(4) Miss Rama Bhattacharya, B.A., was appointed to act as an Assistant Mistress, Bethune Collegiate School and in the Subordinate Educational Service with effect from 15th August 1911 in the resulting vacancy consequent on the leave of Babu Kaliprasanna Das.

Miss Hiranmayi Sen, B.A., Officiating Assistant Mistress, Bethune Collegiate School (class VI), is granted leave, under article 339 of the Civil Service Regulations, for two months, with effect from 8th September 1911.

Babu Nishi Kanta Das Gupta, B.A., is appointed to act as an Assistant Master, Bethune Collegiate School, and in the Subordinate Educational Service, *vice* Miss Hiranmayi Sen, on leave.

The 23rd September 1911.—Babu Bishnu Charan Bhattacharji, Assistant Head Master, Barrackpore Government School (class II), was on leave under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations, from 15th July to 2nd September 1911, both days inclusive.

Babu Haran Chandra Barman, B.A., acted as an Assistant Master, Barrackpore Government School, and in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, on an allowance of Rs. 35 a month, with effect from 27th July 1911, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Bishnu Charan Bhattacharji.

The 25th September 1911.—Pending the arrival of Babu Mati Lal Banerji, Babu Santipada Chakravarti, B.A., is appointed to act as a Sub-Inspector of Schools, in Sonthal Parganas, with effect from 8th September 1911, *vice* Mr. John Navakishore Sarkar, on deputation.

He is also appointed to act in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service in the resulting vacancy consequent on the deputation of Babu Sarat Chandra Brahmachary to the David Hare Training College.

Pending the arrival of Babu Akhouri Keerti Narayan Singh, Babu Harihar Charan is appointed to act as an Assistant Master in the Arrah Zilla School and in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, with effect from 29th August 1911.

Babu Atul Krishna Neogi, M.A., an Assistant in the office of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal (substantive *pro tempore* in class V of the Subordinate Educational Service), is allowed leave of absence, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, for one month, from 9th October 1911.

He is permitted, under article 220 of the Civil Service Regulations, to prefix the coming Puja holidays to his leave.

Babu Surendra Nath Chakravarti, B.A., is appointed to act as an Assistant in the office of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, and in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service during the absence, on leave, of Babu Atul Krishna Neogi.

The 26th September 1911.—An exchange of appointments is sanctioned between the following officers:—

(1) Babu Suraj Mohan Roy, B.A., Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools, Midnapore (class V of the Subordinate Educational Service).

(2) Maulvi Lutful Huq, Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools, Murshidabad (class VI of the Subordinate Educational Service).

Babu Lalit Kumar Chakravarti, an Assistant in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction, is appointed to be Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools, Bankura, *vice* Babu Girendra Nath Chatterji, appointed substantively *pro tempore* to be a Lecturer in English, Hooghly College.

G. W. KÜCHLER,
Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified for general information that the ensuing half-yearly Departmental Examination for Assistant Magistrates and others will be held at 11 A.M. on the 23rd October 1911 and the two following days in the office of the Commissioner, Presidency Division, 3 Charnock Place, Calcutta, and a Local Examination Committee will be convened on those days for the conduct of the examination of the officers employed in the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions.

E. W. COLLIN, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 21st September 1911.*

NOTIFICATION OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 4816B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Tenth Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1909-10, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-Room, No. 2, Charnock Place, on Tuesday, the 10th October 1911, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 2,530 chests, viz.—

		Chests.
Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory, consisting of	...	1,260
Ditto ditto at the Ghazipur Factory, consisting of	...	1,270
Total	...	2,530

2nd.—The general conditions of the Sale now advertised will be the same as usual except in regard to certificates for opium to be shipped to China, as to which a separate notice is published below. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 14th January 1911, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3rd.—The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 16th and 25th October 1911, respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts Government Promissory Notes or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale Room will be received after 3-30 P.M. of Monday, the 16th October 1911, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Wednesday, the 25th October 1911.

4th.—In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the Opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazipur Factories will be brought to sale between the sale now advertised and December next, on or about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

DATE	Manufactured at the Patna Factory; about chests.	Manufactured at the Ghazipur Factory; about chests.	Total; about chests.
r about Tuesday, 7th November 1911 ...	760	770	1,530*
„ Tuesday, 5th December „ ...	760	810	1,570*
Total ...	1,520	1,580	3,100

* *Vide* Notifications of the Government of India, No. 1515F.E., dated 10th March 1911, published at page 191, Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 11th March 1911, and No. 4562F.E., dated 21st July 1911, published at page 587, Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 22nd July 1911.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that out of the chests notified above for sale the following number will be sold separately for export to China at the commencement of the sale and a certificate will be given that they form part of the 15,440 chests allotted this year for shipment to China:—

	Patna.	Benares.	Total.
October ...	130	65	195

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

W. A. MARR,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., CALCUTTA, *the 18th September 1911.*

CALCUTTA COLLECTORATE.

NOTICE.

THE Stamp Department of the Calcutta Collectorate will remain open for the transaction of urgent business only from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M. on the following days of the Durga and Lakhi Puja holidays:—

27th and 28th September 1911 and 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th October 1911.

J. T. BARONEAU, *Collector of Stamp Revenue.*

CALCUTTA COLLECTORATE, *the 13th September 1911.*

Statement showing the quantity of salt (private property) in bonded warehouses and afloat on the river Hooghly on the 15th day of September 1911, and transactions during the half-month from the 1st to the 15th September 1911.

Description of Salt.	In Bonded Warehouses in Calcutta.				Quantity afloat.	Grand Total.	Transactions during half-month from the 1st to the 15th September 1911, inclusive.			
	In private golas.	In Sulkea Government golas.	In Kidderpore Dock Government golas.	Total.			Quantity on which duty has been paid.	Manifested quantity arrived in the port of Calcutta.	Deliveries from shipboard for consumption and for inland bonded warehouses.	Deliveries from bonded warehouses for consumption and for inland bonded warehouses.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
United Kingdom—										
Liverpool and other Panga salt.	......	467,786	21,770	489,556	102,726	592,282	191,410	232,750	135,005	117,980
Other European countries—										
Spanish salt	......	189,028	51,840	240,868	175,501	416,369	114,331	293,450	71,275	39,766
Hamburg and Bremen salt	......	505,426	......	505,426	......	505,426	33,824	75,612	11,800	27,680
Hamburg and Bremen rock salt.	......	3,979	......	3,979	......	3,979	600	......	......	300
Port Said salt	......	426,135	......	426,135	......	426,135	80,800	74,540	30,740	45,930
Aden and Red Sea—										
Aden salt	......	311,817	......	311,817	......	311,817	15,184	......	4,847	14,584
Salif salt	......	217,180	......	217,180	58,894	276,074	64,124	115,604	......	67,160
Do. rock salt	......	2,110	......	2,110	......	2,110	700	......	......	300
Rawayah salt	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Muscat and Persian Gulf—										
Muscat, Lingah and Hanjam salt.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Ditto, ditto rock salt	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
British India—										
Bombay salt	......	104,524	......	104,524	......	104,524	36,689*	......	......	43,151
Madras salt	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Coconada salt	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Vizagapatam salt ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other places—										
Massowah salt	......	249,412	48,450	297,862	......	297,862	49,342	2,903	48,950	19,310
Total ...	......	2,477,307	122,060	2,599,457	337,121	2,936,578	586,904	794,955	292,617	376,091

Written off during the half-month—

	Mds.
Wastage in private golas	Nil
Ditto in Sulkea golas	387
Ditto in Kidderpore Dock golas ...	132
Abandoned and destroyed	70

* Duty on 36,621 mds. 30 seers Bombay Karkach salt was paid in Bombay.

In transit—

	Mds.
Hamburg and Bremen Salt	1,530
Spanish salt	7,560
Port Said salt	8,180
Salif salt	15,840

A. BURRUP,
Asst. Collector for Imports.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE, *the 23rd September 1911.*

ELECTION OF MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified for general information that the first general election of the Commissioners of the Dumka Municipality, in the Sonthal Parganas district, under Act III (B.C.) of 1884, will be held on Wednesday, the 20th December 1911.

S. N. MAZUMDAR, for *Commissioner on tour.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BHAGALPUR, *the 19th September 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that at the bye-election held on the 9th September 1911 in Ward No. III of the Ranaghat Municipality, in the district of Nadia, Babu Kumud Nath Mullik was duly elected to be a Commissioner for that ward in the place of Babu Kali Kumar Mullik, deceased.

E. W. COLLIN, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, *the 23rd September 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified that, under the authority vested in him by Government under section 19(2) of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act. V of 1908, the Commissioner is pleased to appoint Babu Surja Deo Narain as a member of the Madhubani Local Board in the district of Darbhanga, *vice* Babu Surendra Nath Ghose, resigned.

H. C. STREATFEILD, *Offg. Commissioner.*

TIRHUT COMMR.'S OFFICE, MUZAFFARPUR, *the 20th September 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified that, under section 7 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, as amended by Bengal Act V of 1908, the following gentlemen have been elected by the members of the Dhanbaid Local Board, in the district of Manbhum, to be members of the District Board of Manbhum:—

1. Mr. J. Miller, *vice* Mr G. F. W. Bapty, resigned.
2. Babu Khetro Mohan Sen Gupta, *vice* Mr. R. G. M. Bathgate, resigned.

H. J. McINTOSH, *Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division.*

RANCHI, *the 22nd September 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

IN this office notification dated the 4th September 1911, published at page 1295, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* dated the 13th September 1911, *for* the name "Babu Askaran Singh" *read* "Askaran Samsukha."

K. PRASAD, for *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, BHAGALPUR, *the 21st September 19 1.*

NOTIFICATION.

THE following bye-laws adopted by the District Board of Nadia are published for general information under rule 6(a) of the Rules made by the Lieutenant-Governor under the power vested in him by section 138 of the Local Self-Government Act, 1885, and with reference to sections 139 and 143 of the Act and publi ed with Government Notification No. 764T.M., dated the 7th September 1910.

These bye-laws will be taken into consideration on the 13th November 1911 and any objection or suggestion received from any person before that date will be considered before they are confirmed by law under the second paragraph of section 139, Local Self-Government Act, 1885.

Bye-laws made under sections 139 and 140, Local Self-Government Act, 1885, and adopted by the District Board of Nadia.

E. W. COLLIN, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESIDENCY DIVN., *Calcutta, the 20th September 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4978.G.—The 20th September 1911.—In exercise of the power conferred on the Commissioners of Divisions under section 139 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, as amended by section 61 of Bengal Act V of 1908, the Commissioner is pleased to confirm the following bye-laws framed by the District Board of Puri at their meetings held on 18th February 1911 and 2nd September 1911.

DAYANIDHI DAS,
Personal Assistant to Commissioner, Orissa Division.

CAMP SAMBALPUR, *the 18th September 1911.*

BYE-LAWS FRAMED BY THE DISTRICT BOARD OF PURI UNDER SECTION 139 OF THE BENGAL LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT ACT, III OF 1885.

Paragraph 19(1).— Any person driving a vehicle along a road, and meeting another vehicle shall keep on the left or near side of the road, so as to allow sufficient room for the other vehicle to pass.

Rule of the road.

(2) No person driving a vehicle along a road and overtaking another vehicle shall attempt to pass the latter vehicle otherwise than on the right or off side of the road.

Care of vehicle on road.

Paragraph 20(1).— No person shall drive or have in his charge on any road more than one vehicle at a time.

(2) No person in charge of, or having control over, any vehicle shall allow it to stand unattended on any road.

(3) No person shall leave a vehicle standing on a road for any longer time than is necessary for loading or unloading it.

(4) No person shall drive upon a road any vehicle laden with bamboos, planks or other materials of a similar character which exceed twelve feet in length and project beyond the vehicle, unless the vehicle be accompanied also by another person.

(5) All owners and drivers of vehicles loaded with bricks or other materials shall be responsible for their being so secured that the contents thereof may not fall down on any road.

(6) If any vehicle breaks down on a road, the driver shall remove it to the edge of the road without delay, and shall, within a reasonable time, remove from the road all materials (if any) which have fallen from the vehicle and shall place the vehicle in such a position that it will not obstruct traffic.

(7) No person shall lead or drive any vehicle up or down the slopes of any road except at crossings fixed by the District Board.

Carrying bamboos or bullahs on cart on road.

Paragraph 21.—No person shall carry bamboo or bullahs on a cart on any road in such a manner as to scrape the road, or to cause injury or annoyance, or risk of injury, to travellers thereon.

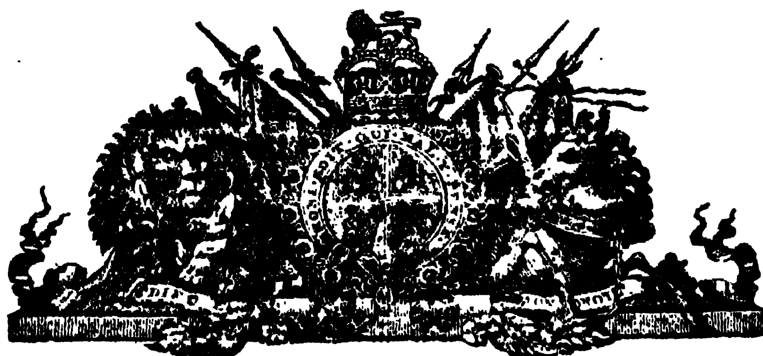
Lighting on vehicles on road.

Paragraph 22.—Every carriage drawn by a horse or horses, every waggon drawn by any other animals or propelled by motive power, and every motor-car shall carry two conspicuous lights, one on either side, and every two-wheeled cart, and every bicycle, tricycle and multicycle shall carry one conspicuous light, when travelling on a road between dusk and dawn, except on clear moonlight nights.

Penalties.

Paragraph 23.—A breach of any of the bye-laws mentioned in column 1 of the following table shall be punished with fine, which may extend to the sum mentioned opposite thereto in column 2 of that table :—

Bye-law.	Maximum fine.
1	2
20 (6), 21	Five rupees.
20 (3), (4), (5) and 7	Ten rupees.
20 (1)	Twenty rupees.
19, (20) (2)	Fifty rupees; motor car, forty rupees;
22	2 wheeled cart, five rupees; other vehicles, twenty rupees.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1911.

PART IA.

[*Reprinted from the "Gazette of India" of the 16th September 1911.*]

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, is republished for general information.

C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 9th September 1911.

No. 1237.—The Hon'ble Mr B. C. Mitter, Barrister-at-Law, Standing Counsel, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Advocate-General for the Presidency of Bengal during the absence, on leave, of the Hon'ble Mr. G. H. B. Kenrick, or until further orders.

A. EARLE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[*Reprinted from the "Gazette of India" of the 23rd September 1911.*]

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, is republished for general information.

C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 22nd September 1911.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 798.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Captains to be Majors.

27th July 1911.

* * * * * * *

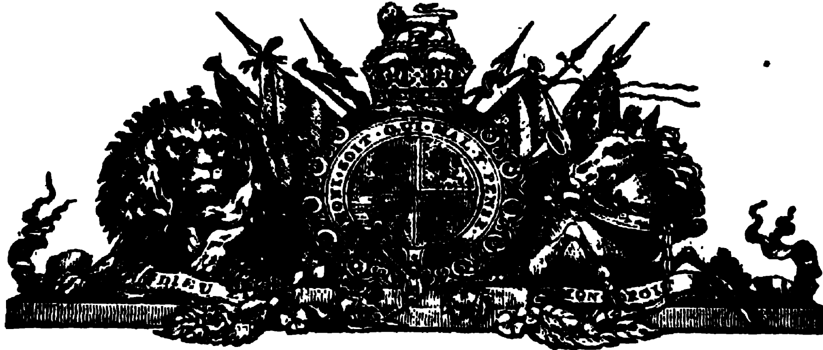
Archibald Currie MacGilchrist, M.D.
John Wallace Dick Megaw, M.B.

* * * * * * *

Michael Harris Thornely, F.R.C.S.E.

* * * * * * *

M. H. S. GROVER, *Major-General,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1911.

PART IB.

Municipal and Local.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 842T.M.—The 18th September 1911.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. R. Toplis to be a Commissioner of the Gaya Municipality, in the district of Gaya, *vice* Rai Shital Prashad Bahadur, deceased.

Gaya.

No. 879T.M.—The 21st September 1911.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 84 of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911 (Ben. Act V of 1911), the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the rate at which customs duty on jute (except jute referred to in the proviso to that sub-section) exported by sea from the Port of Calcutta to any other port, whether beyond or within India, shall be levied and collected, shall be as follows:—

Calcutta.

(*a*) in the case of raw jute (including jute cuttings and rejections), two annas per bale of four hundred pounds, and

(*b*) in the case of manufactured jute, twelve annas per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds.

No. 87? T.M.—The 21st September 1911.—Under rule 10 of the rules framed under section 5 of the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879, it is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council intends to sanction the following application from the Commissioners of the Darjeeling Municipality for a loan of Rs. 1,63,710 from Government, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and repayable in forty equal half-yearly instalments of Rs. 5,985-10-1 each, unless good reasons are shown to the contrary within one month from the date of the publication of this notification within the said Municipality.

Darjeeling.

Application from the Commissioners of the Darjeeling Municipality for a loan of Rs. 1,68,740 from Government.

No.	Heading	Particulars
1	The work or works for the construction or repairs of which the loan is required and an estimate of the cost thereof.	Construction of Municipal buildings G, H and K, L, N, O and P. Total estimate Rs. 1,56,640.
2	The amount which it is proposed to borrow.	Rupees 1,68,740, including Rs. 7,100 as explained in paragraph 6 of Deputy Commissioner's letter No. 897G.XLVII—46, dated the 20th May 1911, to the Commissioner of Bhagalpur.
3	The fund or funds on the security of which it is proposed to borrow.	Darjeeling Municipality.
4	The law or laws under which the said fund or funds is or are levied, received or held.	Bengal Municipal Act, III (B.C.) of 1884.
5	RECEIPT OF LOAN. (a) The period for which the loan is required.	Twenty years. 40 half-yearly equal instalments.
6	(b) Rate of interest.	4 per cent. per annum.
7	(c) The number of instalments, if any, in which it is proposed that the loan should be taken.	Five instalments.
8	(d) The amount of each instalment.	Rs. 25,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 33,740.
9	(e) The dates proposed for receiving each such instalment.	6th November 1911 .. Rs. 25,000; 15th January 1912 ... 25,000; 1st April 1912 ... 50,000; 1st October 1912 ... 30,000; 1st April 1913 . 33,740
10	REPAYMENT OF LOAN. (f) Date of instalment, if any.	1st October and 1st April of each year, commencing from the 1st October 1913 till the loan is paid off, simple interest being charged on the first four instalments up to the 31st March 1913.
11	Amount of each instalment.	Rs. 5,985-10-1.

A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY FOR THE LAST THREE PRECEDING YEARS.

REVENUE.

Sources from which the revenue was derived. (12)	Amount for 1908-09. (13)	Amount for 1909-10. (14)	Amount for 1910-11. (15)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(A) Municipal rates and taxes.	1,69,586	1,34,435	1,35,173
(B) Realisations under special Acts.	78	83	80
(C) Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation.	55,581	1,03,686	1,10,252
(D) Grants and contributions for general and special purposes.	65,216	65,339	43,221
(E) Miscellaneous ...	5,939	8,342	6,665
Total ordinary income	2,96,400	3,01,785	2,97,391
(F) Extraordinary and debt.	1,09,383	60,740	1,78,733
Receipts of abnormal character.	...	...	...
Total ..	4,05,783	3,62,525	4,76,124
Balance at the commencement of the year.	60,002	1,68,553	1,48,456
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,65,785	5,31,078	6,24,580

EXPENDITURE.

Objects on which the expenditure was incurred. (16)	Amount for 1908-09. (17)	Amount for 1909-10. (18)	Amount for 1910-11. (19)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(A) General administration and collection charges.	24,2[illegible]	24,576	25,041
(B) Public safety excluding expenditure from loan funds.	21,663	22,978	37,088
(C) Public health and conveniences, excluding expenditure from loan funds.	1,28,077	1,93,056	2,27,053
(D) Public instruction ...	[illegible],900	3,001	1,981
(E) Contribution ...	...	...	500
(F) Miscellaneous ...	35,595	37,281	40,472
Repayment of loan ...	24,382	27,763	30,437
Total ordinary expenditure.	2,36,306	3,08,650	3,62,922
(G) Extraordinary and debt, excluding repayment of loan.	32,536	29,329	1,00,437
Expenditure from loan funds.	28,390	41,643	70,249
Total ...	2,97,232	3,82,622	5,33,598
Closing balance including uncashed cheques.	1,68,553	1,48,456	90,982
GRAND TOTAL ..	4,65,785	5,31,078	6,24,580

All the existing prior charges upon the funds of the local authority. (20)

(1) Loan of Rs. 35,000. For improvement of latrines and drains (loan repayable by instalments of 20 years) of which 37 half-yearly instalments have been paid.

(2) Loan of Rs 20,000 For water-works settling tank (loan repayable by instalments of 20 years) of which 26 half-yearly instalments have been paid.

(3) Loan of Rs. 20 000. For market improvement (loan repayable by instalments of 20 years) of which 32 half-yearly instalments have been paid.

(4) Loan of Rs. 30,000. For steam laundry (loan repayable by instalments of 30 years) of which 28 half-yearly instalments have been paid.

(5) Loan of Rs. 30,000. For steam laundry Rs. 10,000; ,, iron railings ,, 8,000; ,, railway sidings ,, 12,000 (loan repayable by instalments of 20 years) of which 27 half-yearly instalments have been paid.

(6) Loan of Rs. 1,20,000. For electric light (loan repayable by instalments of 30 years) of which 23 half-yearly instalments have been paid.

(7) Loan of Rs. 30,000. For steam laundry Rs. 20,500; ,, railway sidings ,, 4,500; ,, iron sidings ,, 5,000 (loan repayable by instalments of 20 years) of which 23 half-yearly instalments have been paid.

(8) Loan of Rs. 2,00,000. For electric light repairs Rs. 20,000; ,, water-works ,, 15,000; ,, increase of water-supply ,, 1,65,000 (loan repayable by instalments of 30 years) of which 20 half-yearly instalments have been paid.

(9) Loan of Rs. 20,000. For electric light (loans repayable by instalments of 10 years) of which 18 half-yearly instalments have been paid.

(10) Loan of Rs. 1,03,845. For electric light (loans repayable by instalments of 20 years) of which 13 half-yearly instalments have been paid.

(11) Loan of Rs. 33,000. For new water-works (loans repayable by instalments of 20 years) of which 11 half-yearly instalments have been paid.

(12) Loan of Rs. 30,000. To meet excess expenditure for electric light (loan repayable by instalments of 20 years), of which eight half-yearly instalments have been paid.

(13) Loan of Rs. 15,000. For fire brigade Rs. 10,000; ,, connecting spring No. 20 with water-works main ,, 5,000 (loans repayable by instalments of 20 years) of which eight half-yearly instalments have been paid.

(14) Loan of Rs. 20,000. For new bazar barracks (loans repayable by instalments of 20 years) of which four half-yearly instalments have been paid.

(15) Loan of Rs. 50,000 For extra plant at the electric power station (loan repayable by instalments of 20 years) of which four half-yearly instalments have been paid.

(16) Loan of Rs. 80,000. For reconstruction of old Municipal buildings D, E and F (loan repayable by instalments of 15 years) of which two half-yearly instalments have been paid.

(17) Loan of Rs. 1,70,000. For establishing a system of septic tanks, etc., of which Rs. 75,000 have been drawn.

No. 887T.—L.S.-G.—The 23rd September 1911.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 138 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the rules made under the said clause, and published with the notification dated the 15th December 1885 at page 100 of Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 16th *idem*, as amended by the Notification dated the 16th January 1892 (published at page 16 of Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 20th *idem*), namely:—

(1) In clause (*2*) of rule 27, *for* the words "the area under the authority of such Local Board" *substitute* the words "the subdivision for which such Local Board has been established";

(2) In rule 54, *for* the words 'Lieutenant-Governor" *substitute* the words "Commissioner of the Division."

No. 891-T.-L. S.-G., the 23rd September 1911.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*g*) of section 138 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 Bengal Act III of 1885), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to make the following amendments in rule 2 in Part IX of the rules published with Notification No 3034-L. S.-G., dated the 20th December 1901 (at page 293 of Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 25th idem), as amended by Notification No. 1198 T.-M., dated the 18th June 1906 (published at page 99 of Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 27th idem), namely:—

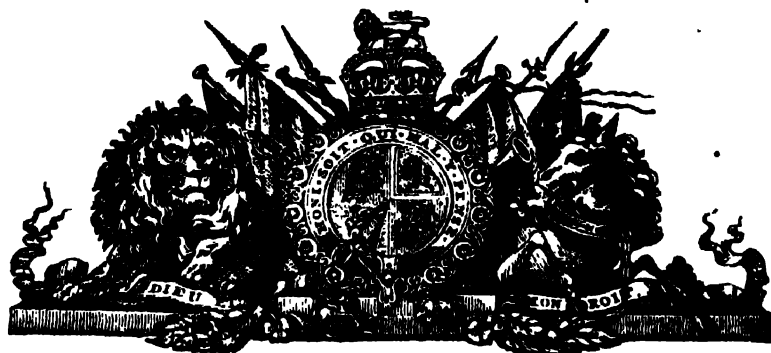
(1) in clause (*b*) after the word "Sibpur" insert the following words:—

"or the final examination of the Engineering Department of the Colleges of Engineering of Roorkee, Madras or Poona",

(2) strike out the note to clause (*b*).

2. Notification No. 58-T.-L. S.-G., dated the 17th April 1911, published at page 170 of Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 26th idem, is hereby cancelled.

H. WHEELER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1911.

PART IC.

Educational Notices.

THE CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

The following courses of instruction are provided at this College:—

I.—Engineer Department.

[Affiliated to the Calcutta University.]

A four-year course leading to the Bachelor of Engineering Degree in Civil Engineering.

Admission qualification—The Intermediate Examination of Science and Arts of the Calcutta University, or its equivalent.

Application for admission by regular students, on or before February 1st.

" " by special students, on or before July 1st.

Session to commence on 1st Monday in November.

II.—Apprentice Department.

Section I.—The Sub-Overseer Classes.

A course of two Academic years leading to the Sub-Overseer Examination of the Joint Technical Examination Board.

Admission qualification—

To the 1st-year class—Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University Middle School Examination or equivalent.

To the 2nd-year class—The Final Examination of B Course of Zilla Schools.

Admissions— { To 1st year on 1st Monday in June. To 2nd year on 1st Monday in May.

Section II.—The Overseer Classes.

A course of two Academic years leading to the Overseer Examination of the Joint Technical Examination Board.

Offered in two branches—

(a) General Engineering, leading to Overseer Certificate.

(b) Mining, leading to the Government of India Diploma in the Principles of Mining.

Admissions—On 1st Monday in May.

Qualification—The passing of the Sub-Overseer Examination.

Section III.—Practical Workshop Training.

[Lasting about 18 months.]

For General Branch only leading to the certificate of Foreman Mechanic or Upper Subordinate.

III.—Workshops.

Industrial Classes in the following shops:—

Carpenters';	Fitters';	Pattern-making;
Blacksmiths'.	Turners';	Founding in Iron and Brass.

Also a class for the teaching of Industrial Chemistry.

For further information apply to the Office Superintendent and Bazar, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, Botanic Garden P. O.

Sibpur,

The 11th January 1909.

B. Heaton,

Principal, Civil Engineering College.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

TECHNOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Classes in Dyeing and Tinctorial Chemistry.

NEW session commences in November. There will be a maximum of 20 admissions in each year. Applications for admission will be received till the end of July.

Regular students will for the present be required to pass one of the following examinations or an equivalent:—

Intermediate, Science or Arts of the Calcutta University with Chemistry.
Final Examination of Government Weaving Institute.

Preference will, however, be given to applicants who have passed the B.Sc. (Chemistry), B.A. (Chemistry) or Intermediate in Engineering.

Occasional students having a practical knowledge of dyeing may be admitted, provided that there is room for them in the classes, to study the theory underlying the industry. Their educational qualifications must be such as will enable them to benefit by the instruction given. Each case will be decided on its merit.

Seventeen stipends tenable by regular students for one year only in the first instance and renewable for a second year, on recommendation of the Principal, will be awarded at the following rates:—

	Europeans. Rs.	Indians. Rs.
Resident at Civil Engineering College	25	14
Non-residents	18	10

No tuition fees will be charged.

A diploma will be awarded to regular students who complete the course in a satisfactory manner.

Each course will extend over two years; but students may, with advantage, extend their studies for a longer period.

P. BRÜHL, *Offg. Principal.*

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR, *the 23rd June 1911.*

NOTICE.

AN examination in English Idiom and Pronunciation of the Teachers of High and Middle English schools who have to teach English or other subjects through the medium of English will be held at the office of the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Midnapore, on Monday, the 30th October 1911. Only those candidates who have passed the Entrance or one of the higher examinations of an Indian University are eligible to appear at it.

2. Intending candidates should apply to this office on or before the 16th October 1911, and state in their applications the following particulars:—

(*a*) Name.
(*b*) Father's name.
(*c*) Residence (village, thana and district).
(*d*) Academical qualifications.
(*e*) Name of school in which he at present serves.

3. Candidates should bring with them their original certificates of having passed the University Examinations specified in their applications.

H. LAMBERT, *Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division.*

CHINSURA, *the 21st August 1911.*

NOTIFICATION.

AN examination in the knowledge of English idiom and in pronunciation for Teachers of Secondary Schools who have to teach English or other subjects through the medium of English will be held at the office of the Inspector of European Schools, Bengal, 285, Bow Bazar Street, on Monday, the 9th of October 1911, at noon.

Teachers who intend to present themselves for examination should send, at least a week before the examination, a statement containing the following information, and should also bring with them their University certificates on the day of the examination:—

Name in full.	Last University examination passed.
„ of father in full.	Year of passing.
„ of native village and district.	Signature of the applicant.

Designation and full address.

Candidates should also state whether they have sat for this examination before, and, if so, how often, giving dates.

No candidate shall be allowed to appear at the examination more than once in a calendar year, or more than three times in all.

M. PROTHERO, *Inspector of European Schools, Bengal.*

CALCUTTA, *the 2nd September 1911.*

SANSKRIT COLLEGE.

THE following rules are prescribed for the conferring of Oriental Academic titles upon students of the Sanskrit College, Calcutta:—

I.—Certificates conferring the title of Sastri, and bearing the joint signature of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, and of the Principal, Sanskrit College, Calcutta, will be issued to students of the Sanskrit College, Calcutta, who, as such, pass in the First Division the M.A. Examination of the Calcutta University in Sanskrit, provided that they have previously completed at the said College a course of studies extending over a period of not less than six years, during which they passed with credit the Lower Grade Senior and the Higher Grade Senior Scholarship Examinations of the Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

II.—Certificates conferring the title of Vidyaratna, and bearing the joint signature of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, and of the Principal, Sanskrit College, Calcutta, will be issued to students of the Sanskrit College, Calcutta, who, as such, pass in the Second or Third Division the M.A. Examination of the Calcutta University in Sanskrit, provided that they have previously completed at the said College a course of studies extending over a period of not less than six years, during which they passed with credit the Lower Grade Senior and the Higher Grade Senior Scholarship Examination of the Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

III.—Other appropriate titles, such, for example, as Vidyalankar, Vidyavagisa, Vidyanidhi, Vidyavinode, etc., will be conferred by the Principal, Sanskrit College, Calcutta, in consultation with the Professors of that College, on such students of the said College as pass the Junior or Senior Scholarship Examinations of the College with credit, but do not satisfy the examiners at the M.A. Examination of the Calcutta University in Sanskrit.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st September 1911.

G. W. KÜCHLER,
Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

The 26th September 1911.

WITH reference to this office Notification dated 7th September 1909, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 8th idem, announcing the revisal of rule 18 of the Rules for the working of the Text-Book Committees in Bengal, whereby it has become necessary that the name of the author should be stated on the cover or title page of every book submitted for approval for use in schools and also in the application forwarding the book, it is now published for general information that the name so stated should be the real name of the author and not a pseudonym, and that in the case of text-books published in India a statement to this effect should be made in the letter of application.

JOHN RICHARD CUNNINGHAM,
Asst. Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

Errata.

IN the Middle Scholarship Examination Course List for 1913, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 20th September 1911 under this office orders dated 18th September 1911, *for*

"Bangala Vyakaran for Standards V and VI, written by Shyama Charan Kaviratna and published by the Sanskrit Press Depository,"

prescribed as the Vernacular Grammar for the Presidency Division, *read*

"Bangala Vyakaran for Standards V and VI, written by Shyama Charan Kaviratna and published by the Victoria Press,"

and *for*

"Middle Science Reader, written by H. Armitstead and S. C. Mahalanobis and published by Macmillan & Co.,"

prescribed as the Science text-book for the Orissa Division, *read*

"Middle Science Reader, written by H. Armitstead and S. C. Mahalanobis and published by P. Mukhopadhyaya and Sons."

JOHN RICHARD CUNNINGHAM,
Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 23rd September 1911.*

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND THE SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The uudermentioned candidates have passed the M.Sc. Examination in Chemistry, held in June, 1911 :—

FIRST DIVISION.

(In order of merit.)

1.	Jana, Saratchandra	University student.
2.	Pal, Goshthabihari	Ditto ditto.
3.	Dasgupta, Praphullachandra	Non-collegiate student.
4.	Maitra, Kritantanath	University student.
5.	Mukhopadhyay, Haridas	Ditto ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

(In order of Merit.)

1.	Datta, Jitendramohan	University student.
2.	Chaudhuri, Bhupendrakisor	Ditto ditto.
3.	Basu, Charuchandra	Ditto ditto.
4.	Ghosh, Tarakdas	Ditto ditto.
5.	Niyogi, Sailendranath	Ditto ditto.
6.	Ray, Rameschandra	Ditto ditto.
7.	Bandyopadhyay, Haridas	Ditto ditto.

G. C. MUKERJEE,
Assistant Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
21st September, 1911.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the M.A. Examination in Chemistry, held in June, 1911 :—

FIRST DIVISION.

(In order of merit.)

1.	Ray, Priyadaranjan	Non-collegiate student.
2.	Sengupta, Hemendrakumar	Ditto ditto.
3.	Sarcar, Satiprasanna	Ditto ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

(In order of merit.)

1.	Ray, Praphullachandra	Non-collegiate student.
2.	Dasgupta, Haralal	University student.
3.	De, Tinkari	Ditto ditto.
4.	Ghosh, Kedarnath	Ditto ditto.
5.	Das, Jagadischandra	Non-collegiate student.
6.	Dasgupta, Dhirendranath	Ditto ditto.
7.	Bajpai, Umapati	University student.
8.	Sengupta, Pransankar	Ditto ditto.
9.	Dasgupta, Durgaprasanna	Non-collegiate student.
10.	Mukhopadhyay, Hemchandra	Ditto ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

(In order of merit.)

1. Mitra, Sailendralal	. . . . . .	Non-collegiate student.
2. Gohain, Mahendranath	. . . .	Ditto ditto.
3. Ray, Chandrabhushan	. . . . .	Ditto ditto.

G. C. MUKERJEE,
Assistant Registrar

SENATE HOUSE,
The 21st September 1911.

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

NOTIFICATION.

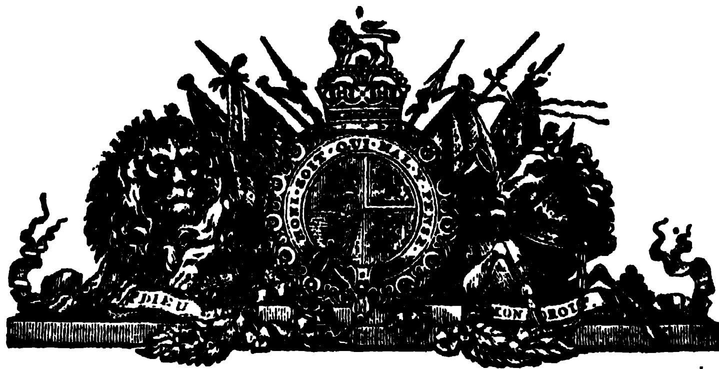
THE undermentioned Law Examinations in January 1912 will be held on the following days:—

The Preliminary Examination in Law	... Monday, the 29th and Tuesday, the 30th of January 1912.
The Intermediate Examination in Law	... Wednesday, the 31st of January and Thursday, the 1st of February 1912.
The Final Examination in Law	... Friday, the 2nd of February and Saturday, the 3rd of February 1912.

The applications and fees for admission to the examinations must reach the office of the Registrar, Calcutta University, on or before the 29th of December 1911.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 25th September 1911.

G. C. MUKERJEE,
Assistant Registrar.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1911.

PART II.

Advertisements.

[N.B—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this Part of the "Gazette" cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

LAND SALE NOTICES.

Notification B.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 5 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that, unless the arrears mentioned below are paid on or before the next latest date of payment, viz., the 28th September 1911, the undermentioned estates or shares of estate in the district of Gaya will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district after the 28th September 1911 for the said arrear.

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietor of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	Nature and amount of demand for which to be sold.
1	2	3	4	5		7	8	9	10
		Rs. A.		Separate account No. 34—		Rs. A.		Rs.	Land revenue Rs.
4411	Asamgarh taluqa, pargana Sherghaty.	5,281 12	......	As. Adalpur ... ... 16 Berri ... ... 16 Kesra Nazamat ... 16 Chainpur ... ... 16 Dahiar ... .. 16 Dhanawan ... 16 Dhamna main Chak Dhamni. 16 Nimi ... ... 16 Rohi Parewa Dhewa 16 Sunder Kumhari ... 16 Sarawan Khas ... 16 Sondiha ... ... 16 Tetaria ... ... 16 Tula Chak ... ... 16 Teli Bundh Sarwar 16 Bheni Chak ... 16 Andhomajhaulia 16 Arusabhualpur ... 16 Bahera Khurd ... 16 Chilore ... ... 16 Dharampur ... 16 Diba Chak Deona Kalayanpur. 16 Gangti ... ... 16 Jamuara Khurd ... 16 Kajh ... ... 16 Kartahi ... ... 16 Sunarhat ... ... 16 Kesapi ... ... 16 Nawada ... ... 16 Pirauli ... ... 16 Parupapur ... 16 Pandania Monia Charwar Dhudhua. 16 Sondaha ... ... } Charhdr Ratansodh } 16 Sagdiha ... ... 16 Saifgang Belahi ... 16 Takra Khurd . 16 All other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale.	Zahur Khan	2,669 3	......	540	540

Gaya Collectorate, the 4th September 1911.

J. T. Whitty, Collector.

APPENDIX XXX.

Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of land, no longer required by Government, situated along the Nepalganj extension of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, in the district of Purnea, will be put up to sale at 11 o'clock on Wednesday, the 25th October 1911, corresponding with the 17th Kartik 1319 Fusli, at the Bathnaha Railway Station in the district of Purnea.

The purchasers of the several plots of land will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—The purchasers will have no power to make any excavations on the land nearer than 15 feet from the railway fencing or plough the lands closer than 3 feet from its foundation.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount must be paid down at once.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount must be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the 15th day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale shall be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the lot again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

4th.—The plots of land will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders.

5th.—The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt by the District Collector of the orders of the Board confirming the sale.

Consecutive lot number.	Name of district.	Pargana and mauza.	Number of mile on which land is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area of lot in bighas and in acres.		Land excluded from sale from each lot.		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundary of lot.
					B. K. C.	Acres and decimals.	Reasons for exclusion.	A.		
1	Purnea ...	Pargana Sultanpur, mauza Bhadesar.	Between miles 2 and 3.	West ...	5 2 11·94	1·698	......	......	Length north to south 485 feet. Breadth 145·076 feet on the south, 100 feet on north.	*North*—Parti land of Bhutai. *South*—Land of Traffic Registration Office. *East*—Road to Jogbani. *West*—Parti land of Bhutai.
2	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	0 17 10·72	·292	......	......	Length north to south 90 feet. Breadth 140 feet on the south, 142·709 feet on the north.	*North*—Land of Traffic Registration Office and road to Jogbani. *South*—Parti land of Badr Misser. *East*—Road to Jogbani. *West*—Road to Sonapur.
		Total land to be relinquished ..			6 0 6·66	1·99				

Purnea Collectorate, the 6th September 1911.

A. W. WARDE-JONES, *for* Collector.

Advertisement of Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government, as specified in the conditions of sale below, to the undermentioned estates situate in the district of Jessore, will be put up to sale at the Jhenidah Subdivisional Office on the 30th October 1911, corresponding with 13th Kartik 1318 B.S.

The purchasers will be subject to the following conditions of sale :—

Conditions of Sale.

1st.—The estate to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price, which will be fixed by the Collector at the time of sale. The purchaser of this estate will be considered as the proprietor of the estate, and the entire proprietary right of Government in such estate will be transferred to him subject to the revenue fixed in perpetuity.

The conditions regarding the payment of a land-revenue fixed in perpetuity are not applicable to estates in temporarily settled districts in which the land-revenue should be fixed for the term of the current settlement and be subject to periodical revisions on expiry of each settlement. In the case of an estate, situate in permanently settled area and yielding an annual rental of less than Re. 1, there should be no conditions regarding payment of land revenue.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the right conferred by the settlement proceedings, and by the laws in force; and purchasers to be bound to respect the right of resident cultivators who have signed the schedule of assessment prepared by the Revenue authorities.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4th.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or, if that day be a close holiday, then by the noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale is to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

Number on the district roll.	Name of estate and pargana.	Approximate area in acres.	Government revenue assessed.	Remarks.
			Rs. A. P.	
3877	Khedapara, pargana Mohomedshahi...	96·67	193 8 6	The estate Nos. 3877 Khedapara and 313 Gopalpore will be sold in block, the area and revenue are shown below :—
313	Gopalpore, pargana Mohomedshahi ...	35·90	52 11 10½	
3975	Armukhi, pargana Mohomedshahi ...	·018	1 9 3	
3567	Khalkula, pargana Mohomedshahi ...	48·17	88 0 3	

Tauzi No. 3877, Khedapara.

Block No.	Area.	Revenue.
	Acres.	Rs. A. P.
I	24·62	50 3 0
II	9·43	24 2 3
III	10·27	22 8 0
IV	8·69	10 8 0
V	37·63	63 11 3
VI	10·3	22 8 0

Tauzi No. 313, Gopalpore.

Block No.	Area.	Revenue.
	Acres.	Rs. A. P.
I	18·3	26 4 9
II	14·53	19 9 1½
III	3·24	6 14 0

Jessore Collectorate, the 15th September 1911.

SUSIL KUMAR GANGULY, *for* Collector.

NOTICE TO TENDERERS.

(See A. R. I., Vol. III, paras. 135 and 136.)

FRESH SEALED TENDERS for the supply of the undermentioned supplies from 1st November 1911 to 31st March 1912 will be received by the Superintendent, Remount Depôt, Calcutta, up to 4 P.M. on the 5th October 1911.

II.—Forms of "Tender" and "Schedules" (I. A. F. Z2120, 2121 and 2122) of the stores for the supply of which tenders are invited are obtainable on payment at the rate of Re. 1 per set on application in writing, and samples of the articles to be supplied can be inspected at the Remount Depôt, 25, Garden Reach, Calcutta, any day (Sundays and holidays excepted) between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M.

III.—Tenders will only be received in accordance with the conditions on these printed forms, which must be submitted in English, and should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article named in them will be delivered. Fractional parts of pies in rates will not be accepted. Tenders must be duly signed and completed in accordance with the instructions they contain.

IV.—Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit in the form of a $\frac{\text{Presidency Bank}}{\text{Treasury}}$ Receipt or Government Promissory Notes, Provincial or Municipal debentures, or Port Trust bonds, as earnest-money, at the rate of 2 per cent. on the total value of the stores tendered for, subject to a minimum of Rs. 25, which deposit will be returned on acceptance or rejection of the tender. In the case of Promissory Notes being furnished they must remain in the name of the depositor.

V.—No security or deposit which the tenderer may have furnished in connection with a previous contract or on any other account can be accepted as earnest-money.

VI.—The approval or rejection of tenders rests with the Quartermaster-General in India, who reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender, or any items in a tender, without cause assigned. The lowest tender will not of necessity be accepted.

VII.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 A.M. on Friday, the 6th October 1911. Tenderers are invited to attend.

VIII.—Parties tendering are particularly requested to give their addresses in full.

IX.—Any further information required can be obtained on application to this office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. (Sundays and holidays excepted).

X.—Tenders must be sent under a strong cover, securely fastened, sealed with a distinctive device and conspicuously marked "Tender for the supply of grain" and addressed to the Superintendent, Calcutta Remount Depôt, Saharanpur (U. P.), and not to any officer by name.

XI.—Tenders which do not comply with the above conditions will be rejected.

Camp Saharanpore, the 12th September 1911.

C. TEMPLER, MAJOR,
Superintendent, Remount Depôt, Calcutta.

Supplies or services required.	Where required.	Approximate requirements.	Remarks.
		lbs.	
Gram, crushed, first quality ...	Depôt Godown, 25, Garden Reach, Calcutta.	90,000	All supplies will be received daily according to daily requirements or as may be convenient to depôt.
Oats, crushed, ditto ...		90,000	
Maize, crushed, ditto ...		90,000	
Barley, parched and crushed, ditto ...		90,000	
Linseed, ditto ...		3,000	

STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES ENFACED FOR PAYMENT OF INTEREST IN LONDON,

Under deduction of amount retransferred to India, and outstanding in the books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th September 1911.

Particulars.	3 per cent. of 1896-97.	3½ per cent. Loans— Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1900-01.	Total.	4 per cent. Loans— Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. loan of 1879.	Total.	4½ per cent. Loans— Of 1870.	Transfer loan of 1879, 4½ per cent portion.	Total.	Grand Total.
Balance of 31st August 1911 ...	40,92,900	1,24,85,400	7,59,19,000	1,88,56,000	96,96,200	21,52,300	11,88,08,900	6,933	5,000	......	500	38,800	2,500	53,733	...	29,500	29,500	12,29,85,033
Add— Amount of to transferred in London.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	......
Amount enfaced at Madras up to	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	......
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 9th September 1911.	......	......	11,500	......	5,000	......	16,500	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	16,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th September 1911.	......	2,100	1,04,000	11,500	... ..	6,000	1,23,600	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	1,23,600
	40,92,900	1,24,87,500	7,60,34,500	1,88,67,500	97,01,200	21,58,300	11,89,49,000	6,933	5,000	....	500	38,800	2,500	53,733	...	29,500	29,500	12,31,26,133
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers.	......	36,100	5,45,200	28,800	......	30,500	6,40,600	......	......	.....	......	2,200	1,000	3,200	...	1,000	1,000	6,44,800
Balance on 15th September 1911.	40,92,900	1,24,51,400	7,54,89,300	1,85,38,700	97,01,200	21,27,800	11,83,08,400	6,933	5,000	......	500	36,600	1,500	50,533	...	28,500	28,500	12,24,80,333

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th July 1911—Enfaced from India, 12,164 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 12,273 lakhs.
" 16th July 1911 to 31st " " " " 2 " " " " 9 "
" 1st August " to 15th August " " " " 2 " " " " 1 lakh.
" 16th " " to 31st " " " " 1 lakh; " " " 6 lakhs.
" 1st September " to 15th September " " " " 1 " " " " 6 "

12,170 lakhs. 12,295 "

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 18th September 1911.

D. MORRISON,
Offg. Superintendent.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF BENGAL

for the week ending 19th September 1911.

LIABILITIES.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up		2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		1,79,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	Rs. 77,35,775 1 11			
Ditto ditto at Branches	,, 1,39,99,252 2 2	2,17,35,027	4	1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ..		16,24,36,·43	3	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.		7,95,785	1	0
Sundries		12,51,119	15	3
Rupees ...		22,41,20,375	8	1

ASSETS.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities		2,35,46,785	0	0
Other authorised Investments		84,43,004	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities		3,68,49,457	3	6
Accounts of Credit on ditto ditto ...		4,23,29,664	5	11
Bills discounted and purchased...		3,59,92,346	1	1
Balances with other Banks		39,52,027	6	2
Bullion		... ..		
Dead Stock		21,99,867	0	6
Stamps		13,786	3	8
Sundries		2,34,092	2	10
		15,35,61,029	7	3
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office*	Rs. 2,53,96,363 14 4			
Cash & Currency Notes at Branches†	,, 4,51,62,982 2 6	7,05,59,346	0	10
Rupees ...		22,41,20,375	8	1

	Rs.	A.	P.
* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs., value Rs.	4,53,945	0	0
† Do. do. do. ,,	5,44,86[illegible]	0	0
	9,98,8[illegible]5	0	0

Rate for Demand Loans, 4 per cent.

Percentage 37·89.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 21st September 1911.

C. H. I. CRITCHLEY, Offg Chief Accountant.

By order of the Directors,
N. H. Y WARREN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

(1375—1)

In the 3rd Court of the Subordinate Judge of Patna.

EXECUTION CASE No. 94 OF 1910.

Babu Girdhar Das, insane, under the guardianship of Mussamat Sunder Bibi, his wife, and Babu Kesho Das and Babu Gopal Das of Benares City, Decree-holders, *versus* Syed Muhammad Abul Fateh *alias* Muhammad Omer and Maulvi Abdus Subhan himself and as guardian of Shaikh Kahmuz Zafar *alias* Chhaidi and Mussamat Sahua, Mussamat Siara, Mussamat Habiba and Mussamat Fatma, heirs of Mussamat Bibi Fashihan, deceased, Judgement-debtors.

THE following mortgaged properties shall be sold for the recovery of Rs. 1,29,438-7-3 by the Nazir of the District Judge of Patna in the sale room of the Civil Court on 20th November 1911 at 12 noon:

(1) Sixteen annas proprietary right of Judgement-debtors in mahal Kurmi Chuck, etc., appertaining to mahal Sammaya asli main dakhli, old tauzi No. 598, pargana Ghyaspore, district Patna; that is 2a. 11d. 2k. 6b. pukhta now by partition mussalam 16 annas kham fixed in tauzi No $\frac{3008}{9700}$ and sadar jama is Rs. 1,177-15-2; valued at Rs. 62,880; thana Barh.

Names of Zaili villages.

(1) Sammaya Desh, (2) Kurmi Chuck, (3) Sarfraz Nagar, (4) Dowlatpore, (5) Chuck Sammaya, (6) Sherpore, (7) Hashmatpore, (8) Rampore, (9) Malpore, (10) Lachmipore.

(2) Sixteen annas of the proprietary right of the Judgement-debtors in Kasbai Barhowna asli main dakhli, pargana Pillich, district Patna, old tauzi No. 147; *i.e.*, 2 annas pukhta now by partition is mussallam 16 annas kham in tauzi No. $\frac{411}{12304}$ and sadar jama is Rs. 714; and valued at Rs. 64,360; thana Bihar.

Names of Zaili villages.

(1) Mauza Berbara, (2) Arawan, (3) Bambanyaman, (4) Salimpore Berhna.

(3) Nine annas 4p. 14d. 8k. 18b., out of 16 annas proprietary right of the Judgement-debtors in mauza Bankipore, Machharyawan, pargana Azimabad, district Patna, tauzi No. 16 and sadar jama Rs. 2,831-0-4; valued at Rs. 1,17,500; thana Barh.

(4) Sixteen annas by partition proprietary right of the Judgement-debtors in mauza Karnowti Khurd and Buzurg, pargana Ghyaspore, district Patna, in tauzi No. $\frac{583}{8225}$ and sadar jama Rs. 271-15-7; valued at Rs. 23,780; thana Barh.

(5) Nine annas 17d 15k 16b., out of 16 annas proprietary right of the Judgement-debtors in mauza Abdullah Chuck, pargana Azimabad, district Patna, tauzi No. 328 and sadar jama Rs 398-4 and valued at Rs. 13,500; thana Bankipore.

IBRAHIM AHMED, Sub-Judge, 3rd Court, Patna.

Bankipore, the 20th September 1911. (1401—1)

In the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Cuttack.

EXECUTION CASE No. 630 OF 1911.

Bhikary Misra and others of Markandeshwar Sahi, district Puri, decree holders, *versus* Haripada Chatterji, residing at No. 8, Kedarnath Dutt's Lane, Calcutta, at present in Jaipur, pargana Kotrahang, district Puri, judgment-debtor.

THE undermentioned properties will be sold by public auction on 15th December 1911 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Cuttack for realisation of the dues of the above-named decree-holders in the aforesaid execution case:—

1. The three-storied *pucca* house No 8, situate in Kedarnath Dutt's Lane, town Calcutta, with the *lakhiraj nishkar* land on which it stands, with the *pucca* outhouses standing thereon and with the right, title and interest of the judgment-debtor therein; its approximate value is Rs 8,000.

2. The tiled house No. 8-1, situate in Kedarnath Dutt's Lane, town Calcutta, with the *lakhiraj baha* land on which it stands, and with the right, title and interest of the judgment-debtor therein; its approximate value is Rs. 1,000.

3. The sixteen annas right, title and interest of the judgment-debtor in the zamindari covered by tauzi No. 61, taluk Kotsahi, pargana Kotrahang, under the jurisdiction of the Sub Registrars of Puri and Pippili, district Puri, the *sadar jama* of which is Rs. 7 331, together with the *katchari* house, *pucca kotha*, thatched house, &c., in the *khas dakhal* of the judgment-debtor; the approximate value of this lot is Rs. 36,000.

4. The sixteen annas right, title and interest of the judgment-debtor in *mukaddami* mauza Kusida belonging to khewat No. 1 in the above zamindari tauzi No. 61, taluk Kotsadi, pargana Kotrahang, district Puri, together with the *nij-jote* lands, *khamar ghur*, &c., the *sadar jama* of which is Rs. 148-9-3; the approximate value of this is Rs. 1,000.

N. K. DUTT, Sub-Judge.

Cuttack, the 20th September 1911. (1391—1)

NOTIFICATION.

In the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Shahabad, 1st Court.

PRESENT :

Rai Atul Chandra Ghose Bahadur.

MORTGAGE EXECUTION CASE No. 86 OF 1911.

Babu Raj Bahadur and others, decree-holders, *versus* Ram Singasan Sahu and others, judgment-debtors.

WILL be sold at public auction on the 30th October 1911 in the sale-room at Arrah by the Nazir of the Court for the realization of Rs. 42,609-8-3 due to the decree-holders, the following property of the judgment-debtors :—

Schedule of properties.

(1) Sixteen annas mahal Babu Bandh, asli mai dakhili, pargana Nonour, bearing tauzi No. 3695, jama sadar Rs. 811.

(2) Twelve annas of mahal Sikthi, asli mai dakhili, pargana Chousa, which has become 16 annas by batwara, bearing bandobasti No. 2024, former jama sadar Rs. 183-1-3 and present jama sadar Rs 251.

(3) Sixteen annas of mahal Titaria, asli mai dakhili, pargana Nonour, bearing tauzi No. 3886 and jama sadar Rs. 300.

(4) Sixteen annas mahal Fatehpore, asli mai dakhili, pargana Pero, bearing tauzi No. 4313 and jama sadar Rs. 115.

ATUL CHANDRA GHOSE,
Subordinate Judge, 1st Court, Shahabad.

Arrah, the 22nd September 1911. (1400—1)

NOTICE OF SALE OF ZAMINDARI.

In the Court of the Subordinate Judge, First Court, Bhagalpur.

IN RE TITLE MORTGAGE EXECUTION CASES Nos. 424 AND 425 OF 1901

Babu Hemuram and others and Babu Posanram and others, of Mathurapur and Akbarpur, in the district of Bhagalpur, decree-holders, *versus* (1) Musamat Dhirajbati Chaudhrain, widow of Shib Lal Chowdhri, deceased, (2) Musamat Urbashbati Ojhain, (3) Musamat Darbashbati Misrain, (4) Musamut Bhagwanbati Misrain, (5) Musamut Tulabati Ojhain, daughters and reversionary heirs of Babu Shib Lal Chowdhri (deceased), (6) Sadanand Jha, born of the womb of Musamat Urbashbati Ojhain, the aforesaid judgment-debtor No. (2), (7) Chotanand Misser, son of Hanuman Dutt Misser, born of the womb of Musamat Darbashbati Misrain, majors, reversionary heirs of Babu Sheolal Chowdhri, deceased, inhabitants of Sabour, pargana Bhagalpur, judgment-debtors.

UNDER orders of the Court aforesaid dated the 17th July 1911 in the aforesaid execution cases, the right, title and interest in the following properties of the foresaid judgment-debtors will be sold to the highest idders for payment to the aforesaid decree-holders. For further particulars, reference might be made to Babu Upendra Nath Bose, Receiver to the aforesaid estate (Khalifabagh, Bhagalpur). The intending purchasers to state their offers in writing to the aforesaid Receiver on or before the 5th November 1911 :—

(1) Sixteen annas zamindari right of the aforesaid judgment-debtors in mauza Gokulpur, pargana and thana Colgong, yielding an annual income of Rs. 927-4, besides kharhore and kamat lands, being one hour's walk from the Ghogha Railway station, E. I. R. (Loop line).

(2) Sixteen annas zamindari right of the aforesaid judgment-debtors in mauza Rampur, pargana and thana Colgong, yielding an annual income of Rs 870-4, besides kharhore and kamat lands, being one hour's walk from the Ghogha Railway Station, E. I. R. (Loop line).

Both the aforesaid mauzas form a part of tauzi No. 8210 in the Bhagalpur Collectorate in taluqa Basudebpur and a sadar jama of Rs. 717-9 in the Bhagalpur Collectorate, but the total Government revenue payable for the mauzas Rampur, Rasulpur, Sunderpur and Gokulpur is Rs. 458 14-10½.

UPENDRA NATH BOSE, Receiver.

Bhagalpur, the 30th August 1911. (1342—4)

In the Court of the 1st Subordinate Judge of 24-Parganas.

MORTGAGE SUIT No. 58 OF 1893.

Rajendra Nath Dutta and others, decree-holders, *versus* Sree Nath Dutta and others, judgment-debtors.

TO be sold by the Nazir of the District Judge's Court, Alipore, on the 25th October 1911 at 12 o'clock noon within the precincts of the Court, the undermentioned properties of the judgment-debtors for the satisfaction of the decretal debt, amounting to Rs. 1,34,082-8-3 :—

Lot No. 1.—3 annas 3 gandas 3 karas 2 krantis share of mauza Bantra and others, situated in pargana Moida, within thana Joynagor, chowki Haripur, district 24-Parganas, and comprised within tauzi No. 1534 in the register of the Collectorate, which on separation of account has been registered as tauzi No. 1534-5 in the tauzi register of district 24-Parganas Collectorate and for which Rs. 2,942-7-8 is payable as annual revenue to the Collectorate of district 24-Parganas. Price Rs. 6,000.

By order of the Subordinate Judge,
1st Court, 24-Parganas.
ILLEGIBLE, Sharistadar.

Alipore, the 21st September 1911. (1383—1)

SALE NOTIFICATION.

In the Court of the 1st Sub-Judge, Alipore, 24-Parganas.

PRESENT :

Rai Bankim Chandra Mitra Bahadur, 1st Court.

TITLE MORTGAGE SUIT No. 54 OF 1909.

The Bhowanipore Banking Corporation, Limited, plaintiff decreeholders, *versus* Taraprasanna Roy and others, defendant judgment-debtors.

TO be sold by the Nazir of the District Judge's Court, Alipore, on the 25th day of October 1911, at 12 o'clock noon within the precincts of the Court, the undermentioned properties of the judgment-debtors for the realisation of the decretal debt amounting to Rs. 18,929-5-6 (rupees eighteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, annas five and pies six only).

Schedule of property as per list annexed.

The entire sixteen annas of the properties will be put up to sale.

By order,
ILLEGIBLE
Sheristadar.

Alipore, the 21st September 1911 (1385—1)

In the 2nd Court of the Subordinate Judge, 24-Parganas.

PRESENT :

Rai Durga Das Basu Bahadur, M.A., B.L.

TITLE SUIT No 196 OF 1909.

J. C. Galstaun, decree-holder, *versus* Nursumbha Debi and others, judgment-debtors.

WILL be sold at public auction on the 25th October 1911 in the Court-house at Alipore by the Nazir of the Court for the realization of Rs. 4,493 and odd due to the decree holder the following property of the judgment debtor :—

Schedule of property.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by estimation 232 bighas 4 cottahs, comprising holdings Nos. 6, 7, 15, 42 and 80, Sahiban Bagicha, bearing No. 1070 of the Collectorate of 24-Parganas and paying an annual rent of Rs. 309-3-5 to Government and situated in mauza Pultah, thana Barrackpore district 24-Parganas.

DURGA DAS BASU, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 21st September 1911. (1384—1)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the Second Munsif, Alipore.

TITLE SUIT No. 716 OF 1911.

Sreemati Kulsum Bibi, father's name Afzel Khan' by caste Musalman, of Dalpara, Munshigunge, Kidderpore, thana Watgunge, district 24-Parganas, *versus* Niaz Afzel, father's name Fayez Ali, by caste Musalman, of Chitpore, Nawabpati, district 24-Parganas.

NOTICE is hereby given that the abovementioned suit in which the plaintiff sues the defendant for a declaration that the marriage between the parties has been irrevocably dissolved according to the *Talak* pronounced by the plaintiff, and that the dissolution of marriage is valid and legal, is fixed for final hearing on the 30th October 1911.

HARIPADA MAZUMDAR, Munsif.

Alipore, the 19th September 1911 (1398—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

No. 115 OF 1910.

Re Alexandra Alexandra Apcar (Junior), *ex parte* the debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend is intended to be declared in this matter, and that the same will be paid at this office on or after the 22nd day of November 1911, except Saturday and Sunday.

C. E. GREY, Official Assignee of Calcutta.

(1373—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 220 OF 1911.

Re Osman Hajee Joonas, lately residing at No. 10, Colootolla Lane in the town of Calcutta and carrying on business of hiring out cargo-boats at No. 2, Amratolla Street in Calcutta aforesaid, at present a prisoner in the civil side of the Presidency Jail, *exparte* the debtor.

ON the 14th day of September 1911, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 20th day of September 1911.

C. E. GREY, Official Assignee of Calcutta.

(1376—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

DISTRICT 24-PARGANAS.

In the Court of the District Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 84 OF 1911.

In the matter of Parbutty Charan Ghosh, son of late Banamali Ghosh, residing at No. 45, Telfingabazar Lane, thana Ultadingi, district 24-Parganas, applicant, debtor.*

PURSUANT to a petition dated the 21st June 1911, and on reading the said petition and hearing the pleader for the said applicant, it was ordered on 28th August 1911 that the debtor be and the said debtor was hereby adjudged insolvent.

Dated this the 6th day of September 1911.

T. W. RICHARDSON, District Judge.

(1288—1—1329)

In the Court of the District Judge of Bhagalpur.

(*Notice under clause 7, section 16, of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*)

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 11 OF 1911.

J. W. BLAND, fitter, E. I. Railway Workshop a Jamalpur, residing at Jamalpur, distric Monghyr, has, by an order of this Court dated the 5tl September 1911, been adjudged insolvent. The Trans lator of this Court has been appointed Receiver of the Insolvent's estate. The 27th October 1911 has beer fixed for the creditors to prove their claims.

J. C. TWIDELL, District Judge.

Bhagalpur Judge's Office, the 9th September 1911.

(1317—1—1334)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

[*Section 44 (i) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

DISTRICT CUTTACK.

In the Court of the District Judge of Cuttack.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 1 OF 1911.

In the matter of Gopal Mahanty, of Matimandapsahi town Puri, adjudged insolvent by an order of thi Court on the 16th day of May 1911.

TAKE notice that the abovenamed insolvent ha applied at the Court for his discharge, and that the Court has fixed the 30th day of October 1911 at 1] o'clock for hearing the application.

Dated this 8th day of September 1911.

L. C. ADAMI, District Judge.

(1315—1—1335)

In the Court of the District Judge of Cuttack.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 7 OF 1911.

In the matter of Chinari Lingraj Patra, of Matimandap sahi, town Puri.

WHEREAS the said Chinari Lingraj Patra has applied to this Court, by a petition dated the 24th August 1911, to be declared an insolvent under the Provincial Insolvency Act (III of 1907), and the names of the following persons appear in the list of creditors filed by the aforesaid debtor, this is to give notice to all his creditors that the Court has fixed the 27th day of November 1911 for the hearing of the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtor.

Persons desiring to be represented in the matter should attend in person or by duly instructed pleaders The particulars of debts alleged in the petition are a follows :—

	Name of creditor.		Amount. Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Nanda Ram Kasi Ram	...	135	6	9
2.	Sisinti Biswanath Patra	...	629	8	9
3.	Ladhu Ram Sikdayal	...	40	0	0
4.	Gobinda Ram	...	150	0	0
5.	Dharmu Behera	...	80	0	0
6.	Seu Narayan	...	20	0	0

L. C. ADAMI, District Judge.

Cuttack, the 21st September 1911. (1269—1—1346)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of Darbhanga.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 11 OF 1911.

In the matter of Gouri Shanker Karakh, son of Hazari Karakh, of mahalla Shamshereganj, town Darbhanga.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent, and that his case has been fixed for 30th October 1911.

A. MELLOR, District Judge.

District Judge's Office, Laheria Sarai, the 19th September 1911. (1374—1—1348)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of Darbhanga.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 10 OF 1911.

In the matter of Gokhul Mahton, son of Babooram Mahton, of village Chaprah, pargana Balagach, district Darbhanga.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent, and that his case has been fixed for the 27th October 1911 for hearing.

A. MELLOR, District Judge.

District Judge's Office, Laheria Sarai, the 20th September 1911. (1390—1—1349)

NOTICE

In the Court of the District Judge of Darbhanga.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 13 OF 1911.

In the matter of Tanuk Lal, son of Sunder Lal, of village Madhapore punas, thana Samastipore, district Darbhanga.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent, and that his case has been fixed for 2nd November 1911 for hearing.

A. MELLOR, District Judge.

District Judge's office, Laheriasarai, the 20th September 1911.

(1389—1—1341)

DISTRICT JUDGE, HOOGHLY.

FILED 3RD AUGUST 1911

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 16 OF 1910.

In the matter of Gopeswar Mukerjee, of No. 10, Dolegovinda Singh's Lane, Salkea, district Howrah, an insolvent.

TO be sold by the Receiver in the above case in the precincts of the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly at 12 noon on the 17th November 1911, the undermentioned property of the insolvent: —

The right, title and interest of the abovenamed insolvent in the lands mentioned below with arrears of rent due from the tenants :—

1. One thousand bighas (more or less)of uncultivated jamai land belonging to Gopeswar Mukerjee in the Jatragachi bil, taluk Nos. 174 and 179, in the district of 24-Parganas, thana Barasat. The annual rent for the above lands payable to the zamindars Babu Sibchandra Choudhury and others of Panihati, district 24-Parganas The estate is now under the management of the Court of Wards. Manager Babu Girindra Nath Mukerjee, Dum-Dum. Gorabazar, district 24-Parganas. Annual rent rupees five hundred. Road and Public Works cesses Rs. 15-10.

Boundary.—It is bounded on the east by Baiduni, Dharsa, Goraparì and Bolalari, on the west by the east ends of boundary lands of the villages Jatragachi and Thakdauri, on the north Kadampukhuria and Jatragachi, on the south jote Bhim, Baligari, Kochapukhuria and north Panchuria.

2 In mauza Thakurdauri village or Thakdauri village in the district of 24-Parganas, thana Barasat, plot of jamai land measuring about 61 bighas, more or less, named Gorargangal and Chintamani jangal in five different plots, including the tiled kachari rooms of Gopeswar Mukerjee situated thereon. The annual rent for the above lands is rupees one hundred and twenty-six with Road and Public Works cess, and is payable to the landlord Babu Satish Chandra Roy Cowdhury, of Belghoria, district 24-Parganas.

(*a*) One plot of land named Gora, measuring about 10 bighas of land, bounded on the east by Ram Krishna Naskar's land, on the west by the lands of Nimai Poramanik and others, on the north by Kali Naskar and Bhagaban Mondal, on the south by Ram Nath Naskar and others.

(*b*) One plot of sali land named Chorki, measuring about 2 bighas, bounded on the east by Cholim Mandal's land, on the west by the lands of Judhistir Mondal and others, on the north by Panchu and Hari Mondal's land, and on the south by Panchu and Haripodo Mandal's land.

(*c*) One plot of sali land named Niche, measuring about 4 bighas, bounded on the east by Kali Mondal's land, on the west by public road, on the north by Nafar Poramanik's land, on the south by Ail land.

(*d*) One plot of land named Chaudhury, measuring about 4 bighas of land, bounded on the east by Jadu Naskar's land, on the west by Jadu Naskar, on the north by Raj Krishna Poramanik's land, and on the south by Raj Krishna Poramanik's land.

(*e*) One plot of land named Gorarjangal Chintamani gangal and Begrite, measuring about 41 bighas, bounded on the east by Knsui Koley, Kali Mondal and Judhistir Naskar's land, on the west by Ishan Naskar and Raj Krishna Poramanik's land and Ram Krishna's bheri, on the north by Tincouri Mondal, Sita Nath Das, Srimanta Naskar, Ramsebak Pramanik, Mothur Mondal and Jotram Poramanik's land.

In mauza and village Taulia, in the district of 24-Parganas, thana Barasat. jamai land, measuring about eleven bighas and eight cottahs in tauzi No. 145-1 of the Alipore Collectorate in fourteen different plots. The annual rent for the above lands is rupees thirty-three four annas and sixteen gandas with Road and Public Works cess and is payable to Sreemati Matangini Dassi of Syambazar, Calcutta—

(*a*) One plot of land named Makhal, measuring about eleven bighas, bounded on the east by Nabin Panda's land, west by Chaitan Mandal's land, north by Nabin Pantha's bata, south by Bhuban Sha's land.

(*b*) One plot of land named Taraf, measuring about nineteen cottahs, bounded on the east by Bhuban Sha's land, west Bhuban Tak's land, north by Sivatar land, south by Nabin Pantha's land.

(*c*) One plot of land named Kana, measuring about one bigha six cottahs, bounded on the east by Sibu Ghosh, west by Bhuban Tak's land, north Bistu Mandal, south Bhuban Tar's land.

(*d*) One plot named Ghater Kanim, about 17 cottahs, bounded on the east by jalkar jote, on the west Dukdeb Mandal's land, north by Bhuban Dhoke's land, south Dukdeb Mandal's land

(*e*) One plot pota. about one bigha, bounded on the east and north by plot land of Mataingini Debi, west and south by patit land.

(*f*) One plot of land named Chetra Koni, about one bigha, bounded on the east by Kankore Kano, west Sib Patra's land, north Kala Chand Mandal's land, south Lochan Mandal.

(*g*) One plot of land named Maljhora, about 15 cottahs, bounded on the east by Tara Chand Mandal's lane, west Matangini Debi's patit land, north Sibu Patra's Koni, south Nalbonojer Kani.

(*h*) One plot of land named Napala Koni, about 15 cottahs bounded on the east by Badra Koni. west Diby Patra's land, north patit land, south Sibu Patra's land and Kani.

(*i*) One plot called Nutan Kani, about 12 cottahs, bounded on the east by Bohar Kani, west Sibu Patra's land, north patit land, south Kalchand Mandal's land.

(*j*) One plot of land called Puter Kani, about ten cottahs. east patit land, west Lochan Mandal's Kani, north Gopal Babu's Bahara, south Kala Chand Mandal's.

(*k*) One plot called Bhagar Koni, about 12 cottahs, east Muktaram Mandal's land, west Kala Chand Mandal's batam, north patit land, south Kala Chand Mandal's land.

(*l*) One plot called Jangal Koni, about one bigha, east by Mahesh Mandal's pota, west our pota, north Gopal Babu's land, south Muktaram Mal.

(*m*) One plot, called pota about ten cottahs, east Mooktaram Mal and others, west our pota, north Gopal Babu's Kani, south Nafar Mandal's land.

(*n*) One plot of patit land called pota, about 12 cottahs, east patit land, west own pota. north Syam Charan Chakerbutty's bata, south Nafar Mondal's land.

For further particulars apply to Babu Santosh Chandra Bhattacharjya Pleader, Judge's Court, Hooghly, Receiver of the above estate

J. N. CHAKRABARTI,

Sub-Judge, in charge District Judge's office,

Chinsura, the 19th September 1911.

(1199—1—1347

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, that the insolvency petition of Pyari Mohan Banerjee, son of late Nobo Kumar Banerjee, of Khantra, thana Domjur, district Hooghly, has been admitted by this Court as No 78 of 1911, and that the 7th November 1911 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

J. N. CHAKRABARTI, Sub-Judge.

Chinsurah, the 20th September 1911 (1371—1—1348)

In the Court of the District Judge of Gaya.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 2 OF 1909.

DHANI RAM, PETITIONER

Notice under clause 7, section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.

DHANI RAM, son of Ram Charan, deceased, by caste Kahar Ramani, inhabitant of mauza Shewganj, pargana Siris, zilla Gaya, by occupation a shopkeeper, has, by order of this Court dated the 21st August 1909, been adjudged to be an insolvent.

H. K. SPRY, Offg. District Judge.

Gaya, the 5th September 1911. (1289—1—1352)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF THE DATE OF HEARING OF AN INSOLVENCY PETITION.

[*Section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

DISTRICT MIDNAPORE.

In the Court of the District Judge of Midnapore.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 19 OF 1911.

WHEREAS Hrisikesh Khara, of Mirbazar town, Midnapore, has applied to this Court, by a petition, dated 26th August of 1911, to be declared an insolvent under the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, and the following names appear in the list of creditors filed by the aforesaid debtor, this is to give notice that the Court has fixed the 28th day of October 1911, for the hearing of the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtor. If any one desire to be represented in the matter, should attend in person or by duly instructed pleader. The particulars of the debt alleged in the petition to be due are as follows :—

Krittibas Dey ... } Rs. 346-10.
Rampada Dey ... }

J. CORNES, District Judge, Midnapore

Midnapore, the 2nd September 1911.
(1271—1—1336)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF THE DATE OF HEARING OF AN INSOLVENCY PETITION.

[*Section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

DISTRICT MIDNAPORE.

In the Court of the District Judge of Midnapore.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 22 OF 1911.

WHEREAS Kailas Chandra Nandi, of Geokhali bazar, pargana Mahisadal, has applied to this Court, by a petition dated 18th September 1911, to be declared an insolvent under the Provincial Insolvency Act, II of 1907, and the following names appear in the list of creditors filed by the aforesaid debtor, this is to give notice that the Court has fixed the 6th day of November 1911 for the hearing of the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtor. If any one desire to be represented in the matter should attend in person or by duly instructed pleader. The particulars of the debt alleged in the petition to be due are as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Rakhal Das Nandi ... ... }	95	5	10
Assini Kumar Nandi ... ... }			
Satis Chandra Nandi	692	1	0
Krishna Chandra Chakrabarti ...	125	14	10
Prokash Chandra Roy	202	0	15
Upendra Nath Dan	500	0	0
Ram Burma Bondopadhay ...	21	5	0

J. CORNES, District Judge.

Midnapore, the 21st September 1911. (1399—1—1342)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF THE DATE OF HEARING OF AN INSOLVENCY PETITION.

[*Section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

DISTRICT MIDNAPORE.

In the Court of the District Judge of Midnapore

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 20 OF 1911.

WHEREAS Rakhal Chandra Sen, Korali Charan Sen, Bebhuti Bhusan Sen, minor, by his guardian stepmother Srimatya Ramani Dasi and Srimatya Kiranmoni Dasi, of Dalimbari, pargana Pogri, have applied to this Court, by a petition dated 12th September of 1911, to be declared insolvents under the Provincial Insolvency Act, II of 1907, and the following names appear in the list of creditors filed by the aforesaid debtors, this is to give notice that the Court has fixed the 4th day of November 1911 for the hearing of the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtors If any one desire to be represented in the matter should attend in person or by duly instructed pleader. The particulars of the debt alleged in the petition to be due, are as follows :—

	Rs.	A.
Narain Chandra Chakrabarti ...	639	0
Pasupati Sarkar	38	10
Surja Kumar Chakrabarti ...	31	0
Barada Prosad Sarkar	411	0
Hari Kisen Rathi ...	400	0
Radha Ballav Goswami	175	0
Surja Kumar Das Baistnob ...	22	0

J. CORNES, District Judge, Midnapore.

Midnapore, the 18th September 1911.
(1363—1—1350)

In the Court of the District Judge of Manbhum-Sambalpur.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to his creditors, that the Insolvency petition of Brindaban Modak, son of late Jiban Chandra Modak, of Jhalda, pargana Jhalda, district Manbhum, has been admitted by this Court as No. 14 of 1911, and that the 27th October 1911 has been fixed for hearing thereof.

S. N. MITRA, Offg. District Judge.

Purulia, the 6th September 1911. (1296—1—1333)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

(*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907*).

In the Court of the District Judge of Nadia.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 21 OF 1911.

In the matter of Aser Halsana, son of Duti Halsana, by caste Musalman, by profession Zamindar's ticca peon of Buripotha, police-station Meherpur, district Nadia.

PURSUANT to a petition dated 17th July 1911, and on reading the application for the said Aser Halsana and hearing the pleader for him on 30th August 1911, it is ordered that the debtor be and the same debtor was hereby adjudged insolvent.

S. C. MALLIK, District Judge.

Krishnagar, the 18th September 1911.
(1359—1—1336)

In the Court of the District Judge of Nadia.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 29 OF 1911.

Ujal Sheikh, petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to his creditors that the insolvency petition of Ujal Sheikh, of Saldaha, police-station Kushtia, district Nadia, has been admitted by this Court as No. 29 of 1911, and that 18th November 1911 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

S. C. MALLIK, District Judge.

Krishnagar, the 18th September 1911. (1397—1—1340)

In the Court of the District Judge of Nadia.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 28 OF 1911.

Petitioner, Esmail Sheikh.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to his creditors that the Insolvency petition of Esmail Sheikh of Kaloa, police-station Kumarkhali, district Nadia, has been admitted by this Court as No. 28 of 1911, and that 4th November 1911 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

S. C. MALLIK, District Judge.

Krishnagar, the 18th September 1911. (1361—1—1338)

In the Court of the District Judge of Nadia

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 27 OF 1911.

Petitioner, Rati Kanta Dutt.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, to his creditors that the Insolvency petition of Rati Kanta Dutt of Aruapara, police-station Kushtia, district Nadia, been admitted by this Court as No. 27 of 1911, and that 4th November 1911 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

S. C. MALLIK, District Judge.

Krishnagar, the 18th September 1911. (1360—1—1337)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 99 OF 1911.

Delwar Shah, son of late Jeetu Shah, of Manikpur, thana Dum-Dum, district 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Sultan Meer, of Fatteullapur, thana Dum-Dum, district 24-Parganas, and others, creditors.

ON the 4th day of September 1911, it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 20th day of November 1911, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

T. W. RICHARDSON, District Judge.

Alipore, 8th September 1911.

(1304—1)—1332

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 109 OF 1911.

Dhirendra Nath Chatterjee, son of Nilratan Chatterjee, of Belgharia, thana Baranagore, district 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Devendra Narayan Singh, of Calcutta, and others, creditors.

ON the 4th day of September 1911, it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 20th day of November 1911, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

T. W. RICHARDSON, District Judge.

Alipore, the 8th September 1911. (1306—1—1331)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[*Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.*]

In the Court of the District Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 57 OF 1911.

In the matter of Purna Chandra Ghosh, son of late Abhoy Charan Ghosh, of Dhapdhapi, thana Baruipur, district 24-Parganas, applicant, debtor.

PURSUANT to a petition dated the 5th April 1911, and on reading the said petition and hearing Babu Khitish Chandra Chakravarty, B.L., Pleader for the applicant, it was ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent. The 20th November 1911 is fixed for the creditors to prove their debts.

Dated this the 8th day of September 1911.

T. W. RICHARDSON, District Judge.

(1307—1—1330)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 104 OF 1911.

Adhar Chandra Das Samanta, son of late Madhab Chandra Das Samanta, of Jawpur, thana Barasat, district 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Kaim Khan Kabuli, of Baliaghata and others, creditors.

ON the 4th day of September 1911, it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 20th day of November 1911, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

T. W. RICHARDSON, District Judge.

Alipore, the 8th September 1911. (1305—1—1327)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 94 OF 1911.

Nripendra Chandra Basu, of 36, Chakrabere Road, Bhawanipur, district 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Haripada Das and Jitendra Nath Chakraverty, of Calcutta, and others, creditors.

ON the 7th day of August 1911, it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 6th day of November 1911, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

T. W. RICHARDSON, District Judge.

Alipore, the 18th September 1911. (1194—1—1345)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 89 OF 1911.

Bilayat Hossain, son of late Hakim Hedatullah, of 22, Maniktala Main Road, district 24-Parganas, applicant.

To (1) Raja Khan Kabuli, of Hatibagan, (2) Shama Charan Babu, of Narikeldanga, (3) Ahmud Hossain, of Maniktala, creditors.

ON the 7th day of August 1911, it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 6th day of November 1911, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

T. W. RICHARDSON, District Judge.

Alipore, the 18th September 1911. (1193—1—1344)

ABINASH CHANDRA CHAKRABARTI, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court.
(1310—4—1286)

AMULYA CHANDRA CHATTERJI, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court.
(1237—4—1198)

BAIKUNTHA NATH DUTT, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta.
(1279—4—1203)

BAIKUNTA NATH MITTER, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta.
(1293—4—1238)

BAMA CHARAN CHAKRAVARTI, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil. High Court.
(1346—4—1328)

DURGA CHARAN BANERJEA, M.A., B.L., Attorney-at-Law, intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta. (1277—4—1199)

JAMINIKANTA MOOKERJEE, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta.
(1282—4—1228)

JITENDRALAL BANNERJEE, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court.
(1283—4—1229)

JOGESH CHANDRA GUPTA, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta.
(1268—4—1201)

JOGINDRA KUMAR DE, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta.
(1284—4—1230)

JYOTISH CHANDRA PAL, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta.
(1285—4—126·)

JYOTI PRASAD CHATTERJI, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta.
(1248—4—1213)

NALIN CHANDRA BOSE, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the Calcutta High Court.
(1316—4—1300)

NRIPENDRA NATH GHOSE, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil, High Court, Calcutta.
(1354—4—1321)

PRAFULLA CHANDRA BOSE, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta.
(1278—4—1200)

SATISH CHANDRA BOSE, M.A., B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta.
(1298—4—1262)

SUDHANSUSEKHAR MUKHERJI, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court.
(1242—4—1195)

SURESH CHANDRA DAS, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta.
(1270—4—1202)

SUSIL KUMAR BOSE, B.L., intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta.
(1292—4—1282)

Wanted

A HEAD Revenue Clerk for the office of the Executive Engineer, Eastern Sone Division, on Rs. 25—2—35 per month.

None need apply who is not thoroughly conversant with Revenue works of an Executive Engineer's Office. The applicant must have a fair knowledge of English and Hindi.

The selected candidate will be on probation for one year before being made permanent.

His services will be liable to be terminated at any time during probationary period if his work is found not satisfactory.

Applications will be received till 30th September 1911.

M. M. LAHIRI, Sub-Engineer,

for Executive Engineer, Eastern Sone Division.

Bankipore, the 15th September 1911.

Wanted

BY the District Board of Midnapore a Head Master for the Paikbar Board Middle English School in the Contai subdivision on a salary of Rs 25 per month. No one need apply who has not passed the F.A., I.A. or I.Sc. Examination. But any Matriculate who was teaching English in a Middle English School on the 26th of April 1906 may apply, but such a candidate will not be confirmed in his post unless he passes the departmental examination in the Art and Practice of Teaching in English Idioms and Pronunciation. Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to the 30th September 1911.

S. P. GHOSH, Vice-Chairman.

District Board, Midnapore, the 8th September 1911.

(1330—2)

Notice.

WANTED an Accountant for the Rangpur District Board's Office on a salary of Rs. 100—10—150 by annual increment. No one need apply who has not passed the Accountantship Examination of the Public Works Department, acquired sufficient experience of the work in a District Board's office, cannot freely draw up reports and draft letters and is not fully acquainted with Rules and Circulars of the Department. Candidates should state their age and the period of service in a District Board's office as Accountant.

Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to 18th October 1911. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months.

GIRIS CHANDRA DAS,

Vice-Chairman, District Board, Rangpur.

District Board's Office, Rangpur, the 16th September 1911. (1348—4)

Notice.

WANTED the following staff for the Printing Press of the District Board of Darbhanga from 1st December 1911. Candidates should state their age, qualifications and past services and should also enclose copies of their recent testimonials which will not be returned. The Head Compositor must be a thoroughly competent man. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 15th October 1911 :—

(1) Head Compositor on Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per month according to qualification (or periodical increment of Re. 1 from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30) with overtime allowance.

(2) One Assistant Compositor on Rs. 15 per month with overtime allowance.

E. G. BARTON,

District Engineer, Darbhanga.

Laheriasarai District Board's Office, the 18th September 1911. (1344—3)

Advertisement.

WANTED an Overseer for the Provincial works under the District Board of Burdwan, on a salary of Rs 80—2—100 with conveyance allowance at the rate of Rs. 30, plus travelling allowance according to Civil Service Regulations. None need apply who is not a .E. of the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur. and has not some experience of some practical work. Good practice in cycling and riding essential The service will last so long as the Provincial works remain under the District Board of Burdwan.

Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to the 10th October 1911.

J. N. MALLIK, District Engineer, Burdwan.

Burdwan, the 23rd September 1911. (1395—1)

Wanted

For Mussammat Bibi Soghra Wakf Estate, Bihar.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following situations :—

1. A General Manager on Rs. 600 a month rising to Rs. 750 by biennial increment of Rs. 50 with travelling allowance of Rs. 50 a month.

2 An Assistant Manager on Rs. 250 a month rising to Rs. 375 by biennial increments of Rs. 25 a month with travelling allowance of Rs. 25 a month.

3. One Motwali and two assistants. They must be Hanafi Muhammadans of the Sunni sect. Preference will be given to residents of the Patna Division. Their remuneration will be in accordance with paragraph 16 of the Wakfnama.

Applications to be sent in so as to reach this office on or before the 15th November 1911.

C. P. BRACHCROFT, District Judge.

Patna, Bankipore, the 20th September 1911.

(1393—4)

WANTED at once an Overseer and Tax Daroga for the Daltonganj Municipality. Qualifications in Surveying, Road and Culvert-making and Accounts essential. None but qualified men need apply. Applications to state salary expected. Security of Rs 250 required. Applications with testimonials to reach undersigned on or before the 20th October 1911.

C. L. PHILIP, Chairman, Daltonganj Municipality

Municipal Office, Daltonganj, the 20th September. 1911.

(1396—2)

Corporation of Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

THE two Debenture Loans of the Corporation of Calcutta, namely, 4 per cent. loan of 1st December 1901 for Rs. 5,00,000 and 3½ per cent. loan of 1st December 1896 for Rs. 20,00,000, are repayable on 1st December 1911, from which date all interest on them will cease. Holders of debentures of these loans should tender their debentures to the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, two weeks before the due date of their repayment with the following endorsement on the back of each debenture :—

"Received payment, in full, of all demands for principal and interest thereon.

... .

Signatures of holders."

P. N. MOOKERJEE,

Secretary to the Corporation.

Municipal Office, Calcutta, the 21st September 1911.

(1386-1)

THE Dinajpur District Board will spend Rs. 80,000 per year for five years on constructing bridges on roads. Contractors intending to tender for works should at once communicate with the District Engineer, Dinajpur. Information regarding places, estimates and other particulars may be had on reference to the office of the District Engineer.

K. K. DUTTA GUPTA, District Engineer, Dinajpur.

Dinajpur, the 23rd September 1911. (1402—4)

Stolen.

THE Government Promissory Note No. 216361 of the three and-a-half per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 700 (seven hundred), originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Mano Mohan Lahiri, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of Advertiser—Mano Mohan Lahiri.

Residence—Bhatta, Purnea. (1238—3—1239)

Stolen.

THE Government Promissory Notes Nos 061784 and 061735 of the 3 per cent loan of 1896-97 for Rs. 500 each and 120031 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1842-43 for Rs 500, originally standing in the name of Amrito Lal Mukherji, and last endorsed in blank by Mati Lal Mukherji, and of which I am now the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the advertiser—Satyendra Nath Chatterji.

Residence—9, Old Boytakkhana 2nd Lane, Calcutta.

(1343—3—1351)

Notice to Creditors.

In the Goods of James Kenny, deceased.

PURSUANT to sections 320 of Act X of 1865 and 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866, all persons having claims against the estate of the abovenamed deceased who died on the 16th day of April 1911 at Chepstow House, Wimbledon Park Road, Surrey in England and to whose estate Letters of Administration have been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal to Frederick Henry Eggar are hereby required to send full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them to me, the undersigned, as Solicitor to the said Frederick Henry Eggar on or before the 9th day of October 1911, after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets of the estate will be distributed.

Dated this 5th day of September 1911.

A. VERE NICOLL,
Royal Insurance Buildings,
Dalhousie Square, Calcutta,
Solicitor to the said Frederick Henry Eggar.
(1281—3—1231)

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C. H. STUART,
Presidency Postmaster.

Dated Calcutta, the 26th September 1911.

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AND

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE

[Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.]

THESE articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are on sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipur, Calcutta.

The rates for both drugs from 1st April 1911 are as follows:—

Sulphate of Quinine.

	Rs.	A.	
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	8	8	per lb.
For any less quantity than 6 lbs. in one delivery	11	8	per lb.

Sulphate of Cinchonidine.

	Rs.	
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	8	per lb.
For any less quantity than 6 lbs. in one delivery	11	per lb.

Quinine is sold in 1 oz., ¼ lb., ½ lb. 1 lb. and 4 lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is sold in ¼ lb., ½ lb. and 1 lb tins.

Carriage or postage is in addition to the above prices in every case.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE both in powder and in 3½ grain tablet forms can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipur, Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1911 are:—

	Wholesale rate. For 6 lbs. or more in one *delivery.*		Retail rate. For any quantity below 6 lbs. *in one delivery.*	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
16-oz. tins ...	5	0	6	0
8-" " ...	2	8	3	0
4-" " ...	1	4	1	8

Carriage or postage extra. Cinchona Febrifuge in powder and in tablet forms is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta.

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List of Publications issued by the Meteorological Department from 1st January 1911 to 30th June 1911.

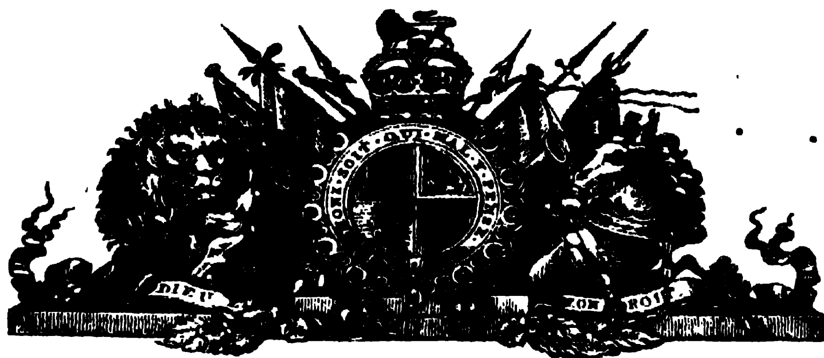
Monthly Weather Review from October to December 1910 and January and February 1911 (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

List of Publications issued by the Meteorological Department during the current Quarter.

Monthly Weather Review for March 1911. (Illustrated by 7 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1.
Monthly Weather Review for April 1911. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1.
Monthly Weather Review for May 1911. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1.

List of New Books published by the Geological Survey of India during the weeks ending 22nd July and 5th August 1911.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica. New Series, Volume III, Memoir No. 4 Carl Diener, Ph. D. Re. 1-12.
Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, New Series, Volume IV, Memoir No. 1. Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc. London, F. G. S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. Re. 1-4.



APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1911.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

The following Notices are published for general information.

C. A. WHITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *the 19th September 1911.*

KOREA, WEST COAST—PING YANG INLET.

Nakasu shoal—Decreased depths south-westward of.

No. 417 (*first publication*).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No 1067 of 1911), are republished :—

Position.—Nakasu shoal buoy, lat. 38° 38′ N., long. 124° 52′ E.
Details.—The Master of the S.S. *Kiirun Maru* reports that the depth of water within the 10-fathom line south-westward of Nakasu shoal has decreased, and there are now depths of from 2¼ to 4 fathoms in that locality.
Caution.—In consequence of the above report, mariners are cautioned to keep outside of the 10-fathom line when passing the southern end of Nakasu shoal.
Charts affected.—No. 1656, Ping yang inlet.
,, 1257, Approaches to Ping yang inlet.
Publication.—Japan, Korea &c., 1904, page 40; Revised Supplement, 1910.
Authority.—Tokyo Notice, No. 1708, 17th June 1911.

JAPAN, SHIKOKU—BUNGO CHANNEL.

(*1*) *Oitsukami sima—Reef northward of.*

(*2*) *Kanbei se—Decreased depth.*

No. 418 (*first publication*).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 1069 of 1911), are republished :—

(1) Oitsukami sima.
Position.—At a distance of one mile and 5½ cables, N. 8° E., from the summit (672 feet) of Oitsukami sima.
Lat. 33° 7′ 45″ N., long. 132° 19′ 30″ E., on chart No. 651.

Description.—About 3 cables in extent.
Depth.—5 fathoms.
Remarks.—This reef has been named Aino se.
Variation.—4° W.

(2) Kanbei se.

Position.—Lat. 33° 10½′ N., long. 132° 11′ E.
Depth.—3½ fathoms in the place of 7 fathoms as now shown on the charts.
Charts affected.—No. 651, Bungo channel.
„ 1648, Osumi Kaikyo to O Shima.
„ 2347, Nipon, Kiusiu, Shikoku, &c. (2).
Publication.—Japan, Korea, &c., 1904, pages 315, 307.
Authority.—Tokyo Notice, No. 1704, 17th June 1911.

NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN—BONIN ISLANDS.

Port Lloyd (Futami harbour) and approach—Existence of shoals.

No. 419 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 1070 of 1911), are republished :—

(*a*) *Position.*—In the south-eastern part of Port Lloyd, at a distance of 1¼ cables N. 19° W., from the western extreme of Castle rock.
Castle rock, lat. 27° 4½′ N., long. 142° 11¾′ E.
Depth.—6¾ fathoms.
Remarks.—A drying spit extends for about one cable southward from North rock.
A reef extends one cable, westward, from the west extreme of Square rock, and another reef extends 1$\frac{1}{10}$ cables, southward, from the same point.

(*b*) *Position.*—In northern approach to Port Lloyd, at a distance of about 4$\frac{1}{10}$ cables, N. 43° W., from the summit of Hitomaru jima.
Hitomaru jima, lat. 27° 6¾′ N., long. 142° 10¾′ E.
Depth.—Less than 6 feet.
Remarks.—"PD" has been placed against this shoal on the charts.

(*c*) *Position.*—In northern approach to Port Lloyd, at a distance of about 2$\frac{8}{10}$ cables, N. 52° W., from the summit of Hitomaru jima.
Depth.—2½ fathoms.
Remarks.—"PD" has been placed against this shoal on the charts.

Variation.—2° W.
Chart affected.—No. 1100, Bonin or Arzobispo islands. Plan of Port Lloyd.
Publication.—Japan, Korea, &c., 1904, pages 272, 273.
Authority.—Tokyo Notice, No. 1706, 17th June 1911.

CHINA, KWANG TUNG PENINSULA.

Ryojun ko (Port Arthur)—Light established.

No. 420 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 1071 of 1911), are republished :—

Position.—On Pei yue shan (Quail hill) tower.
Lat. 38° 48′ 36″ N., long. 121° 14′ 46″ E., on chart No. 3763.
Character.—A *fixed white* light formed by a group of nine electric lamps.
Elevation.—581 feet.
Visibility.—Not stated.
Power.—Each lamp 200 candles.
Remarks.—Pei yue shan tower, which is marked "Monument" on the charts, is now known as Hyochuto tower.
Charts affected.—No. 3763, Ryojun ko.
„ 1236, Approaches to Ryojun ko.
„ 1798, Kinchau to Terminal head.
„ 1392, Pe chili strait.
Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, page 159.
China Sea Directory, Vol. III, 1904, page 592; Revised Supplement, 1910.
Authority.—Tokyo Notice, No. 1717, 17th June 1911.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, LEITE—SOGOD BAY.

Maligbok (Malitbog)—Light established.

No. 421 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 1078 of 1911), are republished:—

Position.—On gaol at Maligbok.
Lat. 10° 9¾′ N., long 124° 58½′ E., on chart No. 2578.
Character.—A *fixed red* light.
Elevation.—53 feet.
Visibility.—7 miles.
Structure.—Wooden framework.
Note.—The name "Malitbog" has been substituted for "Maligbok" on the charts.
Charts affected.—No. 2578, Sulu or Mindoro sea, eastern part.
„ 943, Molucca passage to Manila.
Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, page 109.
Eastern Archipelago, Part I, 1904, page 301.
Authority.—Manila Notice, No. 33 of 1911.

MADAGASCAR, NORTH-WEST COAST.

Port of Analalava—Light established.

No. 422 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 1088 of 1911), are republished:—

Position.—On hillock, at a distance of 8¼ cables, N. 2° E., from Analalava lighthouse.
Lat. 14° 37′ 5″ S., long. 47° 45′ 46″ E., on chart No. 704.
Character.—A *fixed* light with a *red* and a *white* sector.
Elevation.—62 feet.
Visibility.—2 miles.
Sectors.—*White* from N. 57° E. to N. 67° E.
Red from N. 67° E. to N. 79° E.
Obscured elsewhere.
Structure.—Column, 23 feet in height.
Remarks.—This light is known as Ampasikely light.
Note.—The sectors of the light have not been placed on the charts.
Variation.—8° W.
Charts affected.—No. 704, Nosi Shaba to Moramba bay.
„ 758, Cape St. Andrew to Antongil bay.
Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, page 21.
Islands in the Southern Indian Ocean, 1904, page 189.
Authority.—Paris Notice, No. 2020 of 1911.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—PALÁWAN, NORTH-EAST COAST.

Santa Monica approach—Existence of a rock.

No. 423 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 1089 of 1911), are republished:—

Position.—On outer edge of bank extending from shore abreast of Santa Monica, at a distance of 7½ miles, S. 29° W., from the summit of Hastings island.
Lat. 11° 19′ N., long. 119° 34½′ E., on chart No. 2577.
Depth.—Awash at low water.
Variation.—1° E.
Charts affected.—No. 2577, San Bernardino strait to Mindoro strait.
„ 967, Paláwan island.
„ 943, Molucca passage to Manila.
„ 2660*b*, China sea, southern portion.
Publication.—China Sea Directory, Vol. II, 1906, page 296.
Authority.—Manila Notice, No. 28 of 1911.

MADAGASCAR, SOUTH-EAST COAST.

Fort Dauphin bay—Light discontinued.

No. 424 *(first publication)*.—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 1090 of 1911), are republished:—

Position.—On outer end of wharf (not shown on chart).
Lat. 25° 1¼′ S., long. 47° 2′ E.
Character.—A fixed red light.
Note.—The note on chart No. 686, with regard to this light, has been erased.
Chart affected.—No. 686, Plan of Fort Dauphin anchorage.
Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, No. 115.
Islands in Southern Indian Ocean, 1904, page 127.
Authority.—Paris Notice, No. 2028 of 1911.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Luzon, south coast.

Subunguin reef—Amended description.

No. 425 *(first publication)*.—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 1092 of 1911), are republished:—

Position.—At a distance of about 3 miles, south-westward, from Bondok.
Lat. 13° 19¼′ N., long. 122° 28′ E., on chart No. 2577.
Description.—The reef is about 1½ miles in length within the 10-fathom line, and is partly awash at half tide. There is no islet on this reef as stated in Notice to Mariners, No. 585 of 1911. *(This office No. 269 of 1911.)*
Charts affected.—No. 2577, San Bernardino strait to Mindoro strait.
Publication.—Eastern Archipelago, Part I, 1902, page 327.
Authority.—U.S.A. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Manila, 29th June 1911.

CHINA SEA, GULF OF SIAM—Koh Tron.

An Thoi bay—Light established.

No. 426 *(first publication)*.—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 1094 of 1911), are republished:—

Position.—On western point of bay.
Lat. 10° 0¾′ N., long. 103° 59¼′ E. on chart No. 2725.
Character.—A *fixed red* light.
Elevation.—131 feet.
Visibility.—6 miles.
Structure.—Iron column.
Remarks.—The exact position of the light is not stated
Charts affected.—No. 2725, Koh Tron and channels.
„ 2723, Bay island to Pulo Obi.
Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, page 125.
China Sea Directory, Vol. II, 1906, page 372.
Authority.—Paris Notice, No. 2041 of 1911.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Luzon.

Manila harbour—Experimental Light-buoy withdrawn.

No. 427 *(first publication)*.—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 1109 of 1911), are republished:—

Former Notice.—No. 405 of 1911. *(This office No. 203 of 1911).*
Position.—At entrance to dredged channel, Pasig river entrance, at a distance of about 100 feet, eastward from Buoy No. 1.
Buoy No. 1, lat. 14° 35¼′ N., long. 120° 57′ E.
Description.—A light-buoy, exhibiting an occulting white light.
Remarks.—It is intended very shortly to establish this light-buoy on Guardia shoal in the entrance to Manila bay.
Charts affected.—No. 487, Manila and Kavite anchorages.
„ 976, Manila bay.
Publications.—China Sea Directory, Vol. II, 1906, page 323.
Eastern Archipelago, Part I, 1902, pages 63, 64; Revised Supplement, 1909.
Authority.—U.S.A. Hyd. Office Notice, No. 2108 of 1911.

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA—RANGOON RIVER.

Monkey Point, Dredged Cut Channel.

Depth of water on 16th and 25th August 1911.

No. 428 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notices to Mariners (Nos. 157M and 161M of 1911), are republished :—

	16th August.	25th August.
North Line of Central Cut ...	12 feet.	13 feet.
Central Cut ...	11 feet 9 inches.	12 feet.
South Line of Central Cut ...	10 feet 6 inches.	11 feet.

Authority.—Deputy Conservator of the Port, Rangoon.

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA—RANGOON RIVER, HASTINGS TRACKS.

Depth of water on 18th and 25th August 1911.

No. 429 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notices to Mariners (Nos. 158M and 162M of 1911), are republished :—

			18th August. Feet.	18th August. Inches.	25th August. Feet.	25th August. Inches.
No. 1 Track ..	Closed	Marks removed ...	..	...	..	
„ 2 „ ...	„	„ „ ...	..	...	...	
„ 3 „ ...	Inward	Port Commissioners' Flagstaff open to southward of North Dome of rest-house.				
	Outward	Marks OO in line .. (Shoal water close to the southward.)	11	0	10	3
„ 4 „ ..	Inward	Port Commissioners' Flagstaff and North Dome of rest-house in line.				
	Outward	Marks in line ...	10	3	10	3
„ 5 „ ...	Inward	Port Commissioners' Flagstaff midway between North Dome of rest-house and Time Ball.				
	Outward	Marks in line ...	9	9	8	9
„ 6 „ ..	Inward	Port Commissioners' Flagstaff and Time Ball in line.				
	Outward	Marks in line ...	8	0	8	3

Reduced to "Zero" of King's Point Tide gauge.

Authority ... Deputy Conservator of the Port, Rangoon.

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA—RANGOON RIVER—KING'S BANK CHANNEL.

Depth of water on 18th and 25th August 1911.

No. 430 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notices to Mariners (Nos. 159M. and 163M of 1911), are republished :—

	18th August. Upper Bar.	18th August. Lower Bar.	25th August. Upper Bar.	25th August. Lower Bar.
South Line ...	11 feet 6 inches ...	10 feet 3 inches.	11 feet	... 10 feet 6 inches.
Central Line	13 feet ...	10 feet 9 inches.	12 feet	10 feet.
North Line ...	10 feet 6 inches ..	10 feet.	10 feet 6 inches	... 9 feet 6 inches.

Authority.—Deputy Conservator of the Port, Rangoon.

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA, RANGOON RIVER.

Chokey Lumps, Eastern Channel.

Depth of water on 23rd August 1911.

No. 431 (first publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notice to Mariners (No. 160M of 1911), are republished :—

	Ft.	In.
No. 1 Track.—Red Beacon midway between North Beacon and Board Beacon	16	0
„ 2 „ Red Beacon and Board Beacon in one ...	14	6
„ 3 „ Red Beacon and two Black Ball Beacon in one ...	12	0

Authority.—Deputy Conservator of the Port, Rangoon.

BAY OF BENGAL—ORISSA COAST.

False Point anchorage—Depth of water at buoys.

No. 432-I (first publication).—

Particulars.—The following is the actual water reduced at buoys in the False Point Anchorage :—

Water at buoys.	Ft.	In.
Fairway buoy	27	2
Outer Spit buoy	18	6
Inner Spit buoy	15	2
Reddie Flat buoy	19	2
Inner Ridge buoy	14	1
Boat channel	4	2

Caution.—All steamers should anchor two cables east of Fairway buoy in 30 feet reduced.

Chart affected.—No. 755, False Point Anchorage, etc.

Publication.—Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1910, page 273.

Authority.—Port Officer of Cuttack and Balasore Ports, letter No. 330P., dated 16th September 1911.

The 12th September 1911.

MADAGASCAR, NORTH-WEST COAST.

Nosi Anambo—Light established.

No. 406 (second publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 1016 of 1911), are republished:—

Position.—Nosi Anambo, lat. 12° 15¾′ S., long. 48° 39′ E.

Date of establishment.—Early in July 1911.

Character.—A *fixed white* light.

Elevation.—Not stated.

Visibility.—15 miles.

Order.—3rd.

Structure.—Tower, 33 feet in height.

Remarks.—The exact position of this light is not stated.

Charts affected.—No. 1002, Diego Suarez bay to Andranoaombi bay.
„ 758, Cape St. Andrew to Antongil bay.
„ 2762, Comoro islands
„ 597, Delagoa bay to Cape Guardafui.
„ 748*a*, Indian ocean, southern portion.
„ 748*b*, Indian ocean, northern portion.

Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, page 23.
Islands in the Southern Indian Ocean, 1904, page 142

Authority.—H.M. Consul, Antananarivo, 30th June 1911.

SUMATRA, WEST COAST.

Pulo Nias—Non-existence of reef northward of.

No. 407 *(second publication).*—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 1017 of 1911), are republished :—

Position on charts.—At a distance of about 5½ miles, N. 56° E., from Pulo Babi.
Lat. 1° 44′ N., long. 97° 29½′ E.
Remarks.—This reef has been expunged from the charts.
Variation.—Nil.
Charts affected.—No. 2760, Acheh head to Chingkuk bay.
,, 748*b*, Indian ocean, northern portion.
Publication.—China Sea Directory, Vol. I, 1906, page 368.
Authority.—Hague Notice No. 1319 of 1911.

NEW ZEALAND, SOUTH ISLAND—QUEEN CHARLOTTE SOUND.

Dieffenbach point light—Alteration in character.

No. 408 *(second publication).*—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 1044 of 1911), are republished :—

Former Notice.—No. 400 of 1911. (*This office No. 200 of 1911.*)
Position.—On northern extremity of point.
Lat. 41° 14′ S., long. 174° 9¾′ E.
Alteration.—The fixed white light has been replaced by a *flashing white* light *every three seconds*, showing thus :—

Flash,	eclipse,
$\frac{3}{10}$ sec.	$2\frac{7}{10}$ secs.

Remarks.—The other characteristics of the light are unaltered.
Charts affected.—No. 2685, Cook strait anchorages, sheet II.
,, 695, Cook strait.
,, 2054, Cook strait to Cape Egmont.
Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, page 299.
New Zealand Pilot, 1908, page 171.
Authority.—Wellington Notice, No. 71 of 1911.

NEW ZEALAND—SOUTH ISLAND.

Otago harbour—Beacon-lights established.

No. 409 *(second publication).*—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 1046 of 1911), are republished :—

(*a*) *Position.*—On south side of Cross channel, at a distance of $8\frac{4}{10}$ cables, S. 79° W., from Black head, and S. 9° W. from red beacon on north side of channel.
Black head, lat. 45° 48¼′ S., long. 170° 44¼′ E.
Character.—A *fixed white* light.
Structure.—Black beacon.

(*b*) *Position.*—On eastern side of channel, abreast of Deborah bay, at a distance of 5 cables, S. 31° W., from the south extreme of Acheron point, and N. 57° E., from south extreme of Rocky point.
Character.—A *fixed white* light.
Structure.—Black beacon.

(*c*) *Position.*—On eastern side of channel, abreast of Deborah bay, at a distance of $1\frac{2}{10}$ cables, S. 76° E., from the south extreme of Rocky point, and N. 24° E., from sheers at Graving Dock.
Character.—A *fixed white* light.
Structure.—A black beacon.

(*d*) *Position.*—On eastern side of channel, abreast of Carey bay, at a distance of $3\frac{2}{10}$ cables, S. 40° E., from the south extreme of Rocky point, and N. 45° E., from sheers at Graving Dock.
Character.—A *fixed white* light.
Structure.—Black beacon.

Variation.—19° E.
Chart affected.—No. 2411, Otago harbour, with plan of Port Chalmers.
Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, page 303.
New Zealand Pilot, 1908, page 253.
Authority.—Wellington Notice, No. 69 of 1911.

NEW ZEALAND—South island, west coast.

Hokitika bar—Night-signals established.

No. 410 (second publication).—The following particulars, etc, relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 1052 of 1911), are republished :—

Position.—River entrance, lat. 42° 43′ S., long. 170° 58½′ E.
Signals.—The undermentioned signals are made from the flagstaff on the north side of the river entrance.

Signal.	*Signification.*
White light.	Wait.
White light over *red* light.	Bar unsafe.
White light over *green* light.	Bar safe for vessels of 7 feet draught.
Green light over *white* light.	Bar safe for vessels of 9 feet draught.

Remarks.—The *green* light formerly shifted from the north to the south wall, and *vice versâ* as requisite, now remains on the south wall. An *orange-coloured* light is shown from the north wall.
These lights and signals will only be shown when vessels are expected.

Caution.—No vessel should attempt to enter the port until the abovementioned signal lights are shown, notwithstanding that the leading beacon lights may be lighted.
Chart affected.—No 2591, River Waiau to Cape Foulwind.
Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, Nos. 1700, 1701 (Remarks).
New Zealand Pilot, 1908, page 321.
Authority.—Wellington Notice, No. 74 of 1911.

KOREA, WEST COAST- Techong group.

Soi Chong to (Small Green island)— Fog-signal again working.

No. 411 (second publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 1065 of 1911), are republished :—

Former Notice.—No. 999 of 1911. (*This office No. 394 of 1911.*)
Position.—Lat. 37° 45½′ N., long. 124° 43¾′ E.
Description.—A siren, giving *one* blast *every thirty-five seconds.*
Charts affected.—No. 1258, Approaches to Séoul.
„ 1256, Pe chili and Liau tung gulfs.
„ 2347, Nipon, Kiusiu, Shikoku, &c.
„ 1262, Hongkong to Gulf of Liau tung.
Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, No. 897.
Japan, Korea, &c., 1904, page 45 ; Revised Supplement, 1909.
Authority.—Séoul Notice, No. 186, 24th June 1911.

INDIA—South-east of Cape Comorin.

Derelict reported.

No. 412 (second publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notice to Mariners (No. 156M of 1911), are republished :—

Subject.—The Master of the S.S. *Brasilliana* reports having passed, on the 15th August 1911, a derelict Native Craft in the following position :—
Position.—Lat. 7° 14′ N., long. 78° 14′ E.
Chart affected —No. 827, Vengurla to Cape Comorin.
Authority.—The Port Officer, Bombay.

AUSTRALIA, EAST COAST—New South Wales.

Port Jackson entrance—Exhibition of leading lights.

No 413 (second publication).—The Secretary, Sydney Harbour Trust Office, has given Notice, dated the 4th August 1911, that on and after the 1st September 1911, a red light will be shown from the high land south of the Spit, Middle Harbour, and a white light with coloured sectors from Grotto Point, both lights showing seaward. When in line the lights will bear N. 75° W. and will mark the entrance at the Heads midway between the Inner North Head and South Reef

The Grotto Point light will only be visible between N. 57° W. through West to S. 87° W. and will show:—Red between N. 57° W. and N. 67° W.; white between N. 67° W. and N. 83° W.; Green between N. 83° W. and S. 87° W. (All bearings are from seaward.)

This affects Admiralty chart No. 1069, Australia Directory, Vol. II.

List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, page 251.

BAY OF BENGAL—Burma coast.

North Terribles—Erection of a beacon.

No. 414 (second publication).—

Subject.—A beacon of reinforced concrete will be erected on the North Terrible rocks during the last week of January 1912.

Description.—The beacon will consist of four piles erected in the form of a rectangular pyramid and carrying a solid concrete sphere, 4 feet in diameter at top. The top of the sphere will be approximately 44 feet above high water level and about 30 feet from top of rock.

The beacon will be painted in April 1912. The sphere and horizontal ties will be painted red and the four corner piles white.

Position.—Lat. 19° 27′ N., long. 93° 18′ E.

Charts affected.—No. 821, Elephant point to Cheduba strait.
" 829, Coconada to Bassein river.

Publication.—Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1910, page 350.

Authority.—Principal Port Officer, Burma, Notice dated 1st September 1911.

INDIA, WEST COAST—Cochin.

Cochin—Buoys replaced in position.

Mallipuram—Light discontinued.

No. 415 (second publication).—

Former Notice.—No. 209 of 1911.

Subject.—The bar, spit and quarantine buoys at Cochin will be replaced in position on the 1st September 1911, and the light at Mallipuram will be discontinued after the 30th idem, as usual.

Charts affected.—No. 2737, Viziadrug to Cochin, etc.
" 2738, Cochin to Cape Comorin.
" 827, Vengurla to Cape Comorin.
" 749, Tanore to Cundacudvu.
" 70, Bay of Bengal.

Publications.—List of Lights Part VI, 1911, No. 276.
West Coast of India Pilot, 1909, pages 128, 131.

Authority.—Presidency Port Officer, Madras, Notice No. 30 of 1911.

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH—Gulf of St. Vincent.

Port Adelaide river—Shoal removed.

No. 416 (second publication).—With reference to Notice to Mariners No. 554 of 1910, issued by this office, the President of the Marine Board, Port Adelaide, has given further Notice (No. 15 of 1911) that the shoaling in the vicinity of Nos. 5 and 6 beacons, Port Adelaide River, has now been removed and the channel dredged for the full width of the cutting to 23 ft. O. L. W. S.

This affects Admiralty charts Nos. 2389B, 1750 and 1752.

The 5th September 1911.

AUSTRALIA—WESTERN AUSTRALIA, SOUTH COAST.

Point Malcolm—Breaker reported south-eastward of.

No. 391 (third publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 990 of 1911), are republished :—

Position.—At a distance of about 2 miles, S. 67° E., from Point Malcolm.
Point Malcolm, lat. 33° 47½′ S., long. 123° 42′ E.
Remarks.—This breaker, which was reported by the Master of the S.S. *Ferret*, is only noticeable during a heavy southerly swell.
Note.—"P.D." has been placed on the chart against the reported position of this breaker.
Variation.—Nil.
Chart affected.—No. 1059, Doubtful island bay to head of Great Australian bight.
Publication.—Australia Directory, Vol. I, 1907, page 133.
Authority.—Perth Notice, 16th June 1911.

NEW GUINEA, SOUTH COAST—PORT MORESBY APPROACH.

Basilisk passage—Lights experimentally established on leading beacons.

No. 392 (third publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 993 of 1911), are republished :—

Position.—Front beacon, on Gabatu motu motu island.
Lat. 9° 29½′ S., long. 147° 10′ E.
Character.—A *fixed white* light on each beacon.
Visibility.—About 10 miles, over a small arc on each side of the leading line.
Chart temporarily affected.—No. 2126, Port Moresby, with plan.
Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, page 277.
Pacific Islands, Vol. I, 1908, page 52.
Authority.—H.M.S. *Pyramus*, Hyd. Note, No. 2 of 1911.

CHINA, EAST COAST.

Pi Kwan harbour—Alteration in position of buoy.

No. 393 (third publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 995 of 1911), are republished :—

New position.—On 3-fathom shoal situated in entrance to harbour, at a distance of about 1$\frac{1}{10}$ miles, eastward, from its former position off the south point of Chin Kwan island.
Lat. 27° 8′ 30″ N., long. 120° 30′ 20″ E., on chart No. 1754.
Description.—A red conical buoy.
Chart affected.—No. 1754, Tung yung to Wen chau bay.
Publication.—China Sea Directory, Vol. III, 1904, page 297; Revised Supplement, 1910.
Authority.—H. M. S. *Bramble*, Hyd. Note, No. 1 of 1911.

KOREA, WEST COAST—TSCHONG GROUP.

Soi Chong to (Small Green island)—Fog-signal temporarily discontinued.

No. 394 (third publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 999 of 1911), are republished :—

Position.—Lat. 37° 45½′ N., long. 124° 43¾′ E.

Description.—A siren.

Charts temporarily affected.—No. 1258, Approaches to Séoul.
„ 1256, Pe chili and Liau tung gulfs.
„ 2347, Nipon, Kiusiu, Shikoku, &c.
„ 1262, Hongkong to Gulf of Liau tung

Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, No. 897.
Japan, Korea, &c., 1904, page 45; Revised Supplement, 1909.
Authority.—Seoul Notice, No. 166, 8th June 1911.

KOREA, EAST COAST.

Cape Boltin—Fog-signal temporarily discontinued.

No. 395 (third publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 1000 of 1911), are republished:—

Former Notice.—No. 245 of 1911. (*This office No. 133 of 1911.*)
Position.—Lat. 40° 49½′ N., long. 129° 44½′ E.
Description.—A siren
Charts temporarily affected.—No. 1316. Cape Duroch to Lindou point.
„ 2347. Nipon, Kiusiu, Shikoku, &c.
„ 2405, Kuril islands.
Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, page 169.
Japan, Korea, &c., 1904, page 149.
Authority.—Seoul Notice, No. 171, 9th June 1911.

AUSTRALIA, QUEENSLAND—Torres Strait.

Goode island anchorage—Amended depths on shoals.

No. 396 (third publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 1006 of 1911), are republished:—

(*a*) *Position.*—On south-eastern edge of Cardale patch, at a distance of 375 yards, S. 80° W., from beacon on western end of West Wai weer reef.
Beacon, lat. 10° 34½′ S., long. 142° 10′ E.
Depth.—13 feet.
(*b*) *Position.*—On shoal, situated at a distance of 690 yards, S. 21° E., from beacon on western end of West Wai weer reef.
Depth.—21 feet instead of 29 feet as now shown on the charts.
Remarks.—A new edition of chart No. 3419 will shortly be issued.
Variation.—5° E.
Charts affected.—No. 3419, Goode island anchorage.
„ 691, Normanby sound and Prince of Wales channel.
„ 437, Albany pass to Booby island.
„ 2375, Torres strait, western channels.
Publication.—Australia Directory, Vol. II, 1907, page 484.
Authority.—H.M.S. Surveying Vessel *Fantome*, 7th June 1911.

AUSTRALIA—Queensland.

Torres strait, western approach—Non-existence of reported rock.

No. 397 (third publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 1007 of 1911), are republished:—

Position on charts.—About 7 miles, southward, from Bramble patches.
Lat. 10° 37¾′ S., long. 141° 34½′ E.
Description.—A 1½-fathom rock marked "E. D."
Remarks.—A careful search for this reported danger having failed to find any trace of its existence, it has been expunged from the charts.
Charts affected.—No. 2354, Cape Grenville to Booby island.
„ 1043, Gulf of Carpentaria.
„ 447, Western approaches to Torres strait.
„ 2759*a*, Australia, northern portion.
„ 780, Pacific, south-west sheet.
Publications.—Australia Directory, Vol. II, 1907, page 578; Supplement, 1910.
Australia Directory, Vol. III, 1905, page 39; Supplement, 1908.
Authority.—H. M. Surveying Vessel *Fantome*, 7th June 1911.

AUSTRALIA, NORTH COAST.

(1) *Ormeo reef—Non-existence of.*

(2) *Lynedoch bank—Amended position.*

No. 398 *(third publication)*.—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 1008 of 1911), are republished :—

(1) Ormeo reef.

Position on chart.—In approach to Port Essington.
Lat. 11° 0′ S., long. 132° 3′ E.

Description.—A 2-fathom shoal marked " E.D."

Remarks.—A careful search for this reported danger having failed to find any trace of its existence, it has been expunged from the charts.

(2) Lynedoch bank.

Position.—At a distance of 11 miles, S. 56° E., from the position shown on the charts.
Lat. 10° 2′ S., long. 130° 49′ E.

Remarks.—The bank is about three-quarters of a mile in extent, and has a least depth of 7 fathoms over it.

Variation.—3° E.

Charts affected.—No. 1042, Cape Stewart to Port Essington (1).
„ 613, Melville island with Dundas and Clarence straits.
„ 1044, Gulf of Carpentaria to Cape Ford.
„ 942*b*, Eastern archipelago, eastern portion.
„ 475, North-west coast of Australia (2).
„ 2759*a*, Australia, northern portion.

Publications.—Eastern Archipelago, Part I, 1902, pages 524, 530.
Australia Directory, Vol. III, 1908, pages 95, 41.

Authority.—H.M. Surveying vessel *Fantome*, 7th June 1911.

JAPAN—INLAND SEA.

Akashi no seto—Non-existence of reported shoal.

No. 399 *(third publication)*.—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 1010 of 1911), are republished :—

Former Notice.—No. 1435 of 1910. *(This office No. 484 of 1910.)*

Position on charts—At a distance of about 3 cables, southward, from Hira iso light-beacon.
Hira iso, lat. 34° 37¼′ N., long. 135° 3½′ E.

Description—A 3-fathom shoal.

Remarks.—A careful examination by the Japanese authorities having failed to find any trace of the existence of this shoal, it has been expunged from the charts.

Charts affected.—No. 93, Akashi no seto and approaches.
„ 3566, Izumi nada and Harima nada.

Publication.—Japan, Korea, &c., 1904, pages 425, 426.

Authority.—Board of Trade, 21st July 1911.

PERSIAN GULF.

Shatt al Arab entrance Amended description of light-vessel.

No. 400 *(third publication)*.—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the British Admiralty (No. 1015 of 1911), are republished :—

Former Notice.—No. 864 of 1911. *(This office No. 351 of 1911.)*

Position.—At a distance of 2¼ cables, S. 42° E., from the new light-buoy.
Lat. 29° 49′ N., long. 48° 45¼′ E.

(*a*) Light:

Character.—A *flashing white* light *every nine and two-tenths seconds*, showing thus:

flash,	eclipse.
$\frac{2}{10}$ sec.	9 secs.

Visibility.—15 miles.

(*b*) Vessel :

Description —Has 3 masts, with lantern at the top of the centre one ; the other masts have each a circular disc as daymark.

Remarks.—A new edition of chart No. 1235 will shortly be issued.

Variation.- ·1° E.

Chart affected.—No. 1235, Mouth of the Euphrates

Publication.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1911, page 27.
Persian Gulf Pilot, 1908, pages 207, 208.

Authority.—H.M.S. *Alert*, Hyd. Note, No. 1 of 1911.

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA—RANGOON RIVER—KING'S BANK CHANNEL.

Depth of water on 7th August 1911.

No. 401 (*third publication*).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notice to Mariners (No. 151M of 1911), are republished :—

		Upper Bar.		Lower Bar.
South Line	...	12 feet	...	10 feet.
Central Line	...	12 feet 9 inches	...	10 feet 3 inches.
North Line	...	10 feet 9 inches	...	10 feet 9 inches.

Authority.—Deputy Conservator of the Port, Rangoon.

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA—RANGOON RIVER.

Monkey Point, Dredged Cut Channel.

Depth of water on 7th August 1911.

No. 402 (*third publication*).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notice to Mariners (No. 152M of 1911), are republished :—

North Line of Central Cut	...	...	11 feet 6 inches.
Central Cut ...	...	...	10 feet 9 inches.
South Line of Central Cut	...	...	10 feet.

Authority.—Deputy Conservator of the Port, Rangoon.

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA—RANGOON RIVER.

Chokey Lumps, Eastern Channel.

Depth of water on 8th August 1911.

No. 403 (*third publication*).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notice to Mariners (No. 153M of 1911), are republished :—

			Ft.	In.
No. 1 Track	..	Red Beacon midway between North Beacon and Board Beacon ...	15	0
No. 2 do.	...	Red Beacon and Board Beacon in one	11	0
No. 3 do.	...	Red Beacon and two Black Beacon in one	11	0

Authority.—Deputy Conservator of the Port, Rangoon.

BAY OF BENGAL—Burma—Rangoon River—Hastings Tracks.

Depth of water on 10th August 1911.

No 404 (third publication).—The following particulars, etc., relative to the above, issued by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in Notice to Mariners (No. 154M of 1911), are republished :—

			Feet.	Inches.
No. 1 Track	Closed	Marks removed ...	...	..
No. 2 do	„ ...	Ditto ...	...	...
No. 3 do.	Inward ...	Port Commissioners' Flagstaff open to southward of North Dome of Rest House.		
	Outward ...	Marks in line ... Shoal water close to the southward.	10	9
No. 4 do.	Inward ...	Port Commissioners' Flagstaff and North Dome of Rest House in line.		
	Outward ...	Marks in line ...	10	0
No. 5 do.	Inward ..	Port Commissioners' Flagstaff midway between North Dome of Rest House and Time Ball.		
	Outward ...	Marks in line ...	9	0
No. 6 do.	Inward ...	Port Commissioners' Flagstaff and Time Ball in line.		
	Outward ...	Marks in line ...	7	9

Reduced to "Zero" of King's Point Tide gauge.

Authority ... Deputy Conservator of the Port, Rangoon.

BAY OF BENGAL—Burma Coast, Bassein River Entrance.

Orestes shoal—Buoy missing.

No. 405 (third publication).—

Subject.—The buoy marking the Orestes shoal, north of Diamond island, is reported to be missing and will not be replaced till after the monsoon.

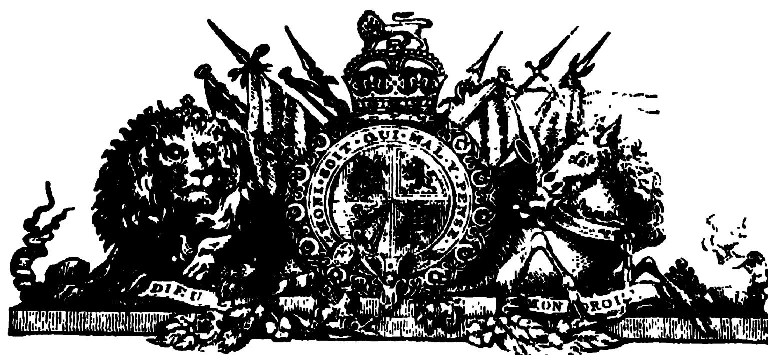
Position.—Lat. 15° 54′ N., long. 94° 16½′ E.

Charts affected.—No. 834, Bassein river and approaches.
„ 823, Koronge island to white point.

Publication.—Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1910, page 449.

Authority.—Principal Port Officer, Burma, Notice dated 22nd August 1911.

C. B. Henley, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Deputy Port Officer of Calcutta.



APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1911.

SECOND QUARTER.

BENGAL LIBRARY CATALOGUE OF BOOKS

FOR THE

Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911.

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	UNI-LINGUAL BOOKS.				
	ASSAMESE—ART.				
11	**Benudhar Bajkhova** (B.A.)—সৰু লৰাৰ গান। [Saru Larár Gán. Songs for little children. Songs for little children with notations.] Pages 2. 24. Published by the Assam Bengal Stores. 2, Lálbázár Street, Calcutta. 1911. [23rd June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	J. N. Majumdár, Herald Printing Works, 153, Amherst Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1529	The author, Assam.
	ASSAMESE—BIOGRAPHY.				
12	**Matiram Das.** সম্রাট এডোৱাৰ্ড। [Samrát Edovárd. The Emperor Edward. A brief biographical sketch of the late Emperor Edward VII.] Pages 29. Published by the author, Gauháti, Assam, 1911. [13th May, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 2 annas 6 pies.**	Sheikh 'Abdul Latif, 6, College Square, Calcutta.	1,000	1192	The author, Ujánbázár Gauháti, Assam.
	ASSAMESE—FICTION.				
13	**Dandinath Kalita.**—ফুল। [Phul. Flower. A domestic novel.] Pages 136, Published by Nomal Chandra Gosvámi and Durgádás hará, Tejpur. Assam. 1832 sak or 1910-11 A.D. [7th April, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 annas.**	Hari Charan De, 51-2, Sukeá's Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1079	......
	ASSAMESE—MISCELLANEOUS.				
14	**নামতী-আই।** [Namati Ai. A woman skilled in singing marriage songs. A collection of the marriage songs which are ordinarily sung in Assam.] Compiled by Divákar Dubrár. Page 72. Published by Sivanáth Bhattacháryya, Dibrugarh, Assam. 1911. [29th April 1911.] 12°. 3rd edition. **Price, 6 annas.** [Previous editions not received.]	Sheikh Abdul Latif, 6, College Square, Calcutta.	1,000	1104	The publisher, Dibrugarh, Assam.
15	**Satyanath Bara.** (B.L.)—সাৰথি। [Sárathi. Charioteer. A collection of essays on moral and other subjects.] Pages 4. 139 Published by the author. Gauháti, Assam. Sak 1833 or 1910-11 A.D. [19th June, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 10 annas.**	Tinkadi Mitra, 103-1-1, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1510	The author, Gauháti, Assam.
	ASSAMESE—POETRY.				
16	**Prasanna Chandra Barua.**—সীতাস্বয়ম্বৰ। [Sítá Svayamvara. Sítá's selection of a husband by herself. A mythological poem on the subject of the title.] Page 36. Published by the author, Kámárkuchi, Kamrup, Assam. 1318 sál or 1910-11 A.D. [24th April, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	Nutvihári Dás, 2, Goábagán Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1117	The author, Kámrup, Assam.

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	ASSAMESE—RELIGION.				
17	খ্রীষ্টীয় মণ্ডলীর ইতিহাস। তৃতীয় ভাগ। Khr.st ya Mandalir Itihas. Tritiya Bhag. The history of the Apostolic Church. Part III.] Translated by the Teachers of the Jorhat Training School. Pages 12, 60. Published by the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, Jorhat, Assam. 1911. [21st June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. (T). Price ...	Rev. P. Knight, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	2,000	1588	......
	ASSAMESE— SCIENCE (MATHEMATICAL.)				
	Educational—				
18	Madhavram Das —অসমীয়া পাটীগণিত। প্ৰথম ভাগ। [Asamiyá Pátiganit. Prathama Bhág. Assamese Arithmetic. Part I.] Pages 264. Published by the author, Gauháti, Assam Sál 1318 or 1910-11 A.D. [18th May, 1911.] 12°. 10th edition. Price, 9 annas.	Nrityagopál Chakravarti, 122, Amherst Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1251	The author, Jorhat, Assam.
19	Sadhiram Kakati—সচিত্ৰ মৌখিক গণনা। [Sachitra Maukhik Ganana. Mental calculation with illustrations. Based on Subhankar's system. Part II.] Pages 10, 183. Published by Amritarám Chaudhuri, Sivságar, Assam. 1908 [20th May, 1911.] 16° 2nd edition. Pr.ce, 5 annas.	Yatíndra Mohan Kar, 76, Mechhuábázár Street, Calcutta.	2,000	1423	The author, [illegible]ságár, Assam.
	BENGALI—ART.				
301	গীতলিপি। পঞ্চম খণ্ড। [Gitalipi. Pancham Khanda. Notation of Songs. Part V. Containing songs composed by Ravindra Náth Tagore, with their notations by Surendra Náth Banerjí.] Edited by Ravíndra Náth Tagore. Pages 1, 43. Published by S. C. Mitra, 22, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta. [25th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas. [Previous part noticed in entry No. 1 at page 4 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March 1911.]	Ramgopál Chakravarti, 55, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	1,090	1152	The editor, 6, D. N. Thákur's Lane, Calcutta.
	BENGALI—BIOGRAPHY.				
302	Atul Chandra Ghatak (B.A.)—সাধু চরিত। [Sádu Charit Life of a Saint. A short biographical sketch of the late Rámtanu Láhiri.] Pages 6, 90. Published by S. K. Láhiri & Co., 54, College Street, Calcutta. 1911. [1st May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition *Illustrated*. Price, 8 annas.	Jyotish Chandra Ghosh, 67, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	500	1,216	The author, 67, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
303	Bihari Lal Sarkar.—বিদ্যাসাগর। [Vidyásagar, (A title.) A biography of the late Isvar Chandra Vidyáságar.] Pages, 3, 6, 643, 1. Published by Gurudás Chátterji, 201, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta. 1317 or 1910-11 A.D. [5th May, 1911.] 16°. 3rd edition Revised *Illustrated*. Price, Re 1-8 annas. [Previous edition noticed in entry No. 711, at pages 2-3, of the catalogue for the quarter ending December, 1909.]	S. C. Chakravarti, 17, Nanda Kumar Chaudhuri's 2nd Lane, Calcutta.	1,020	1267	The author, 10, Rámchand Nandi's Lane, Calcutta.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence, register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	BENGALI—BIOGRAPHY—*concld.*				
304	Devavrata Vidyaratna. (M.A.)...পূজ্যপাদ আচার্য্য সত্যব্রত সামশ্রমী। [Pújyapáda Acháryya Satyavrata Sámasramí. Venerable Acháryya Satyavrata Sámasramí A short biographical sketch of the late Acháryya Satyavrata Sámasrami, a renowned Vedic Scholar of Bengal, who died on the 1st June 1911.] Pages 7. Published by the author, 13, Ghosh's Lane, Calcutta [10th June, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, ...**	S. C. Ghosh, 64-1, and 64-2, Sukea's Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1467	The author, 13, Ghosh's Lane, Calcutta.
305	Madhu Sudan Das Adhikári—শ্রীশ্যামানন্দ চরিত। [Srí Syámánanda Charit. Life of Srí Syámánanda. A biography of Syámánanda, a Vaishnav devotee and founder of a Vaishnav sect.] Pages 3, 2, 198. Published by Surendra Mohan Adhikárí, Eláti, Hooghly. 1318 sál or 1911-12A.D. [26th June, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1**	Asutosh Chakravartí, 47, Durgá Charan Mitra's Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1602	The author, Eláti, Hugli.
306	Mozammel Haque—ফেরদৌসী চরিত। [Ferdausí Charit. Life of Ferdausi. A short biographical sketch of Ferdausi Tusi the poet Laureate of Ghizney.] Pages 2, 98. Published by Yatíndra Náth Majumdár, 153, Amherst Street Calcutta. 1911. [10th June, 1911.] 8°. 2nd edition. Revised and enlarged. **Price, 8 annas** [Previous edition noticed in entry No 6632 at pages 2-3 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending December 1908.]	Yatíndra Náth Majumdár, 153, Amherst Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1530	The author, Sántipur, Nadia.
307	Nivaran Bhattacharyya.—(সংক্ষিপ্ত) ভূদেব জীবনী। [(Samkshipta) Bhúdev Jívaní. Brief life of Bhudev. A short biography of the late Bhudev Mukherji, an Inspector of Schools in Bengal.] Pages 75. Published by Kásí Náth Bhattácháryya, Chinsura, Hooghly. 1318 sál or 1911-12A.D. [8th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition **Price, 6 annas.**	Kásí Náth Bhattácháryya, Budhodaya Press, Chinsura, Hooghly.	500	3	......
308	Pramatha Nath Tarkabhushan—শাক্যসিংহ। [Sakyasimha (A name of Buddha). A short biographical sketch of Gautama Buddha.] Pages 4, 60. Published by Manibhúshan Náth, 4, Wellington Square, Calcutta. 1318 sál or 19.1-12A.D. [12th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 annas.**	Mánik Chandra Ghosh, 14, Madan-Badal's Lane, Calcutta.	500	1456	The publisher, 4, Wellington Square, Calcutta.
309	Rama Chandra.—শ্রীশ্রীরামকৃষ্ণ পরমহংসদেবের জীবন বৃত্তান্ত। [Srí Srí Rámakrishna Paramahamsa Dever Jívan Vrittánta. Biography of Sri Sri Rámakrishna Paramahamsa Deva. A biography of Rámakrishna Paramahamsa.] Pages 6, 268. Published by Svámi Yogavinod, Kánkurgáchhi, 24-Parganas. 1317 sál or 1910-11. A.D. [21st March, 1911.] 8°. 4th edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Re. 1.** [2nd edition noticed in entry No. 277 at pages 2-3 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending June, 1903. 3rd edition not received.]	S. C. Chakravartí, 17, Nanda Kumár Chaudhuri's 2nd Lane, Calcutta.	2,000	943	The publisher, Kánkurgáchhi, 24Parganas.

BENGAL LIBRARY—*Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911*—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	BENGALI—DRAMA.				
310	**Aghor Chandra Kavyatirtha Vidyaratna.**—নহুষ-উদ্ধার। [Nahush Uddhár. Deliverance of Nahush (a name.) A mythological play.] Pages 2, 5, 206 Published by Gurudás Chatterji, 201, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta. 1318 sál or 1911-12 A.D. [26th May, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1-8.**	Avinás Chandra Basu, 81, College Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1378	Haripada Chátterji, Kalyánpur, Howrah.
311	**Akshaya Kumar Chakravarti.**—গাই কি বলদ। [Gái Kí Valad. A cow or an ox. A social farce.] Pages 2, 34. Published by S. K. Sil & H. K. Síl, 111, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta. 1318 sál or 1911-12. A.D [15th June, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	Sailendra Kumár Síl, 333, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	2,000	1552	Hemendra Kumár Síl, 45, and Sailendra Kumár Síl, 52, Nimu Gosvámi's Lane, Calcutta.
312	**Asutosh Datta.**—অজামিল উদ্ধার গীতাভিনয়। [Ajámil Uddhár Gítábhinay. An opera about the deliverance of Ajámil (a name) A mythological play.] Pages 6, 227, 1. Published by Anand Chandra Kavikantha, Asutosh Library, Saodáphuli, Hugli. 1317 sál or 1910-11. A.D. [20th March, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition **Price, Re. 1-4.**	Nutvihári Majumdár, 106, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	500	951	The publisher, Saodáphuli, Hugli.
313	**Asutosh Datta Kavikantha.**—বাসরে বিভ্রাট। [Básare Vibhrát. A catastrophe in the bridal chamber A social sketch.] Pages 2, 56, 4. Published by Ráma Lál Síl, 110, Garánhátá, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta. 1317 sál or 1910-11. A. D. [1st June, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	Kunja Vihári De, 18, Vrindávan Basák's Lane, Calcutta.	3,000	1370	The publisher, 110, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.
314	**Charu Chandra Mitra.**—আক্কেল সেলামী। [Akkel Selámi. The price of folly. A social sketch.] Pages 2, 35. Published by Ráma Lál Síl, 110, Garánhátá, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta. 1317 sál or 1910-11. A.D. [11th April, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	Ditto ...	3,000	965	Ditto.
315	**Gangagovinda Mukharji.**—মায়া। [Máyá. Worldly attachment. A mythological drama.] Pages 1, 132. Published by Surendra Náth Gangopádhyáya, Betoḍ, Howrah. 1318 sál or 1911-12. A.D. [7th June, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 10 annas.**	Mánik Chandra Ghosh, 14, Madan Badál's Lane, Calcutta.	500	1457	The author, Betoḍ, Howrah.
316	**Ghosal, N.**—স্বর্ণ-প্রতিমা। [Svarna-Pratimá. A golden image. A play based on a love story.] Pages 2, 39. Published by G. N. Pál, 10, Old Court House Lane, Calcutta. 1911. [8th June, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	Mánik Chandra Ghosh, 14, Madan Badál's Lane, Calcutta.	1455	1,000	The publisher, 10, Old Court House Lane, Calcutta.
317	**Girish Chandra Ghosh.**—ঝকমারী। [Jhakmári. Foolishness. A social sketch.] Pages 64. Published by Avinás Chandra Gangopádhyáya, 13, Basupáḍá Lane, Calcutta. Vaisákh. 1318 sál or April-May, 1911. A.D. [8th May, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	S. C. Chakravartí, 13, Nanda Kumár Chaudhuri's 2nd Lane, Calcutta.	1,000	1269	The author, 13, Basupáḍá Lane, Calcutta.

BENGAL LIBRARY—Cataogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era- date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	BENGALI—DRAMA—*contd.*				
318	**Gopal Chandra Lahiri.**—পাতকোভূত । [Pátkobhut. A ghost in a well. A social sketch.] Page 48. Published by Satís Chandra Síl, 128, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta. 1317 sál or 1910-11. A.D. [10th March, 1911.] 12°. 2nd edition. **Price, 4 annas.** [Previons edition not received.]	Visvesvar Chakravartí, 160-1, Masjidbarí Street, Calcutta.	1,000	929	The publisher, 123, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.
319	**Kalikinkar Yas.**—শিখিধ্বজের দান পরীক্ষা গীতাভিনয় । [Sikhidhvajer Dána Paríkshá Gítábhinay. An opera about the examination of gift by Sikhidhvaja (a name). A mythological play] Pages 1, 816. Published by Askhaya Kumar De, 105, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta. 1317 sál or 1910-11. A.D. [16th June, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1-4.**	Gopál Chandra Sarkár, 12, Gopíkrishna Pál's Lane, Calcutta.	1608	1,000	The publishers, 105, Upper Chitpur Road, Cal cutta.
320	**Kedar Nath Gangopadhya.**—ছোট পিসি বা রাক্ষসী মায়া । [Chhota Pisi Vá Rákhasí Máyá. Youngest aunt or fonderness of a demoness. A social sketch.] Pages 2, 48. Published by S K. Síl and H. K. Síl, 111, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta. 1318 sál or 1911-12. A.D. [20th June, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	Sailendra Kumár Síl, 233, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	1561	2000	H. K. Sil, 45, Nimu Gosvámi's Lane, and S. K. Síl, 52, Nimu Gosvámi's Lane, Calcutta.
321	**Manu Lal Misra.**—প্রেমের লুকোচুরি । [Promer Lukochuri. Hide and seek in love. A social sketch.] Pages 48. Published by Ráma Lál Síl, 110, Garanhátá, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta. 1318 sál or 1911-12. A.D. [1st June, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 8 annas.**	Kunja Víhárí De, 18. Vrindávan Bassák's Lane, Calcutta.	1372	3,000	The publisher, 110, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.
322	**Panchanan Ray Chaudhuri.**—নিমাই সন্যাস গীতাভিনয় । [Nimái Sanyás Gitábhinay. A play on the renunciation of the world by Nimái (a name). A religious play on the life of Chaitanya] Pages 1, 163, 1. Published by Priya Nath Datta. 117-1, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta. 1318 sál or 1911-12. A.D. [8th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	Niváran Chandra De. 36, Ahiritolá Street, Calcutta.	1480	1,000	The publisher, 75, Ahiritolá Street, Calcutta.
323	———— বাওয়া ডিমের বাচ্ছা । [Váoyá Dimer Váchhá. Offspring of a lifeless egg. A social sketch.] Pages 48. Published by Ráma Lál Síl, 110, Garánhátá, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta. 1318 sál or 1911-12. A.D. [1st June, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 4 annas.**	Kunja Víhárí De, 18, Vrindávan Basák's Lane, Calcutta.	1371	3,000	The publisher, 110, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.
324	**Parvati Charan Bhattacharyya.**—গোপীদের বস্ত্রহরণ গীতিনাট্য । [Gopíder Vastraharan Gítínátya. An opera about the stealing of the clothes of Gopis (milk-maids of Vrindávan.) A mythological play.] Pages 72. Published by Akshaya Kumár De, 40, Garánhátá Street, Calcutta. 1318 sál or 1911-12. A.D. [2nd June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 8 annas.**	J. N. De, 63, Nimtalá Ghát Street, Calcutta.	1559	2,000	......

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	BENGALI—DRAMA—*concld.*				
825	**Yamini Chandra Ghosh.**—জামাই বদল। [Jámái Vadal. Exchange of bridegrooms. A social sketch.] Pages 34. Published by Kánái Lál Síl, 105, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta. 1317 sál or 1910-11. A.D. [10th May, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 annas.**	K. L. Síl, 26-3, Tarak Chatterji's Lane, Calcutta.	2,000	1236	The publisher, 105, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.
	BENGALI—FICTION.				
826	**Anukul Chandra Mukherji**—বঙ্গলক্ষ্মী। [Vanga Lakshmi. The good housewife of Bengal. A strory of fidelity of a Hindu wife to her husband.] Pages 2, 162. Published by Manoranjan Banerji, 70, Kalutolá Street, Calcutta. 1318 sál or 1911-12 A.D. [24th May, 1911]. 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 12 annas.**	Vinodvihárí Chakravartí, 70, Kalutolá Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1385	......
827	ভারত উপন্যাস। [**Bharat Upanyas.** Stories of India. A collection of folk-tales current in Bengal.] Edited by Upendra Náth Mukherji. Pages 2, 245. Published by Akshay Kumár De, 40, Garánhatá Street, Calcutta. 1318 sál or 1911-12 A.D. [8th May, 1911]. 12°. 7th edition. **Price, Rs. 2.** [Previous edition noticed in entry No. 259 at page 7 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending June 1907.]	Tinkadi Chakravartí, 66, Nimu Gosvámí's Lane, Calcutta.	4,000	1346	The editor, 39, Nimu Gosvámí's Lane, Calcutta.
828	**Bhuvan Chandra Mukherji.**—ভবের খেলা। [Bhaver Khelá World's sport. A social sketch.] Pages 364. Published by Siva Sankar Sáhá Brothers, 67, Nimu Gosvámí's Lane, Calcutta. 1318 sál or 1911-12 A.D. [2nd June 1911. 12°. 2nd edition. *Illustrated.* **Price ...** [1st edition noticed in entry No. 468 at page 10 of the Catalogue for quarter ending September, 1910.]	J. N. De, 63, Nimtalá Ghát Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1549	......
829	**Chandra Sekhar Kar Vidyavinod.**—অনাথ বালক। [Anáth Bálak. Orphan boy. A domestic story.] Pages 6, 175. Published by Messrs. Mukherji and Chatterji, 76, Balarám De's Street, Calcutta. 1911. [23rd April, 1911.] 16.° 3rd edition Revised. **Price, Re. 1.** [1st edition noticed in entry No. 626 at pages 6-7 of the Catalogue for quarter ending December, 1891.]	A. Banerji, 76, Balarám De's Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1049	The author, Ghurni, Krishnagar.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	BENGALI—FICTION—*contd.*				
330	**Damodar Mukherji**—দামোদর গ্রন্থাবলী। প্রথম ভাগ। [Dámodar Granthávali. Prathum Bhág. Works of Dámodar. Part I. A collection of five novels by the late Bengali novelist Damodar Mukherji.] Pages 4, 47. Published by Upendra Náth Mukherji, 115-4, Grey Street, Calcutta. [4th June, 1911.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price ...**	Púrna Chandra Mukherji, 115-4, Grey Street, Calcutta.	4,000	1618	The publisher, 115-4, Grey Street, Calcutta.
331	**Jogendra Nath Kavyavinod.**—হোমারের ইলিয়াড। [Homárer Iliyad. Homers' Iliad. The story of Homer's Iliad in Bengali prose.] Pages 4, 355 Published by Nílaratan Bhattácháryya 8, Chandra Kumár Mandal's Lane, Táliganj, Calcutta. [14th June, 1911] 16°. 1st edition, (T.) **Price, Re. 1.**	Kálipada Chakravartí, 77, Pataldángá Street, Calcutta.	500	1463	The author.
332	**Isvar Chandra Vidyasagar.**—বেতাল পঞ্চবিংশতি। [Vetál Panchavimsati. The twenty-five stories of the demon. Romantic stories.] Edited by Mani Lál Ganguli. Pages 3, 2, 143. Published by the editor, 22, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta. [15th June, 1911.] 16°. 2nd edition. **Price, 10 annas.** [1st edition noticed in entry No. 41 at page 8 of the Catalogue for quarter ending March, 1910.]	Hari Charan Mánná, 22, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1487	......
333	——————সীতার বনবাস। [Sítár Vanavás. Exile of Sita. With an introduction, author's biography and notes.] Edited by Bhairav Náth Banerji. Pages 26, 106. Published by Yogíndra Náth Mukherji, 30, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta. 1911. [12th May, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	S. C. Ghosh, 64-1, and 65-2, Sukea's Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1260	The editor, Purandarpur, Birbhum.
334	**Janaki Nath Basak.**—কুন্দন লাল। [Kundan Lál (a name). A sensational story about the life history of a *gunda* of Benares.] Pages 2, 268. Published by Naliníbálá Bhanja Chaudhuráni, 203-2, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta. [10th April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Re. 1.**	Ditto ...	1,000	1088	The author, Calcutta.
335	করুণা। [Karuna. (A name). A story depicting the character of a female devotee who is said to have assisted the British army in suppressing Thugi.] Edited by Mokshadá Charan Bhattácháryya. Pages 116. Published by Sekh Fasiullah, 119-4, Old China Bázár Street, Calcutta. [30th January, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. *For free distribution.*	Khudirám Pátra, Salkia Printing Works, 15, Kaldángá Lane, Howrah.	2,000	93	The editor, Benares City.
336	**Madhu Sudan Bhattacharji.**—নল-দময়ন্তী। [Nala-Damayanti (two names). A mythological story.] Pages 8, 107. Published by the author, Raghunáthganj, Berhampur. 1318 sál or 1911-12 A.D. [8th June, 1911.] 16.° 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	A. Banerji, 76, Balarám De's Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1502	The author, Raghunáthganj, Berhampur.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	BENGALI—FICTION—*con'd.*				
337	**Manmatha Nath Nag**—কলঙ্ক। [Kalanka. Infamy. The story of a Hindu widow who fell away from the path of virtue.] Pages 150. Published by Ráma Saháy Nág, Hitaisi office, Midnapore. 1317 sál or 1910-12 A.D. [5th April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 12 annas.**	Hrishíkes Chakravartí, 39, Chandra Náth Chatterji's Street, Calcutta.	1,000	16	The author, Hitaisi office, Midnapore.
338	**Masarraph Hosen (Mir).**—বিষাদ-সিন্ধু !!! [Vishád-Sindhu. Ocean of sorrow. A historical novel based on the incidents of the Muharram.] Pages 5, 566. Published by M. Ibrahim and M. Rahim Bakhsh, 61-62, Bow Bázár Street, Calcutta 1318 sál or 1910-12 A.D. [15th June 1911.] 16°. 10th edition. **Price, Rs 2-8.** [Previous edition noticed in entry No. 353 at page 9 of the Catalogue for quarter ending June, 1911.]	Púrna Chandra Dás, 61-62, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta.	2,000	1610	The author, 16, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
339	নন্দন কানন গ্রন্থাবলী। ১৫শ। চতুর জাপানী। [Nandan **Kanan Granthavali. 15sa. Chatur Japani.** Nandan Kánan Series No. 15. The clever Japanese. A sensational novel relating to international politics, evidently translated from English] Edited by Upendra Náth Mukherji. Pages 188 Published by Púrna Chandra Mukherji, 115-4, Grey Street, Calcutta. [2nd June 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* (T). **Price, 6 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 36 at page 9 of the Catalogue for quarter ending March, 1911.]	Púrna Chandra Mukerji, 115-4, Grey Street, Calcutta.	7,000	1623	The editor, Calcutta.
340	————১৬শ। নির্ব্বাসিতা। [No 16. Nirvásitá. Exiled woman. Bengali translation of the first twenty-one chapters of E. P. Oppenheim's "Mysterious Mr. Sabin"] Edited by Upendra Nath Mukherji. Pages 188. Published by Púrna Chandra Mukherji, 115-4, Grey Street, Calcutta. [29th June, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 annas.**	Ditto ..	7,000	1627	Ditto.
341	**Priyamadhav Haldar.**—জোড়া ডিটেক্টিভ্। [Jodá Ditoktibh. A couple of Detectives. A detective story.] Pages 25, 39. Published by Mitra & Co., 1, Becharám Chatterji's Lane, Calcutta. 1318 sál or 1911-12 A.D. [3rd June, 1911.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	Naráyan Chandra Hájári, 167-4-1, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	1,500	1587	Mitra & Co., 1, Becharám Chatterji's Lane, Calcutta.
342	**Priya Nath Mukherji.**—আদরিণী। [Adarini (a name). A Domestic story.] Pages 46. Published by Paul Brothers & Co., 7, Sivakrishna Dás's Lane, Calcutta. 1911. [6th April, 1911] 16°. 2nd edition. **Price, 4 annas.** [1st edition noticed in entry No. 6256 at pages 6-7 of the Catalogue for quarter ending June, 1887.]	Phakir Chandra Dás, 70, Báránasi Ghosh's Street, Calcutta.	500	964	The author, 9, St. James' Square, Calcutta.

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	BENGALI—FICTION—*contd.*				
843	**Priya Nath Mukherji.**—দারোগার দপ্তর। ২০৮ সংখ্যা। মাণিক চোর। গণ্ডগোল। [Dárogár Daptar, 208 Samkhyá. Mánikchor. Ganda gol. Darogás paper. No. 208. Jewel of a thief. A tumult. (Together). One complete detective story and portion of another.] Pages 26, 18. Published by Upendra Bhúshan Chaudhurí, 9, St. James' Square, Calcutta. 1317 sál or 1910-11 A.D. [27th March, 1910.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 46 at page 11 of the Catalogue for quarter ending March, 1911.]	I. N De, 63, Nimtálá Ghát Street, Calcutta.	...	1038	......
844	———— ২০৯ সংখ্যা। স্ত্রী বুদ্ধি। [209 Samkhyá. Stri Buddhi. No. 209. Female Intelligence. One complete detective story and an instalment of another commenced in the previous number.] Pages 20, 8. Published by Upendra Bhú-han Chaudhuri, 9, St. James' Square, Calcutta. 1318 sál or 1911 12 A.D. [10th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 annas.**	K. B. Pattanáyak, 8, St. James' Square, Calcutta.	1,000	1344	Mani Lál Maharáná, 8, St. James' Square, Calcutta.
845	**Ratnamala Devi** – সীতাচিত্র। [Sítá Chitra. A Sketch of Sita (a name). A mythological story.] Pages 2, 27. Published by R. Chatterji. 2-12, Wellington Street, Calcutta. [28th April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 annas.**	R. Chatterji. 2-12, Wellington Street, Calcutta.	500	1318	The author, Chinsura.
846	সচিত্র আরব্য রজনী। প্রথম খণ্ড। [Sachitra Aravya Rajani **Pratham Khanda.** Illustrated Arabian Nights Part I.] Translated by Dínendra Kumár Ráy Pages 394 Published by Upendra Náth Mukherji, 115 4, Grey Street, Calcutta. 1318 sál or 1911-12 A.D. [19th June, 1911.] 16°. 2nd edition. *Illustrated.* (T.) **Price, Rs. 2, complete set.** [1st edition noticed in entry No. 990 at pages 4-5 of the Catalogue for quarter ending December, 1902.]	Púrna Chandra Mukherji, 115-4, Grey Street, Calcutta	2,000	1624	The publisher, 115-4, Grey Street, Calcutta.
847	————Part II. Pages 493. 1317 sál or 1910-11 A.D. [19th June, 1911.] 16°. 2nd edition *Illustrated.* **Price, Rs. 2, complete set.** [Previous edition noticed in entry No. 991 at pages 4-5 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending December, 1902.]	Ditto ...	2,000	1625	Ditto.
848	————Part III. Pages 266. 1318 sál or 1911-12 A.D. [19th June, 1911.] 16°. 2nd edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Rs. 2, co..plete set.** [Previous edition noticed in entry No. 992 at pages 4-5 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending December, 1902.]	Ditto ...	2,000	1626	Ditto.
849	**Sachis Chandra Chatterji.**—বীর পূজা। [Vira Pújá. Hero worship. A story of Rajput chivalry and heroism.] Pages 418. Published by the author, 18, Navin Sarkar's Lane, Calcutta. 1317 sál or 1910-11 A.D. [2nd April, 1911.] 16°. 2nd edition. **Price, Re. 1-8.** [1st edition noticed in entry No. 48 at page 5 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1906.]	Sítal Chandra Bhattácháryya, 29, Beadon Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1052	Haridás Banerji, 8, Rámatanu Basu's Lane, Calcutta.

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—**continued.**

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	BENGALI—FICTION—*contd.*				
350	**Sailendra Nath Sarkar** (M.A.).—মনোহরা। [Manohará. Captivating. A collection of stories for children mostly adapted from Grimm's Fairly Tales.] Pages 3, 96. Published by the author, 32-7, Beadon Street, Calcutta. 1911. [17th May, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 8 annas.**	Púrna Chandra Dás, 61 and 62, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta.	2,000	1313	The Printer, 210-3, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.
351	**Sarat Chandra Sarkar.**—ভীষণ নারী হত্যা। [Bhíshan Nárihatyá. Horrible murder of a woman. A detective story.] Pages 70. Published by Karunákánta Bhattácháryya, 6, Ráma Chánd Nandi's Lane, Calcutta. 1317 sál or 1910 11 A.D. [20th May, 1911.] 16°. 4th edition. **Price, 8 annas.** [Previous edition noticed in entry No. 38 at page 9 of the Catalogue for quarter ending March, 1908.]	Vishnupada Dás, Adhikári, 19, Isvar Mill's Lane, Calcutta.	1,500	1447	......
352	**Satish Chandra Banerji.**—ভীষণ গোয়েন্দা হত্যা। [Bhíshan Goyendáhatyá. Horrible murder of a detective. A detective story.] Pages 250. Published by Sarat Kumár Sen, 16, Nimu Gosvámi's Lane, Calcutta. 1318 sál or 1911-12 A.D. [12th June, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1.**	Sarat Kumár Sen, 16, Nimu Gosvámi's Lane, Calcutta.	1,000	1542	The publisher, 112, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.
353	**Surendra Mohan Bhattacharyya.**—সোনার কণ্ঠী। [Sonár Kanthi. Gold necklace. A novel based upon some historical facts regarding Manipur.] Pages 573. Published by Nava Kumár Datta, 92, Káli Prasád Datta's Street, Calcutta. 1317 sál or 1910-11 A.D. [24th April, 1911.] 12°. 3rd edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Re. 1-8** [1st edition noticed in entry No. 301 at pages 4-5 of the Catalogue for quarter ending June, 1904.]	Panchánan Mitra, 92, Káli Prasád Datta's Street Calcutta.	1,000	1316	The publisher, 92, Káli Prasád Datta's Street, Calcutta.
354	**Surendra Mohan Roy.**—সাবিত্রী-সত্যবান। [Sávitri Satyaván (Two names). A mythological story.] Pages 16, 207. Published by Gurudás Chatterji, 201, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta. [27th May, 1911.] 16°. 2nd edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Re. 1-8.** [1st edition noticed in entry No. 096 at page 9 of the Catalogue for quarter ending December, 1910.]	Vihári Lál Náth, 6, Simlá Street, Calcutta.	2,000	1504	The publisher, 201, Gurudás Chatterji, Calcutta.
355	**Suresvari Dasi.**—পূজার মালা। [Pujár Málá. A garland for worship. A collection of short stories and essays.] Pages 3, 179. Published by Sachis Chandra Chattarji, 18, Navin Sarkár's Lane, Calcutta. [17th May, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 12 annas.**	S. C. Chakravarti, 17, Nanda Kumár, Chaudhuri's 2nd Lane, Calcutta.	1,000	1408	The publisher, 18, Navin Sarkár's Lane, Calcutta.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the size of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	BENGALI—FICTION—*concld.*				
356	**Susil Chandra Bhattacharyya.**—বাসরে খুন। [Vásare Khun. Murder in the bridal chamber. A detective story.] Pages 99. Published by Goshta Vihári Pain. 334, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta. 1314 sál or 1907-08 A.D. [1st June. 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 12 annas.**	Yogendra Náth De, 63, Nimtalá Ghat Street, Calcutta.	2,000	1548	......
357	**Vanku Vihari Dhar.**—সতী কি কলঙ্কিনী। [Satí ki Kalankini. Chaste or Unchaste. A domestic story.] Pages 2, 50. Published by the author. 22, Phakir Chand Chakravarti's Lane Calcutta, 1911. [18th April, 1911.] 16°. 2nd edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 5 annas.** [1st edition not received.]	Phakir Chandra Das, 70, Báránasi Ghosh's Street, Calcutta.	1 000	1015	The author, 22, Phakirchánd Chakravarti's Lane, Calcutta.
358	**Vinay Krishna Das.**—প্রতিফল। [Pratiphal. Retaliation. A detective story.] Pages 64. Published by Nutvihárí Majumdar. 106, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta. 1317 sál or 1910-11 A.D. [28th March, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	Nutvihári Majumdar, 106, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	1,000	952	The publisher, 106, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.
359	**Yatindra Mohan Sinha**—ধ্রুব তারা। [Dhruvatárá. Polo star. A social novel depicting the influence of western education upon Indian life.] Pages 2, 366. Published by Devendra Náth Bhattácháryya 65, College Street, Calcutta, 1317 sal or 1910-11 A. D. [28th May, 1911.] 16°. 3rd edition. **Price, Re 1-8.** [2nd edition noticed in entry No. 381 at page 13 of the Catalogue for quarter ending June, 1909.]	Rákhál Chandra Mitra, 21-3, Sántirám Ghosh's Street, Calcutta.	2,000	1,443	...
	BENGALI—HISTORY (INCLUDING GEOGRAPHY).				
360	**Abdar Rahim (Sekh.)**—ইসলাম ইতিবৃত্ত। দ্বিতীয় খণ্ড। [Islám Itivritta. Dvitíya Khanda. "History of the Moslem World" Part. II.]. Pages 80. Published by Maulvi Hátem Ali Khan, 18, Antony-bágán, Lane. Calcutta 1317 sál or 1910-11 A.D. [15th April, 1911]. 16°. 1st edition **Price, 4 annas.** [Part I. noticed in entry No. 1010 at page 11 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending December, 1909.]	A Banerji, 76, Balaram De's Street, Calcutta.	3000	1,046	The author, 18, Anthonibágán Lane, Calcutta.
361	**Ambika Charan Gupta**—ভারতে ইংরাজ বা ইংরাজ-রাজত্বের উপকারিতা। [Bharáte Inráj Vá Inráj Rajattver Upakáritá The English in India or the benefits of British Rule.] Pages 2, 32. Published by Jatíndra Náth Datta, 39, Manik Basu's Ghát Street, Calcutta. Vaisákh 1317 sál or 1910-11 A.D. [8th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	N. Datta, 39, Mánik Basu's Ghát Street, Calcutta.	500	1176	The publisher, 39, Mánik Basu's Ghát Street, Calcutta.

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1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	BENGALI—HISTORY (INCLUDING GEOGRAPHY)—*concld.*				
862	**Durgadas Lahiri**.—পৃথিবীর ইতিহাস। দ্বিতীয় খণ্ড। ভারতবর্ষ। [Prithivír Itihás. Dvitíya Khanda. Bháratavarsha. History of the world. Part II, India. This is the second part of the book containing an account of ancient India, with an account of India's present-day languages, scripts, castes, religions, sects, etc.] Pages 584. Published by Dhírendra Náth Láhiri, Howrah. [1st May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Rs. 5.** [Part I noticed in entry No. 371 at page 12 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending June, 1910.]	J. K. Sinha, 4, Telkal Ghát Road, Howrah.	1,000	10	The publisher, Peace Cottage, Howrah.
863	মেগাস্থেনীসের ভারত বিবরণ। [Megastheniser Bharat Vivaran. Account of India by Megasthenes. A Bengali translation of Dr. E. A. Schwanbeck's Megasthenis Indica, together with a translation of the Doctor's Preface to the work.] Translated by Rajaní Kánta Guha, M.A. Pages 9, 240. Published by Rámánanda Chatterji, 210-3-1, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta. 1318 sál or 1911-12. [8th May, 1911 A.D.] 16°. 1st edition. (T). **Price, Re. 1-2.**	Púrna Chandra Dás, 61-62, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1178	The translator, Barisal.
	Educational—				
864	**Kali Prasanna Banerji**, (B.A.).—শিশুবোধ ভারতবর্ষের ইতিহাস। [Sisubodh Bháratvarsher Itihás. History of India for children.] Pages 101. Published by B. M. Datta, 67, College Street, Calcutta. 1910. [16th April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, ...**	A. Banerji, 76, Balarám De's Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1047	The author, 67, College Street, Calcutta.
865	**Nagendra Nath Mazumdar** (M.A.).—উত্তর পূর্ব্ব ভারতবর্ষের ইতিহাস। [Uttar-Púrvva Bhárat Varsher Itihás. "Bengali History of North-East India." A short historical reader for children.] Pages 2, 4, 127. Published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co., Ltd., 294, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta. 1911. [12th June, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 5 annas.**	B. K. Dás, 10, Haladhar Barddhan's Lane, Calcutta.	2,000	1486	S. C. Addhya & Co., 15, Haladhar Barddhan's Lane, Calcutta.
866	**Sasibhushan Visvas**.—পৃথিবী পাঠ। প্রথম ভাগ। [Prithiví Páth. Pratham Bhág. The World Reader. Part I. A short Geographical reader for children.] Pages 49. Published by Giris Chandra Dás Gupta, 54-3, College Street, Calcutta. 1911. [10th June, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, ...**	H. C. Dás Gupta, 10, Syámá Charan De's Street, Calcutta.	100	1477	The publisher, 54-3, College Street, Calcutta.
	BENGALI—LANGUAGE.				
	Educational—				
867	**Asutosh Dev**.—মধ্য বাঙ্গালা বিজ্ঞান পাঠের প্রশ্নোত্তর। [Madhya Vángálá Vijnán Páther Prasnottar. A catechism on "Madhya Vángálá Vijnán Páth."] Pages 1, 100. Published by the author. 22-2, Jhámápukur Lane, Calcutta. 1911. [26th April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 5 annas.**	B. P. Majumdár, 22-2, Jhámápukur Lane, Calcutta.	1,000	1116	The author, 22-2, Jhámápukur Lane, Calcutta.

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1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No and date of registration of copyright.
	BENGALI—LANGUAGE—*contd.*				
	Educational—contd.				
368	**Atul Chandra Dev Nath.**—সরল শিশুপাঠ-সরল বোধিকা। প্রথম ভাগ। [Saral Sisupáth-Saral Bodhiká. Pratham Bhág. An easy key to "Saral Sisupáth." Part I, by Yogindra Náth Basu] Pages 42. Published by S. K. Náth, 29, Canning Street, Calcutta. 1317 sál or 1910-11. A D. [22nd March, 1911.] 12°. 2nd edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	Apúrva Krishna Náth, 45, Gaurí-bere Lane, Calcutta.	4,000	159	The author, 25, Gauríbere Lane, Calcutta.
369	——— দ্বিতীয় ভাগ। [Dvitíya Bhág. Part II.] Pages 63. Published by ditto. 1317 sál or 1910-11. A.D. [15th March, 1911.] 12°. 2nd edition. **Price, 3 annas.**	Ditto ..	4,000	162	Ditto.
370	——— তৃতীয় ভাগ। [Tritíya Bhág. Part III.] Pages 92. Published by ditto. 1911. [13th April, 1911.] 12°. 2nd edition. **Price, 6 annas.**	Ditto .	4,000	7	Ditto.
371	——— দ্বিতীয় ভাগ শিক্ষাসোপান-সরলবোধিকা। [Dvitiya Bhág Sikshá Sopán Saral Bodhiká. An easy key to "Siksha Sopan." Part II by Yogendra Náth Mukhopadhyaya.] Pages 64. Published by ditto. 1317 sál or 1910-11. A. D. [18th March, 1911.] 12°. 2nd edition. **Price, 3 annas.**	Ditto ...	4,000	163	Ditto.
372	——— শৈশব-পাঠ-সরল বোধিকা। প্রথম ভাগ। [Saisava-Path-Saral Bodikhá. Prathama Bhág. An easy key to "Saisava Páth." Part I, by Sasibhúsan Chattopádhyáya] Pages 36. Published by ditto. 1317 sál or 1910-11. A.D. [10th March, 1911.] 12°. 2nd edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	Ditto ...	4,000	150	Ditto.
373	——— সরল-নীতির-সরল বোধিকা। [Saral Nitir Saral Bodhiká. An easy key to "Saral Niti" by Prasanna Kumár Guha.] Pages 48. Published by ditto. 1317 sál or 1910-11. AD. [23rd March, 1911.] 12°. 2nd edition. **Price, 3 annas.**	Ditto ..	2,000	160	Ditto.
374	——— সাহিত্য-বোধ সরল বোধিকা। [Sáhitya Bodha Saral Bodhiká An easy Key to "Sáhitya Bodha" by Syámá Charan Kaviratna.] Pages 216. Published by S. K. Náth & G. C. Náth, 29, Canning Street, Calcutta. 1317 sál or 1910-11. A D. [8th March, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 10 anaas.**	Ditto ...	3,000	161	Ditto.
375	**Durgadas Chatterji.**—শিক্ষা এবং কবিতামালা। [Sikshá Evam Kavitámálá. "Lessons in Prose and Poetry." A school reader for standards III and IV.] Pages 4, 65, 16, 66, 17. Published by the author, 34, Kási Mitra's Ghát Street, Calcutta. 1318 sál or 1911-12. A. D. [22nd May, 1912.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, nil.**	Nutvihárí Dás, 9, Goábágán Street, Calcutta.	100	1307	The author, 34, Kási Mitra's Ghát Street, Calcutta.

BENGAL LIBRARY—*Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911*—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	BENGALI—LANGUAGE—*contd.*				
	Educational—contd.				
376	**Durga Das Chatterji**—বিবিধ পাঠ এবং কবিতা কুসুম। [Vividha Páth Evam Kavitákusum. "Lessons on miscellaneous subjects in prose and poetry." A school reader intended for standards V and VI.] Pages 4, 78, 26, 75, 25. Published by the author, 34, Kási Mitra's Ghát Street, Calcutta. 1318 sál or 1911-12. A. D. [28th June, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1.**	Sukhadá Nanda Visvás, 88-1, Grey Street, Calcutta.	100	1609	The author, 34, Kási Mitra's Ghát Street, Calcutta.
377	**Giris Chandra Sen.**—হিতোপাখ্যানমালা। প্রথম ভাগ। [Hitopákhyán málá, Pratham Bhág. Garland of moral stories. Part I. A literary reader.] Pages 56. Published by K. P. Náth, 3, Ramá-Náth Majumdár's Street, Calcutta. 1832 sál or 1911-12. A. D. [15th April, 1911.] 12°. 13th edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	K. P. Náth, 3, Ramánáth Majumdár's Street, Calcutta.	30	996	The Brahmo Mission Office, 3, Ramánáth Majumdár Street, Calcutta.
378	**Hrishikes Das.**—সচিত্র হাতে খড়ি। [Sachitra Háte Khadi. Initiation into the art of hand-writting, with illustrations. An alphabet book.] Pages 32. Published by S. Das & Company, 39-1, Patuátola Lane, Calcutta. [15th May, 1911.] 12°. 2nd edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 1 anna.**	Aravindra Ballav Dás, Ivy Press, 39-1, Patuátolá Lane, Calcutta.	3,000	1329	The publishers, 39-1, Patuatolá Lane, Calcutta.
379	**Isvar Chandra Vidyasagar.**—আখ্যানমঞ্জরী। প্রথম ভাগ। [Akhyána Manjarí. Pratham Bhág. Blossoms of stories. Part I. A literary reader.] Edited by Suval Chandra Mitra. Pages 2, 91. Published by S. C. Mitra, 66-67, College Street. Calcutta. [1st April, 1911.] 12°. New edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	Sarat Chandra Mitra, 66-67, College Street Calcutta.	1,000	990	The editor, 66-67, College Street, Calcutta.
380	**Jnanendra Nath Haldar.**—প্রাথমিক বিজ্ঞানপাঠের অর্থ সহিত প্রশ্নোত্তর। [Práthamik Vijnána Páther Artha Sahit Prasnottar. A key to and a catechism on "Práthamik Vijnán Páth" by H. Armitstead and S. C. Mahalanobis.] Pages 114. Published by the author, 64, College Street, Calcutta. 1318 sál or 1911-12. A. D. [19th June, 1911.] 16°. New edition. **Price, 6 annas.**	D. Visvás, 91-1, Mechhuvábázár Street, Calcutta.	2,000	1516	The author, 91-1, Mechhuyábázár Street, Calcutta.
381	**Kangal Chandra Nandi**—সাহিত্য-মঞ্জরী। দ্বিতীয় ভাগ। [Sáhitya-Manjarí. Dvitíya Bhág. Blossoms of literature. Part II. A literary reader.] Pages 80. Published by K. D. Mitra, Herald Printing Works, 153, Amherst Street, Calcutta [10th June, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. *Illustrated* **Price, 14 annas**	Yatíndra Náth Majumdár, 153, Amherst Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1531	The author, Burdwan.
382	**Madan Mohan Tarkalankar.**—সচিত্র শিশু শিক্ষা। তৃতীয় ভাগ। [Sachitra Sisu Sikshá. Tritíya Bhag. Instruction for children Illustrated Part III. A literary primer.] Pages 2, 62 Published by Jnánendra Náth Háldár, 63, College Street, Calcutta [9th May, 1911.] 12°. 10th edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 2 annas.**	D. Visvás, 91-1, Mechhuvábázár Street, Calcutta.	2,000	1182	The publisher, 91-1, Mechuábázár Street, Calcutta.

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1 Serial No.	2 Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	3 Printer and place of printing.	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), registration No. and date of registration of copyright.
	BENGALI—LANGUAGE—*contd.*				
	Educational—contd.				
883	**Madhu Sudan Jana.**—সরল বর্ণপরিচয় প্রথম ভাগ। [Saral Varna Parichaya. Pratham Bhág. Easy introduction to the alphabet. Part I. An alphabet book.] Pages 2, 32. Published by M. S. Jáná. Contai. 1911. [20th March, 1911.] 12°. 14th edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 1 anna.**	M. S. Jáná, Nihár Press, Contai.	1,000	36	The author, Contai, Midnapore.
884	**Nakulesvar Thakur.**—সহজ বর্ণপরিচয়। প্রথম ভাগ। [Sahaj Varna Parichaya. Pratham Bhág. Easy introduction to the alphabet. Part I. An alphabet book.] Pages 24. Published by Satya Náráyan Thákur. Sachindra Library, 19, Beadon Row, Calcutta. [8th May, 1911.] 12°. New edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	Yadunath Bhattácháryya, Vaisya Bhándar Press, Khulna	1,000	4	The author, Khulna.
885	———— দ্বিতীয় ভাগ। [Dvityá Bhág. Part II.] Pages, 24. Published by ditto. [20th May, 1911.] 12°. New edition **Price, 1 anna and 3 pies.**	Ditto ...	1,000	5	Ditto.
886	**Padmalochan Ghosh.**—সরল শিক্ষা। [Saral Sikshá. Easy instruction. An alphabet book.] Pages 2, 30. Published by Brajendra Mohan Datta, 67, College Street Calcutta. 1911. [28th March, 1911.] 16°. 9th edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 1 anna.**	Mahesvar Bhattácháryya, 25, Ráybagan Street, Calcutta.	20,000	937	The author, Calcutta.
887	**Pramatha Nath De.**—প্রথম ভাগ নিম্ন-প্রাথমিক পাঠ দীপিকা। [Pratham Bhág Nimna-Práthamik Páth Dípiká. A key to Nimna Práthamik Páth. Part I, by Basu and Majid.] Pages 192. Published by Avinás Chandra Basu, 81, College Street, Calcutta [16th March, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 12 annas.**	S. C. Chakravartí, 17, Nandakumár Chaudhuri's 2nd Lane, Calcutta.	5,000	941	Bhattácháryya & Sons, 65, College Street, Calcutta.
888	———— বাঙ্গালা দ্বিতীয় পাঠ দীপিকা। [Vángalá Dvitiya Pátha Dípiká. A key to "Vángalá Dvitiya Páth" by Jaladhar Sen.] Pages 120. Published by Avinás Chandra Basu, 81, College Street, Calcutta. [23rd March, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	Avinás Chandra Basu, 81, College Street, Calcutta.	1,000	900	Haripada Chátterji, Kalyánpur, Howrah.
889	———— বাঙ্গালা প্রথম পাঠ দীপিকা। [Vángalá Prathama Páth Dípiká. A key to "Vángalá Prathama Páth," by Jaladhar Sen.] Pages 24. Published by Avinás Chandra Basu, 81, College Street, Calcutta. [29th May, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	Ditto ...	1,000	1399	Ditto.
890	**Radhagovinda Gangopadhyaya.**—আদর্শপাঠ দ্বিতীয় ভাগ। [Adarsa Páth Dvitíya Bhág. Model Reader. Part II. A literary reader.] Pages 4, 206. Published by the author, 26, Haritaki-bágán Lane, Calcutta. 1318 sál or 1911-12. A.D. [16th May, 1911.] 16°. 2nd edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 8 annas.**	S. C. Chakravartí, 17, Nanda Kumar Chaudhuri's 2nd Lane, Calcutta	1,000	1268	The author, 26, Haritaki-bágan Lane, Calcutta.

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—continued.

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Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Regis-tration No.	Proprietor of copy right (his name and residence), register No. and date o registration of copyright.
	BENGALI—LANGUAGE—*concld.*				
	Educational—concld.				
391	**Sarat Chandra Vidyaratna, (M.A.)**—শিশুরঞ্জন ব্যাকরণ। [Sisuranjan Vyákaran. A grammar for the entertainment of children. Rudiments of Bengali grammar] Pages 2, 36. Published by B. M. Datta, 67, College Street, Calcutta, 1317 sál or 1910-11. A.D. [16th May, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition (Revised) **Price, ...**	A. Banerji, 76, Balarám De's Street, Calcutta.	60	1326	The author, care of the publisher, 67, College Street, Calcutta.
392	**Sarvvesvar Mitra**—নব সাহিত্যপাঠ বোধিনী। [Nava Sáhitya Path Bodhiní. A key to "Nava Sáhitya Páth" by Fusadduk Ahmad] Pages 60. Published by Yatindra Mohan Kar. 76, Mechhuyábázár Street, Calcutta. [20th May, 1911.] 12°. 2nd edition **Price, 5 annas.**	Yatíndra Mohan Kar, 76, Mechhuyábázár Street, Calcutta.	3,000	1426	......
393	**Suval Chandra Mitra.**—প্রথম ভাগ পদ্যমালার সুচারু ব্যাখ্যা ও প্রশ্নোত্তর। [Pratham Bhág Padyamálár Suchárn Vyákhyá O Prasnottar. A Key to and a Catechism of "Padyamálá," Part I, by Manomohan Basu.] Pages 48. Published by S. C. Mitra, 66-67, College Street, Calcutta. [20th June, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	Sarat Chandra Mitra, 66-67, College Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1612	The author, 66-67, College Street, Calcutta.
	BENGALI—LAW				
394	**Jnanananda Chakravarti**—প্রেসিডেণ্ট পঞ্চায়ত গাইড্। [President Panchávat Gáid. The President Panchayat Guide. Instructions on the duties of the Pancháyat, the President and other members, also dafadars and chaukidars.] Pages 3, 4, 8, 82 Published by the author, Calcutta 1911. [26th April, 1911.] 16°. 2nd edition. **Price, 8 annas.** [First edition noticed in entry No. 522 at page 18 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending September 1908].	Hem Chandra Ráy, 21-1, Patuátola Lane, Calcutta.	1,000	13 0	The author, Offg. Inspector, C. I. D., Bengal.
395	**Tarak Nath Visvas**—রেজিষ্টারি কার্য্যবিধি। [Registári Káryyavidhi. Registration Procedure. A manual for the use of registration officers and people who have to do with registration work.] Pages 12, 900. Published by Nagendra Náth Sil, 231, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta. 1911. [11th April, 1911.] 16°. 7th edition. **Price, Rs. 2-4.** [Sixth edition noticed in entry No. 683 at page 20 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending Septemper 1909].	S. Visvás, 2, Látu Babu's Lane, Calcutta.	1,000	1087	......
	BENGALI—MEDICINE.				
396	**Amrita Lal Gupta Kavibhushan**—আয়ুর্ব্বেদ-শিক্ষা। চতুর্থ খণ্ড। [Ayurveda-Sikshá. Chaturtha Khanda. Instruction in Ayurveda. Part IV. Ayurvedic practice of medicine.] Pages 30, 464 Published by the author, 17, Kási Náth Datta's Street, Calcutta. 1911. [24th April, 1911] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1.** [Part III noticed in entry No. 131 at page 24 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March 1910.]	Upendra Náth Chakravartí, 5, Nanda Kumar Chaudhuri's Lane, Calcutta.	2,000	1086	The author, 17, Kásináth Data's Street, Calcutta.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	BENGALI—MEDICINE.—*contd.*				
397	**Amvika Charan Rakshit.**—ব্যবস্থা-সহচর বা কম্পাউণ্ডারি-শিক্ষা। Vyavasthá-Sahachar vá Kampáundári Sikshá. Instruction in compounding. Instruction in compounding medicines of the British Pharmacopœia.] Pages 16, 122. Published by Yogendra Náth Rakshit, 5-1, Rámamohan Sáhá's Lane, Calcutta. 1317 sál or 1910-11. A.D. [21st March 1911.] 12°. 4th edition. **Price, Re. 1-4.** [Second edition noticed in entry No. 3089 at pages 26-27 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending June, 1884.]	Govardhan Pán, 80-1, Muktá Rám Babu's Street, Calcutta.	1,000	907	The author. Khátura, 24-Parganas.
398	**Chandra Sekhar Kali (L.M.S.).**—হোমিওপ্যাথিক চিকিৎসা-বিধান। তৃতীয় খণ্ড। [Homiopyáthik Chikitsá Vidhán. Tritiya Khanda. Homœopathic Practice of Medicine Part III.] Pages 672. Published by the author, 150, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta. [18th March, 1911.] 8°. 7th edition. (Revised and enlarged.) **Price, Rs 5.** [Previous edition of Part III noticed in entry No. 142 at page 24 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1909.]	T. Maity, 5, Chhidám Mudi's Lane, Calcutta.	1,000	1004	The author, 150, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.
399	**Charu Chandra Ghosh.**—বসন্ত-তত্ত্ব। [Vasanta Tattva. Truths about Pox. Deals with the etiology and homœopathic treatment of small-pox, chicken-pox and measles.] Pages 2, 2, 18, 434. Published by Gurudás Chatterji, 201, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta. 1911. [25th May, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2.**	Náráyan Chandra Hájári, 167-4-1, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1476	The author, 167-5, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.
400	**Majumdar, A. C (L M S.)** কলেরা চিকিৎসা। [Kalerá Chikitsá. Treatment of Cholera. Deals with the homœopathic treatment of cholera.] Pages 12, 84. Published by Majumdár & Co., 90, Beadon Street, Calcutta. [5th April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	S. C. Chakravartí, 17, Nanda Kumár Chaudhuri's Lane, Calcutta.	1,000	945	The author, 90, Beadon Street, Calcutta.
401	**Prankrishna Sen.**—জীব-রাসায়নিক চিকিৎসা। [Jíva Rásáyanik Chikitsá "Biochemic Treatment." Treats of the Biochemic treatment of diseases.] Pages 80, 352, 4. Published by H. D. Mánná & Co., 4, Gulu Ostágar's Lane Calcutta. 1318 sál or 1910-11 A.D. [3rd May, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2.**	Syám Lál Mánná, 4, Gulu Ostágar's Lane, Calcutta.	1,000	1,338	The publishers, 4, Gulu Ostágar's Lane, Calcutta.
402	**Rajendra Chandra Mitra (L.M.S.)**—ধাত্রীবিদ্যা। [Dhátrí Vidyá. Science of Midwifery. A work on midwifery for the use of medical students and medical practitioners.] Pages 12, 620. Published by Nitya Náth Mitra, 228, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta. 1318 sál or 1911-12 A.D. [15th May, 1911.] 16°. 5th edition. Revised. *Illustrated.* **Price, Rs. 3.** [Fourth edition noticed in entry No. 684 at pages 10-11 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending September, 1902.]	Nitya Gopál Chakravartí, 122, Amherst Street, Calcutta.	300	1,249	The author, 228, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta.

***BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911*—continued.**

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	BENGALI—MEDICINE—*concld.*				
403	**Ramapran Sarmma.**—প্রমেহাদি রোগ-নিদান সম্বলিত মূত্র-পরীক্ষা। [Pramehadi Roga Nidán Sámvalita Mútra Paríkshá. Analysis of urine, together with the otiology of diseases of urinary organs. An advertising pamphlet.] Pages 11. Published by K. Bhattá-cháryya, 94-2, Khurut Road, Howrah. [4th March, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. *For free distribution.*	M. N. Basu, 2, Teor-pádá Lane, Calcutta.	2,500	1	The author, Howrah.
404	**সরল হোমিওপ্যাথিক গৃহ-চিকিৎসা।** [Saral Homiopyathik Griha Chikitsa. Easy Homœopathic Domestic Treatment. A manual of domestic homœopyathy.] Pages 10, 288. Published by H. D. Mánná & Co., 4, Gulu Ostágar's Lane, Calcutta. 1317 sál or 1910-11. A. D. [10th March, 1911.] 24°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	Syám Lal Mánná, 4, Gulu Ostágar's Lane, Calcutta.	1,000	912	The publishers, 4, Gulu Ostá-gar's Lane, Calcutta.
405	**Vanoyari Lal Banarji.**—হোমিওপ্যাথিক সরল মূত্রযন্ত্র-চিকিৎসা। [Homœpyáthik Saral Mútrajantra Chikitsá. Easy treatment of the urinary organs according to Homœopathy. Deals with the homœopathic treatment of urinary diseases.] Pages 2, 56. Published by Dr. P Mukherji, 4-1, Rájá Navakrishna's Street, Calcutta. 1911. [28th May, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	Upendra Náth Mandal, 25, Rájá Nava-krishna's Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1418	The publisher, 4-1, Rájá Nava Krishna's Street, Calcutta.
	BENGALI—MISCELLANEOUS.				
406	**Ain-ul-Islam (Khondkar).**—গরু ও হিন্দু-মুসলমান। [Garu o Hindu-Musalmán. Cow and Hindu-Musalmán. A short discourse on the sanction of Muhammadan and Hindu scriptures to cow-slaughter and the impossibility of its discontinuance.] Pages 18. Published by Erfán Ali, 18, Holwell's Lane, Calcutta. 1317 sál or 1910-11 A. D. [13th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	Erfán Ali, 18, Holwell's Lane, Calcutta.	5,000	1219	The author, 18, Anthonibágán Lane, Calcutta.
407	**আক্কেল বা স্বাধীন চিন্তা।** [Akkel Va Svadhin Chinta. Wisdom or Free thinking. Bengali translation of a Manual in Hindi by Trimvakráo Anant Sathe, M.A., B.L., containing instruction in some broad worldly truths, in the form of a catechism. Translated by Sarat Chandra De. Pages 74. Published by the author, Ujjain, Gwalior. 1910. [29th April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. (T) **Price, 5 annas.**	Rákhal Chandra Mitra, 21-3, Sánti-rám Ghosh's Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1,180	......
408	**Akshay Chandra Sarkar.**—সনাতনী। [Sanátaní. The Eternal. An attempt to prove the immutable character of Hindu religion.] Pages 6, 2, 186. Published by Kedár Náth Basu, B.A., 28-4, Akhil Mistri's Lane, Calcutta. 1911. [20th March, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1.**	Sarvvesvar Bhattá-cháryya, 28, Bai-takhánà Road, Calcutta.	500	927	The publisher 28-4, Akhil Mistri's Lane, Calcutta.

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	BENGALI—MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.*				
409	**Amritalal Basu.**—অমৃত গ্রন্থাবলী। চতুর্থ ভাগ। [Amrita Granthávalí. Chaturtha Bhág. The works of Amrita (a name). Part IV. A collection of the works of the author.] Pages 180. Published by Upendra Náth Mukherji, 115-4, Grey Street, Calcutta 1318 sál or 1911-12 A. D. [6th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1.** [Second part noticed in entry No. 93 at page 13 of the Catalogue for quarter ending March, 1907. Part III not received.]	Púrna Chandra Mukherji, 115-4, Grey Street, Calcutta.	4,000	1620	The publisher, 115, Grey Street, Calcutta.
410	———— ভেল্কি; প্রথম ও দ্বিতীয় খণ্ড। [Bhelki. Pratham O Dvitíya Khanda. Magic. Parts I and II (together.) A book on magic.] Pages 2, 16, 328, 4. Published by Bhutnáth Mánná, 4, Gulu Ostagar's Lane, Calcutta. 1318 sál or 1911-12 A.D. [5th May, 1911.] 12°. 3rd edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Re. 1** [Previous edition noticed in entry No. 440 at page 22 of the Catalogue for quarter ending June 1910.]	Syám Lál Mánná, 4, Gulu Ostagar's Lane, Calcutta,	1,000	1337	The publisher, 4, Gulu Ostagar's Lane, Calcutta.
411	ব্রাহ্মণ সভায় বক্তৃতা। **Brahman Sabhay Vaktrita.** A speech read at the Brahman Sabhá. A paper read at the Brahman Sabhá by Vrajendra Kisor Rai Chaudhuri on some burning social topics of the day together with the decision of Pandits regarding the atonement necessary for England-returned Hindus in order to be reconciled to Hindu Society.] Edited by Vrajendra Kisor Raí Chaudhuri. Pages 49, 7. Published by Satís Chandra Chatterji, M.A. B.L. 1833 sák or 1911-12 A.D. [30th May, 1911.] 24°. 1st edition. **Price, ...**	S. C. Ghosh, 64-1, and 64-2, Sukea's Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1469	The author, Gauripur, Mymensingh.
412	**Das, K. C. (Rai Saheb).**—স্বাস্থ্য-সহায়। [Svásthya-Saháy. Aid to Health. Deals with the evils of sexual excesses and abuses and advertises medicines, for keeping good health.] Pages 66. Published by Dr. L. M. Ráy, 30-2, Harrison Road, Calcutta. [3rd May, 1911.] 16°. 2nd edition. *for private distribution.* [Previous edition not received.]	R. Chátterji, 30-2, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	5,000	1317	The publisher-Chetlá, Kálighát
413	**Devendra Nath Basu.**—"বল মা তারা দাঁড়াই কোথা?" ["Bal Má Tárá Dándái Kothá?" "Tell mother Tárá (goddess Tárá) where shall I find a shelter?" Reprint of a humorous article from the *Murshidabad Hitaishi* newspaper regarding the anomalies in the Hindu calendar.] Pages 16. Published by the author, Saidábád, Berhampur. [6th May, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, ...**	Sasibhushan Ghosh, Hitaishi Press, Saidábád, Berhampur.	100	1	......
414	**Dhirendra Nath Chaudhuri, (M.A.,)**—সংস্কার ও সংরক্ষণ। [Samskár O Samrakshan. Reform and conservation. A collection of essays on some of the burning social questions of the day, viz., Hindu joint-family system, rights of women, caste system, Brahmo Samáj, etc. Pages 5, 256. Published by Sekh Abdul Latif, 6, College Square, Calcutta. 1317 sál or 1910-11 A.D. [30th March, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 12 annas.**	Abdul Latif, 6, College Square, Calcutta.	1,000	1108	The author, Delhi.

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Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	BENGALI—MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.*				
415	**Din Mahammad.**—কলিকাতায় গো-কোর্বানী হাঙ্গামা। [Kalikátáy Go-Korbáni Hángámá. The cow-slaughter riot in Calcutta. An account of last year's Korbani riot in Calcutta] Pages 47. Published by the Nur Library, 12, Royd Street, Calcutta. [1st April, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	Erfán Ali, 18, Holwell's Lane, Calcutta.	2,000	1335	The author, 59-1, Baitak-khana Road, Calcutta.
416	**Durga Charan Ray.**—দেবগণের মর্ত্ত্যে আগমন। [Devaganer Marttye Agaman. The coming of the gods to the Earth. Gives short accounts of the principal places in Bengal and the United Provinces, together with brief biographies of the distinguished persons of modern Bengal.] Pages 674. Published by Garudás Chatterji, 201, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta. 1318 sál or 1911-12 A.D. [18th May, 1911.] 8°. New edition. Revised and enlarged. **Price, Rs. 2**	Sítal Chandra Bhattácháryya 29, Beadon Street, Calcutta.	1,250	1305	Haridás Banarji, 3, Rámatanu Basu's Lane, Calcutta.
417	**Durgachandra Sanyal.**—বাঙ্গালার সামাজিক ইতিহাস। [Vángálár Samájik Itihás. Social History of Bengal. A History of Bengal compiled mainly from indigenous sources.] Edited by Thakir Chandra Datta. Pages 8, 18, 443, 2. Published by Surendra Náth Basu, 11-1, Nawabdi Ostágar's Lane, Calcutta. 1317 sál or 1910-11. A.D. [14th April, 1911.] 8°. New edition. Revised and enlarged. **Price, Rs. 2-8.** [Previous edition noticed in entry No. 167 at page 28 of the Catalogue for quarter ending March, 19 1.]	Náráyan Chandra Bisvás, 11-1, Nawabdi Ostágar's Lane, Calcutta.	2,000	1163	The author, Jalpáiguri, and editor, 21-1-1, Nawabdi Ostágar's Lane, Calcutta.
418	**Hari Mohan Banerji.**—অনাথ চরিত। প্রথম, দ্বিতীয় ও তৃতীয় খণ্ড। [Anáth Charit. Pratham, Dvitiya O Tritiya Khanda. Life of Anath (a name) Parts I, II and III (together). Social, moral, domestic and religious instruction in the form of a story.] Pages 8, 168. Published by the author, 80-1, Muktárám Babu's Street, Calcutta. 1317 sál or 1910-11, A.D. [22nd April, 1911,] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 10 annas.**	A. Banerji, 76, Balarám De's Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1048	The author, 80-1, Muktárám Babu's Street, Calcutta.
419	**Hem Chandra Dev.**—ব্যবহারিক কৃষি-দর্পণ। প্রথম খণ্ড। [Vyavahárik Krishi Darpan. Pratham Khanda. Mirror of Practical agriculture. Part I. A handbook of Agriculture.] Pages 3, 8, 248. Published by the author, 28-3, Beadon Row, Calcutta. 1318 sál or 1911-12 A.D. [10th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2-8.**	Sures Chandra Basu, 6, Bhím Ghosh's Lane, Calcutta.	1,000	1301	......
420	**Isvar Chandra Vidyasagar.**—বিদ্যাসাগর-গ্রন্থাবলী। [Vidyáságar Granthávali. Works of Vidyáságar. Containing five works of Isvar Chandra Vidyáságár] Pages 1, 426. Published by Avalá Kánta Ráy, 66, College Street, Calcutta. 1318 sál or 1911-12 A.D. [1st June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. (R.) **Price, 12 annas.**	Avinás Chandra Mallik, 13, Sivanáráyan Das's Lane, Calcutta.	1,000	1432	Siddhesvar Pán, 30-2, Siva Náráyan Dás's Lane, Calcutta.

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Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era when other than the Christian era, date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence) register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	BENGALI—MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.*				
421	**Jasimuddin (Kazi)**—দীন ও দুনিয়া। [Dín O Duniyá. Religion and world. Religious and social advice to Muhammadans.] Pages 7, 68. Published by the author, Nátor. 1317 sál or 1910-11 A.D. [11th March, 1911.] 2°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	Mahammad Reyázuddin Ahmad, 169, Kareyá Road, Calcutta.	2,000	166	The author, Nator, Rajshahi.
422	**Jyotirmmaya Jyotirbhushan.**—সৌভাগ্য নির্ণয় বা অদৃষ্ট পরীক্ষা। [Saubhágya Nirnaya Vá Adrishta Paríkshá. Fortune-telling. A pamphlet on fortune telling.] Pages 70. Published by Bháttácháryya and Sons, 65, College Street, Calcutta. [28th March, 1911.] 16°. 2nd edition. **Price, 3 annas.** [1st edition not received.]	J. N. Basu, College Square, Calcutta.	2,000	982	Kshírod Ch. Ráy, 65, College Street, Calcutta.
423	কর্ত্তব্য। [Karttavya. Duty. Deals with the duties of females.] Pages 6, 129. Published by Prabodh Chandra Pál, Hooghly Girls' School. 1911. [11th May, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	A. Banerji, 76, Balarám De's Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1246	The publisher, Hooghly Girls' School.
424	**Karunakanta Das (B.A.)**—লিপিমালা। [Lipi Málá. A collection of letters. Samples of letters and deeds.] Pages 2, 92. Published by Jnánendra Náth Háldár, 63, College Street, Calcutta. 1911. [28th March, 1911.] 12°. 6th edition. **Price, 4 annas.** [Previous edition noticed in entry No. 167, at page 28, of the catalogue for quarter ending March, 1911.]	D Visvás, 9-1, Mechhuá Bázár Street, Calcutta.	1,000	962	The publisher, 63, College Street, Calcutta.
425	ক্ষত্রিয়-সমিতি। প্রথম সম্মিলনী। কার্য্য বিবরণী। **Kshatriya Samiti. Pratham Sammilani. Karyya Vivarani.** Proceedings of the first sitting of the Kshatriya Association, with the Secretary's address etc.] Edited by Panchánan Sarkár. Page 30. Published by the editor, Nawabganj, Rangpur, 1317 sál or 1910-11 A.D. [20th March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price ....**	Krishna Chandra Aich, 27, Haritaki Bágán Lane, Calcutta.	2,000	957	......
426	**Kumidini Ghosh.**—ধাঁধা। [Dhándhá. Riddles. Arithmetical Riddles with their solutions.] Pages 28 Published by the author, Nihár Press, Contai. 1317 sál or 1910-11 A.D. [22nd March, 1911]. 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	Madhusúdan Jáná, Nihar Press, Contai.	1,000	84	The author, Nihár Press, Contai.
427	**Muhammad Daud.**—আমাদের কর্ত্তব্য। প্রথম খণ্ড। [Amáder Karttavya. Pratham Khanda. Our duties. Part I. Indicates the duties of Muhammadans.] Pages 4, 18. Published by the author, Rámchandrapur, Hugli. [22nd February, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, ...**	Khudirám Pátra, Salkia Printing Works, 112, Benares Road, Howrah.	1,000	94	The author, Rámchandrapur, Hughli.

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	BENGALI—MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.*				
428	**Mahendra Nath Tattvanidhi.**—মাহিষ্য প্রকাশ । [Máhishya Prakás. Manifestation of Máhishya caste. A controversy regarding the status position of the Máhisya caste.] Pages 32. Published by the author, Diamond Harbour. [5th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	Haripada Háldar, Diamond Press, Diamond Harbour.	1,000	1	The author, Diamond Harbour.
429	**Mahes Chandra Bhattacharyya.**—ব্যবসায়ী । [Vyavasáyi. The Trader. Instructions for tradesmen.] Pages 4, 184, 1. Published by the author, 9, Bonfield's Lane, Calcutta, 1318 sál or 1911-12, A.D. [10th June, 1911.] 8°. 2nd edition. **Price, 4 annas.** [1st edition noticed in entry No. 557 at page 9 of the Catalogue for quarter ending September, 1905.]	Haris Chandra Dás Gupta, 10, Syamá Charan De's Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1536	The author, 9, Bonfield's Lane, Calcutta.
430	**Manoranjan Guha Thakurta.**—নির্ব্বাসন-কাহিনী । [Nirvvásan Káhiní. The story of the deportation. An account of the author's life during the time he suffered deportation under the orders of Government.] Pages 3, 108, 2. Published by Nityaranjan Guha Thákurtá, Giridih. [8th April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	Hem Chandra Ráy, 21-1, Patuátolá Lane, Calcutta.	1,000	961	The publisher, Giridih.
431	**Nagendranath Basu**—বিশ্বকোষ । ৪৯৯-৫০১ সংখ্যা । [Visvakosh 499-501 Samkhyá Universal dictionary. Nos. 499-501. A Bengali Encyclopædia.] Pages 96. Published by the author, 20, Kántá pukur Lane, Calcutta. 1318 sál or 1911-12 A.D. [10th May, 1911.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 144 at page 25 of the Catalogue for quarter ending March, 1911.]	Rákhál Chandra Mitra, 21-3, Sántirám Ghosh's Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1174	......
432	**Nani Lal Mukherji.**—হাসির তুফান । দ্বিতীয় ভাগ । [Hásir Tuphán. Dvitíya Bhág. Storm of Laughter. Part II. A collection of short humorous stories.] Pages 16. Published by the author, 6, Lál Ostágar's Lane, Calcutta. 1317 sál or 1910-11 A.D. [25th May, 1911.] 16°. 2nd edition. **Price, 2 annas.** [1st edition noticed in entry No. 1100, at page 24 of the Catalogue, for quarter ending December, 1910.]	Vishnupada Dás Adhikári, 19, Isvar Mill's Lane, Calcutta.	1,000	1446	......
433	**Nityananda Gosvami**—নির্ঘোষ । [Nirghosh. Loud sound. An appeal to Vaishnavas to revive the glory of the image of Syám Sundar at Khardah together with a brief life of its founder.] Pages 4, 28. Published by the author, 161, Harrison Road, Calcutta. [10th May, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. *For free distribution.*	Mahendra Náth Sarkár, 198, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta.	500	1189	The author, 161, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—concluded.

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Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	BENGALI—MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.*				
434	**Prasanna Kumar Ray (D. Sc).**—মানবাত্মার সর্ব্বাঙ্গীন শিক্ষা ও ব্রাহ্মধর্ম্ম। [Mánavátmár Sarvvángín Sikshá O Brahmo Dharmma Perfect education of the human soul and the Brahmo religion. A collection of lectures dealing with the question of spiritual education in the Brahmo Samáj.] Pages 10, 37. Published by S. K. Lahiri & Co., 54, College Street, Calcutta. [4th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	N. Mukherji, 16-1, Syámá Charan De's Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1023	The author, 7, Balliganj Circular Road, Calcutta.
435	**Radhakumud Mukherji, (M.A.)**—অন্ন সংস্থান। [Anna-Samsthán. How to earn one's livelihood An essay, read at a literary conference, indicating the lines on which Indians can earn a livelihood by industrial pursuits] Pages 16. Published by Bipin Vihárí Ghosh, B.L., Maldah. 1318 sál or 1911-12 A.D. [12th April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, ...**	Lál Mohan Mallik, 24, Middle Road, Calcutta.	1,000	17	The author.
436	**Raghunandan (Svami).**—ছাত্র জীবন। [Chhátra Jívan. Student life. An advice to students as to their duty in the present state of the country.] Pages 4, 61. Published by Kárttikesvar Ráy, 17-3, Temple Street, Calcutta. Vaisákh, 1318 sál or April-May, 1911. [7th May, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price. 6 annas.**	Sítal Chandra Bhattácháryya, 29, Beadon Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1306	Haridás Banerji, 3, Ramtanu Basu's Lane, Calcutta.
437	সন ১৩১৮ সালের আসল বৃহৎ মহম্মদীয় পঞ্জিকা। [San **1318 Saler Asal Vrihat Mahammadiya Panjika.** Genuine unabridged Muhammadan Almanac for 1318 B S. An almanac with miscellaneous information] Edited by Mahammad Reazuddin Ahmad Pages 84, 94, 86. Published by Kázi Osmán Ali, 40, Kareyá Gorsthán. Lane, Calcutta. [5th April, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 annas.**	Mahammad Reajuddin Ahmad, 159, Kareyá Road' Calcutta	4,000	16	The editor, 159, Kareyá Road, Calcutta.
438	**Sarat Chandra Vidyaratna (M.A.)**—ভীষ্ম। [Bhíshma. Bhíshma (a name). A character sketch of Bhíshma., a celebrated character of the Mahábhárata]. Pages 1, 115. Published by Brajendra Mohan Datta, 67, College Street, Calcutta, 1318 sál or 1911-12A.D. [3rd June, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 12 annas.**	A. Banerji, 76, Balarám De's Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1459	The author, care of the publisher, 67, College Street, Calcutta.
439	সৎ-সাহিত্য গ্রন্থাবলী। দ্বিতীয় ভাগ। **Sat Sahitya Granthavali Dvitiya Bhag.** Works of good literature. Part II. Containing five works of different Bengali authors.] Edited by Upendra Náth, Mukherji, Pages 266 Published by Púrna Chandra Mukherji. 115-4, Grey Street, Calcutta. 1318 sál or 1911-12, A.D. [10th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2.** [Part I noticed in entry No. 811 at page 32 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending September 1910]	Púrna Chandra Mukharji, 115-4, Grey Street, Calcutta.	4,000	1619	The editor.

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Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	BENGALI—MSCELLANEOUS—*contd.*				
440	**Sudhir Chandra Ray.**—চিন্তা-সলিলে। [Chintá-Salile. In the waters of thought. A collection of short essays on miscellaneous subjects] Pages 2, 103. Published by the author, 80-2, Harrison Road, Calcutta. [29th March, 1911]. 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	Mahendra Náth Sarkár, 198, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta.	300	842	The author, 80-2, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
441	**Surendra Mohan Bhattacharyya.**—ডাকিনী বিদ্যা। [Dákiní Vidyá. Witchcraft. Deals with hypnotism and allied subjects.] Pages 10, 240. Published by Bhupendra Náth Bhattácháryya, Anantapur, Nadia. 1911. [10th April, 1911] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1.**	Pachánan Mitra, 92, Káli Prasád, Datta's Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1148	The publisher, Anantapur, Nadia.
442	———— জন্মান্তর-রহস্য। [Janmántar-Rahasya. Mysteries of other births. Deals with transmigration of souls, spiritualism and allied subjects.] Pages 6, 480. Published by Suren Chandi Datta, 92, Káli Prasád Datta's Street, Calcutta. 1318 sál or 1911-12 A.D. [28th May, 1911.] 12°. 6th edition. **Price, Re. 1.** [4th edition noticed in entry No. 326 at page 16 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending June, 1908].	Ditto ...	1,000	1,514	The publisher, 92, Káli Prasád Datta's Street, Calcutta.
443	**Tarakumar Kaviratna.**—চরিতামৃত। [Charitámrita. Nectar of lives. Moral instruction for boys illustrated by lives taken from Sanskrit literature.] Pages, 7 191. Published by B. K. Chakravartí & Brothers, 77, Pataldángá Street, Calcutta. 1911. [14th June, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1-8.**	K. P. Chakravartí, 77, Pataldángá Street, Calcutta.	500	1,442	The author.
444	বাদাবাদি তরজা। [Vadavadi Tarja. Tarja songs in the form of questions and answers.] Compiled by Nutvihári Majumdár. Pages 21. Published by the compiler, 106, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta. 1316 sál or 1909-10 A. D. [2nd April, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	N. B. Majumdár, 106, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	1,000	563	The compiler, 106, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.
445	**Vinay Kumar Sarkar** (M.A.)—সাহিত্য-সেবী। [Sáhitya Seví. One devoted to Literature. A paper read at a literary conference on how to improve the Bengali language and literature.] Pages 16. Published by Rádhes Chandra Seth, B.L., Malda, 1817 sál or 1910-11 A. D. [12th April, 1911.] 16°. 2nd edition. **Price,** . [Previous edition noticed in entry No. 168 at page 29 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Lál Mohan Mallik, 24, Middle Road, Entali, Calcutta.	1,000	13	The author, 26, Sukea's Street, Calcutta.
446	**Vraja Vallav Ray - (Kavayakantha, Yogavisarad).**—মহেন্দ্র মিলন। [Mahendra Milan. Union of Mahendra (a name). Programme and songs in the drama named in the title.] Pages 12. Published by Mahendra Chandra Mitra, Hugli. 1318 sál or 1911-12. A D. [30th April, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, nil.**	Nityánanda Ghosh, Bhaváni Press, Hugli.	500	5	Yatíndra Mohan Banerji.

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Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	BENGALI—MISCELLANNOUS—*contd.*				
447	**Yamini Nath Banerji.**—তোত্‌লামি ও তাহার প্রতিকার। [Totláma O Táhár Pratikár. Stammering and its remedy.] Pages 3, 90. Published by S. N. Banerji, 29, Kálídás Sinha's Lane, Calcutta. [29th March, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Re. 1.**	S. C. Chaudhuri, 29, Kálídás Sinha's Lane, Calcutta.	1,000	1131	......
	Educational—				
448	**Adhar Chandra Chatterji.**—বস্তু উপলক্ষে শিক্ষণীয় পাঠ। প্রথম ও দ্বিতীয় ভাগ। [Vastu Upalakshe Sikshaníya Páth. Prathama-O Dvitíya Bhág. Object lessons. Parts I and II (together).] Pages 48. Published by S. K. Náth and G. C. Náth, 29, Canning Street, Calcutta, 1318 sál or 1911-12 A. D. [24th May, 1911.] 16°. 8th edition. **Price, 3 annas.**	Apúrva Krishna Náth, 45, Gauribere Lane, Calcutta.	5,000	27	The printer, 25, Gauribere Lane, Calcutta.
449	**Kamal Krishna Mukherji.**—পত্র ও পাট্টাদি লিখনপ্রণালী। প্রথম খণ্ড। [Patra o Páttádi Likhan Pranáli. Pratham Khanda. Way of writing letters and deeds, etc., Part I.] Pages 48. Published by S. K. Náth and G. C. Náth, 29, Canning Street, Calcutta, 1911. [13th March, 1911.] 16°. 10th edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	Ditto ...	3,000	149	Atul Krishna Náth, 25, Gauribere Lane, Calcutta.
450	**Kasiram Bhattacharyya.**—আদর্শ-লিখন প্রণালী। প্রথম ভাগ। [Adarsa Likhan Pranali. Pratham Bhág Model writing. Samples of letters, deeds, etc.] Pages 58. Published by A. L. Banerji, 2, Rádhá Náth Mallik's Lane, Calcutta. 1317 sál or 1910-11 A.D. [20th April 1911.] 16°. 5th edition. **Price, 3 annas.**	Asutosh Datta, 292-5, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	5,000	1234	......
451	**Krishna Prasanna Pal.**—অঙ্গচালনা-গীতিহার। [Angachálaná Gítihár Action songs.] Pages 39. Published by S. K. Náth and G. C. Náth, 29, Canning Street, Calcutta. 1317 sál or 1910-11 A.D. [15th March, 1911.] 16°. 10th edition **Price, 1 anna 6 pies.**	Apúrva Krishna Náth, 45, Gauribere Lane, Calcutta.	5,000	164	Atul Krishna Náth, 25, Gauribere Lane, Calcutta.
452	**Pyari Lal Das.**—কিণ্ডারগার্টেন কর্ম্ম সঙ্গীত। [Kindár Gárten Karmma Sangít Action songs according to Kindergarten system.] Pages 21. Published by S. K. Náth and G. C. Náth, 29, Canning Street, Calcutta. 1911. [8th April, 1911.] 12°. 4th edition. **Price, 1 anna 6 pies.**	Ditto ...	4,000	8	Ditto.
453	**Ramanimohan Ghosh.**—সচিত্র সহজ ড্রিল-শিক্ষা। [Sachitra Sahaj Dril Sikshá. Easy instruction in Drill, with illustrations.] Pages 3, 80. Published by S. K. Náth and G. C. Náth, 29, Canning Street, Calcutta. 1317 sál or 1910-11 A.D. [3rd April, 1911.] 16°. 9th edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 2 annas.**	Ditto ...	2,000	9	Ditto.

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Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	BENGALI—MISCELLANEOUS—*concld.*				
	Educational—concld.				
454	**Ratnamala Devi.**—আদর্শ গৃহিণী। [Adarsa Grihiní. Model House-wife. Instruction for girls.] Pages 3, 36. Published by the author, 108-1, Mechhuábázár Street, Calcutta. 1317 sál or 1910-11 A. D. [2nd May, 1911.] 12°. 2nd edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	Kásemuddin Ahmad, 108-1, Mechhuábázár Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1189	The author, Monghyr.
455	**Trailokya Nath Pramanik.**—সচিত্র প্রামারি ড্রিল-শিক্ষা। প্রথম ও দ্বিতীয় ভাগ। [Sachitra Prámarí Dril-Sikshá. Pratham o Divitíya Bhág. Instruction in drill for Primary Standards. Parts I and II (together)] Pages 2, 74. Published by S. K. Náth and G. C. Náth, 29, Canning Street, Calcutta. 1911. [7th March, 1911.] 16°. 2nd edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 2 annas 6 pies.**	Mahesvar Bhattáchárjya, 25, Ráybágán Street, Calcutta.	2,000	940	The author, Contai, Midnapur.
456	———— সচিত্র অঙ্গচালনা গীতিমালা ও ক্রীড়া। [Sachitra Angachálaná Gítimálá o Krídá. Illustrated action songs and sports.] Pages 2, 38. Published by S. K. Náth and G. C. Náth, 29, Canning Street, Calcutta. 1317 sál or 1910-11 A. D. [7th March, 1911]. 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 2 annas.**	Ditto ...	2,000	936	Ditto.
457	**Yogindra Nath Sarkar.**—হাসি ও খেলা। [Hási o Khélá. Laughter and Play. A collection of short stories and poems for children.] Pages 64. Published by Kesav Chandra Chaudhuri, 64, College Street, Calcutta. 1911. [2nd April, 1911.] 8°. 9th edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 6 annas.**	Abdul Latif, 6, College Square, Calcutta.	3,000	1102	The author.
458	———— হাসি খুসি। [Hasi Khusi. Merriment. An alphabet book.] Pages 32. Published by Kesav Chandra Chaudhurí, 64, College Street, Calcutta. 1317 sál or 1910-11 A.D. [13th April, 1911.] 8°. 12th edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 3 annas.**	Bipin Vihári Náth, 27-29, Pataldángá Street, Calcutta.	5,000	1024	Ditto.
459	———— রাঙা ছবি [Ranga Chhavi. Coloured pictures. A literary primer.] Pages 40. Published by Kesav Chandra Chaudhurí, 64, College Street, Calcutta. 1317 sál or 1910-11 A.D. [16th April, 1911.] 9th edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 5 annas.**	Abdul Latif, 6, College Square, Calcutta.	5,000	1191	Ditto.

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Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Pro right resic No re
	BENGALI—PHILOSOPHY.				
460	**Ramakrishna Vidyabhushan.**—মুক্তিকানন। [Mukti Kánan. Forest of Salvation. An exposition of the Pátanjal Philosophy.] Pages 1, 107. Published by Pamod Kumár Mukherji, 2, Srínáth Dás's Lane. Calcutta. 1317 sál or 1910-11 A.D. [10th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	Mánik Chandra Ghosh, 14, Madan Barál's Lane, Calcutta.	2,000	886	The 2, Dá Cal
	BENGALI—POETRY.				
461	**Bhavataran Basu.**—নবাব-বেগম। [Nawáb Begum (a name). A poem on the love of Lutf-un-nissa for Serajud-daula and their union.] Pages 1, 59. Published by Kálipada Basu, 14-1, Bechu Chatterji's Street, Calcutta. [31st March, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 annas.**	Ráma Charan Chatterji, 2-1°, Wellington Street, Calcutta.	1,000	948	The 14-: Cha Str cutt
462	**Bhushandi Kavi.**—চুট্কী চটক পূর্ণ মাত্রা। ব্যাং ভায়ার বিলাত যাত্রা। [Chutki Chatak Púrna Mátrá. Bang Bháyár Vilát Yátra. Petty show in full measure. Brother Frog's departure for England. A satire on an Indian gentleman's departure for England to witness the coronation ceremony and find a husband for his sister.] Pages 12. Published by Yatíndra Mohan Kar, 76, Mechhuyábázár Street, Calcutta. [1st June, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna and 3 pies.**	Yatíndra Mohan Kar, 76, Mechhuyábázár Street, Calcutta.	2,000	1424	
463	**Giribala Basu.**—কবিতা মুকুল। [Kavitá Mukul. Blossoms of Poetry. A collection of short poems on various subjects.] Pages 2, 68. Published by Sisir Vihárí Basu, Hugli. 1317 sál or 1910-11 A.D. [3rd April, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	Amulyaratan Basu, Mahámáyá Printing Works, Chinsurá.	500	1	The Pip Hug
464	**Hem Chandra Banerji.**—কবিতাবলী। [Kavitávali. A collection of poems. A collection of lyrical poems.] Pages 36, 116. Published by Devendra Náth Bhattácháryya, 65, College Street, Calcutta. [12th March, 1911.] 16°. 6th edition. **Price, 10 annas.** [Previous edition noticed in entry No. 7262 at pages 18-19 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending December, 1899.]	Sarat Chandra Chakravarti, 17, Nanda Kumár Chaudhuri's 2nd Lane, Calcutta.	2,000	946	Bhatt Son lege Calc
465	**Kalibhushan Mukherji**—রাণী দুর্গাবতী। [Rání Durgavati. Queen Durgavati (A name). An historical poem describing the fall of an independent female chief of India during the time of the Emperor Akbar.] Pages 8, 134. Published by Gurudás Chatterji, 201, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta. [28th April, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 12 annas.**	N. B. Das, 2, Goábágán Street, Calcutta.	500	1119	The p 201, Stre cutt
466	**Karunamaya Kar.**—ভাব-শৈল। [Bháva-Saila. Mountain of Sentiment. A collection of short miscellaneous poems.] Pages 29. Published by the author, Sántipur, Nadia. 1317 sál or 1910-11. A.D. [15th March, 1911.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, ...**	Kálíprasanna Chatterji, Hindu Patrika Press, Jessore.	1,000	22	The Sánt Nadi

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	BENGALI—POETRY—*contd.*				
467	**Lal Sinha, G. B.**—রাজভক্ত প্রজার আনন্দোচ্ছ্বাস ও কর্ত্তব্য। [Rájabhakta Prajár Anandochchvás O Karttavya. The outburst of joy and duty of loyal subjects. A poem in praise of British rule and an admonition to Indians to be loyal to the British Crown.] Pages 8. Published by the author, Ukhra, Ránigani. 1318 sál or 1911-12. A.D. [5th May, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, ...**	Saradáprasád Bhattacháryya, Dhanvantari Printing Works, Raniganj.	500	1	The author, Ukhrá, Raniganj.
468	**Michael Madhu Sudan Datta.**—সচিত্র মেঘনাদবধ-কাব্য। [Sachitra Meghnád Badha Kavya. A poem on the slaying of Meghanád (a name) with illustrations. The well-known Bengali mythological epic with explanatory notes.] Pages 333. Published by Jnánendra Náth Háldár, 83, College Street. Calcutta. 1910. [26th March, 1911.] 12°. Oblong. New 1st edition. **Price, 12 annas.**	S. C. Chaudhuri, 29, Kálidás Sinha's Lane, Calcutta.	1,000	1130	......
469	**Muhammad Ebadulla.**—পীর গোরাচাঁদ ; পূর্ব্ব বিভাগ। [Pír Gorácháñd. (a name). Purva Bibhág. Part I. A short biography in verse of the Muhammadan Saint Pír Hajrat Syed Abbas Ali of Balanda, Harwar.] Pages 2, 40. Published by B. K. Chaudhuri and J. K. Sirkar, Howráh. [5th March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	B. K. Ráy Chaudhuri, Kádamvini Press, Howráh; and J. K. Sinha, Karmayoga Press, Howráh.	1,000	103	The author, Panchánantalá, Howráh.
470	**Muhammad Abdul Hamid.**—প্রলাপ। [Pralap. Incoherent talk. A poem lamenting the death of the author's wife.] Pages 6, 14. Published by N. N. Nesá, Tálá, Calcutta. 1318 sál or 1911-12 A.D. [5th June, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, ...**	Lakshmi Náráyan Dás, 43, Grey Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1533	The author, Tálá, Calcutta.
471	**Munindra Nath Bhattacharyya.**—বন্দনা। [Vandaná. Salutation. Two poems in memorium of the author's father and mother respectively, namely, the late Mahamahopadhya Mahes Chandra Nyayratna, C.I.E., and his wife.] Pages 1, 2, 8, 4, 6. Published by Naráyan Chandra Visvás, 11-1, Nawabdi Ostágar's Lane, Calcutta. 1317 sál or 1910-11. A.D. [17th April 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated. For free distribution.*	N. C. Visvás, 11-1, Nawabdi Ostagar's Lane, Calcutta.	1,000	1164	The author, 11, Nyáratna Lane, Syámbázár, Calcutta.
472	**Revatiranjan Ray.**—প্রেমের স্বপন। [Premer Svapan. Dream of love. A patriotic poem calling upon the Máhisyas to improve their social condition.] Pages 7, 58, 2. Published by the author, Nánnár, Dacca. [19th March, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	Mánik Chandra Ghosh, 14, Madan Baral's Lane, Calcutta.	1,000	880	The author, Nánnar, Dacca.
473	**সদুপদেশ বিধবা বিবাহ। [Sadupades Vidhava Vivah.** Good advice and widow marriage. Doggerels on widow remarriage and other subjects.] Pages 11. Published by Naderchánd Sarkar, Baijháki, Khulna. [8th June, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	A. C. Devnáth Vaisya, Bhándár Press, Khulna.	1,000	6	......
474	**Sarayubala Sen Gupta.**—হৃদয়োচ্ছ্বাস। [Hridayochchhvás Effusions of the heart. A collection of lyrical poems on a variety of subjects.] Pages 93. Published by the author, Káliá, Jessore. [10th June, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	Haris Chandra Dás, 10, Syámá Charan De's Street, Calcutta.	250	1478	The author, Káliá, Jessore.

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Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	BENGALI - POETRY—*concld.*				
475	**Sarasvati Devi.**—স্বপ্ন। দ্বিতীয় ভাগ। [Svapna. Dvitíya Bhág Dream. Part II. An allegorical poem on the condition of the women in Bengal.] Pages 68. Published by the author, Hábibpur, Nadiá. Jyaistha, 1318 sál or May and June, 1911 A.D. [12th June, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 5 annas.** [Part I not received.]	Púrna Chandra Dás, 61-62, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta	500	1389	The author, Habibpur, Nadia.
476	**Sivaprasad Chakravarti**—শিব প্রসাদ। [Sivaprasad (a name). A poem describing the life's experiences of the author.] Pages 48. Published by the author, Chanchal, Maldah. [22nd March, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, ...**	Mahesvar Bhattachárya, 25, Raybágán Street, Calcutta.	500	939	The author, Chanchal, Maldaha.
477	**Surendra Nath Das Gupta (M.A.)**—নিবেদন। [Nivedan An offering. A collection of lyrical poems.] Pages 3, 176, 2 Published by Susil Kumár Gupta, 25-1, Guruprasád Chaudhuri's Lane, Calcutta. 1318 sál or 1911-12 A.D. [20th May, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1.**	Kusum Kumár Bháttácharyya, 4, Middle Road, Calcutta	1,000	32	The author, 25-1, Guruprasád Chaudhuri's Lane, Calcutta.
478	**Vaikuntha Nath Jana**—গরিব-বান্ধব বা ধনবান হইবার উপায়। [Garib Bándhav Vá Dhanaván Haivár Upáya. Friend of the poor, or the Way to be rich. Describes the cause of the impoverished condition of the Bengali people and offers advice how to remedy the evil.] Pages 17. Published by the author, Contai. 1318 sál or 1911-12 A.D. [10th June, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	Nandalál Senápati, Hari Sabhá Press, Contai.	1,000	8	The author, Contai.
	Educational—				
479	**Nava Krishna Bhattacharyya.**—কবিতা কুসুম। [Kavitá Kusum. Flowers of poetry. A selection from the writings of well known Bengali poets intended for school use.] Pages 12, 87. Published by Gurudás Chatterji, 201, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta. 9th February, 1911. [8th March, 1911.] 16°. 2nd edition. (Revised and corrected). **Price, 6 annas**	I. N. Basu, Wilkin's Press, College Square, Calcutta	1,000	920	The author, Hugli
	BENGALI—POLITICS.				
	Educational—				
480	**Nrisinha Chandra Mukharji Vidyaratna (M.A., B.L.)**—অর্থনীতি ও অর্থ ব্যবহার। [Arthanîti O Artha Vyavahár. "Elements of Political Economy in Bengali."] Pages 6, 222. Published by S. C. Basu, 65, College Street, Calcutta. 1911. [20th May, 1911.] 16°. 3rd edition. **Price, Re. 1.**	Náráyan Chandra Pál, 108, Báránasi Ghosh's Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1489	The author, Bowbázár, Calcutta.
	BENGALI—RELIGION.				
481	**Advaita Charan Dev Nath.**—দেল পূজার পাঁচালী। [Del Pujár Pánchâli. Metrical recitation on "Del Pujá." Religious hymns and *mantras* containing directions of rituals.] Pages 2, 24. Published by Satya Náráyan Thákur, 19, Beadon Row, Calcutta. [2nd May, 1911.] 16°. New edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	Advaita Charan Dev-Nath, Vaisya Bándáv Press, Khulna.	350	1	The author, Khulna.

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Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	BENGALI—RELIGION—*contd.*				
482	**Anath Nath Mukherji**—তারকনাথ-তত্ত্ব। প্রথম খণ্ড। [Táraknáth Tattva. Pratham Khanda. An account of Táraknáth Part I. Contains an account of the origin of the god Táraknáth at Tárakesvar and the modern and ancient history of the place.] Pages 22. Published by Pramatha Náth Mukherji, Howrah. [7th March, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna and 3 pies.**	M. N. Basu, 2, Taorpádá Lane, Howrah.	1,000	2	The author, Howrah.
483	**B. S. S. Junior Leaflet. For 2nd April, 1911.** [Christian Scripture.] Edited by Rev M. N. Náth. Pages 2. Published by the B. S. S. Union, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta. [1st April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* (C). **Price,** ...	Rev. C. H. Harvey, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	2,000	1066	......
484	———For 9th April, 1911. Pages 2. [1st April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* (C). **Price,** ...	Ditto ...	2,000	1067	......
485	———For 16th April, 1911. Pages 2. [1st April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* (C). **Price,** ...	Ditto ...	2,000	1068	......
486	———For 23rd April, 1911. Pages 2. [1st April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* (C). **Price,** ...	Ditto ...	2,000	1069	......
487	———For 30th April, 1911. Pages 2. [1st April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. (C). **Price,** ...	Ditto ...	2,000	1070	......
488	———For 7th May, 1911. Pages 2. [28th April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* (C). **Price,** ...	Rev. P. Knight, 41, Lower Circular Road Calcutta.	2,000	1285	......
489	———For 14th May, 1911. Pages 2. [28th April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* (C). **Price,** ...	Ditto ...	2,000	1286	......
490	———For 21st May, 1911. Pages 2. [28th April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* (C). **Price,** ...	Ditto ...	2,000	1287	......
491	———For 28th May, 1911. Pages 2. [28th April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* (C). **Price,** ...	Ditto ...	2,000	1288	......

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Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Regis-tration No.	Proprietor of copy-right (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	BENGALI—RELIGION—*contd.*				
492	**B. S. S. Junior Leaflet. For 4th June 1911.** [Christian Scripture.] Edited by Rev. M. N. Nath. Pages 2. Published by the Baptist Mission Press, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta. [29th May 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* (C). Price, ...	Rev. P. Knight, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	1,900	1571	......
493	———. For 11th June, 1911. Pages 2. [29th May, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* (C). Price, ...	Ditto ...	1,900	1572	......
494	———. For 18th June, 1911. Pages 2. [29th May, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* (C). Price, ...	Ditto ...	1,900	1573	......
495	———. For 25th June, 1911. Pages 2. [29th May, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* (C). Price, ...	Ditto ...	1,900	1574	......
496	**B. S. S. Senior Leaflet. For 2nd April 1911.** [Christian Scripture.] Edited by Rev. A. C. Ghosh. Pages 2. Published by the B. S. S. Union, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, [26th March 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* (C.) Price, ...	C. H. Harvey, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	3,400	1061	......
497	——— For 9th April, 1911. Pages 2. [26th March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* (C.) Price, ...	Ditto ...	3,400	1062	......
498	——— For 16th April, 1911. Pages 2. [26th March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* (C.) Price, ...	Ditto ...	3,400	1063	......
499	——— For 23rd April, 1911. Pages 2. [26th March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* (C.) Price, ...	Ditto ...	3,400	1064	......
500	——— For 30th April, 1911. Pages 2. [26th March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* (C.) Price, ...	Ditto ...	3,400	1065	......
501	——— For 7th May, 1911. Pages 2. [26th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* (C.) Price, ...	Rev. P. Knight, 4, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	3,600	1281	......
502	——— For 14th May, 1911. Pages 2. [26th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* (C.) Price, ...	Ditto ...	3,600	1282	......
503	——— For 21st May, 1911. Pages 2. [26th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* (C.) Price, ...	Ditto ...	3,600	1283	......

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Serial No	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	BENGALI—RELIGION—*contd.*				
504	**B. S. S. Senior Leaflet. For 28th May, 1911.** [Christian Scripture.] Edited by Rev. A C Ghosh. Pages 2. Published by the B. S. S. Union 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta. [26th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition *Illustrated.* (C.) **Price, ...**	Rev. P. Knight Harvey, 41. Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	3,600	1284	......
505	————For 4th June, 1911. [Christian Scripture.] Edited by Rev. B. B. Ghosh. Pages 2. Published by the Baptist Mission Press, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta. [27th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* (C) **Price, ...**	Ditto ...	3,600	1567	......
506	————For 11th June, 1911. Pages 2. [27th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* (C.) **Price, ...**	Ditto ...	3,600	1568	......
507	————For 18th June, 1911. Pages 2. [27th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* (C.) **Price, ...**	Ditto ...	3,600	1569	......
508	————For 25th June, 1911. Pages 2. [27th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* (C.) **Price, ...**	Ditto ...	3,600	1570	......
509	**বাউল সঙ্গীত।** [**Baul Samgit.** Baul Songs. A collection of religious songs] Compiled by Nutvihári Majumdár. Pages 58. Published by the compiler, 106, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta. 1317 sál or 1910-11 A.D. [22nd March, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	Nutvihári Majumdár, 106, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	1,000	896	The compiler, 106, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.
510	**দৈনিক শাস্ত্রপাঠ। মে, ১৯১১।** [**Dainik Sastra Path. May 1911.** Notes on Daily Bible Readings. For May 1911] Edited by the Secretary, Y. W. C. A. Pages 4. Published by the Y. W. C. A., 134, Corporation Street, Calcutta. [22nd April, 1911.] 8° 1st edition. (C.) **Price, ...**	Rev. C. H. Harvey, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	470	1072	......
511	————For June 1911. Pages 4. [18th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. (C). **Price, ...**	Rev. P. Knight, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	470	1289	......
512	————For July 1911. Pages 4. [24th June 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. (C.) **Price, ...**	Ditto ...	470	1566	......

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Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	BENGALI—RELIGION—*contd.*				
513	গীতাবলী। [Gitavali. Collection of songs. A collection of Christian songs, prayers, etc.] Pages 168. Published by the Oxford Mission, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta. [25th March, 1911.] 32°. 1st edition. (C) **Price, ...**	Mahesvar Bhattácháryya, 25, Raybágán Street, Calcutta.	500	941	The Oxford Mission, Calcutta.
514	**Gopal Das Vairagi.**—শ্রীশ্রীতারকনাথের মাহাত্ম্য। [Srí Srí Táraknáther Máhátmya. An account of the glory of Táraknáth Story in glorification of the god Táraknáth.] Pages 10. Published by Rákhál Dás Sámanta, Boloq, Howráh. 1317 sál or 1910-11 A.D. [10th April, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, ...**	Chuni Lál Sil, 25, Nimtalá Street, Calcutta.	1,500	1153	......
515	**Harekrishna Saha**—হরিনাম সঙ্গীত। [Harinám Samgit. Songs about the name of Hari (God). A collection of religious songs.] Pages ›6. Published by the author, Saidávád, Berhampur Vaisákh, 1318 sál or April and May 1911 A.D. [6th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, ...**	Sasibhúshan Ghosh, Hitaishi Press, Murshidávád.	500	2	......
516	হরিনাম সংকীর্ত্তন। [Harinam Samkirttan. Chanting of the names of Hari God). A collection of Hindu devotional songs.] Compiled by Nutvihári Majumdár. Pages 60. Published by the compiler, 106, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta. 1317 sál or 1910-11 A.D. [20th March, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	Nutvihári Majumdár, 106, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	1,000	895	The compiler, 106, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.
517	**Hridaya Nath Bhadra.**—হরিনাম সংকীর্ত্তন। [Harinám Samkirttan Chanting of the names of Hari (God). A collection of religious songs.] Pages 2, 58. Published by Jánakí Náth Bhadra, Jessore, 1318 sál or 1911-12 A.D. [20th May.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, nil.**	Kálíprasanna [illegible]hát-tácháryya, Hindu Patriká Press, Jessore.	100	5	The author, Kachuberiá, Jessore.
518	**Indra Narayan Mitra.**—উজ্জ্বলসঙ্গীতমঞ্জরী। [Ujjval Samgíta Manjarí. Blossoms of devotional songs. A collection of Vaishnav devotional songs.] Pages 21. 1317 sál or 1910-11 A.D. 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	Dhvajádhárí Sáhá, Vártá Press, Suri, Birbhum.	...	...	......
519	**Kaliharadas Basu (Bhaktisagar).**—মহাযজ্ঞ। [Maháyajna. The great sacrifice Devotional effusions of Vaishnav.] Pages 2, 5‹. Published by Madhusúdan Dás Adhikarí, Elati, Hugli. 1317 sál or 1‹‹‹ A.D. [24th May, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 annas.**	Náráyan Chandra Hájári, 167-4-1, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1474	The author, Hánsádá, Dacca.

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Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	BENGALI—RELIGION—*contd.*				
520	**Kaloprasadi Devi.**—ভক্তি-সঙ্গীত। [Bhakti Samgít Devotional songs. A collection of Hindu devotional songs.] Pages 24. Published by the author, 1-1, Kedár Basu's Lane, Bhawánipur, Calcutta. [13th May, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	Bhupati Ráy Chaudhuri, 1-1, Kedár Basu's Lane, Bhawanipur, Calcutta.	1,000	17	The author, Súryya Kumár Chatterji's Street, Bhawánipur, Calcutta.
521	**Kasisvar Mukherji.**—ভাগবত মাহাত্ম্য। [Bhagavad Máhátmya. Greatness of Bhagavad (Srikrishna). A Bengali metrical version of Srímat Bhagavat Gítá.] Pages 308. Published by the author, Jessore. 1317 sál or 1910-11 A.D. [2nd May, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1.**	Sures Chandra Basu, 6, Bhím Ghosh's Lane, Calcutta.	1,000	1302	......
522	**Kumar Nath Mukherji.**—অমৃত। [Amrita. Nectar. An exposition of "Yogavásistha Prabodha Srí Srí Vraja Lilá Rasáyán" and a Bengali metrical version of Srí Srí Chandí, with a few additional poems.] Pages 6, 210. Published by the Sanskrit Press Depository, 30, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta. 1318 sál or 1911-12 A.D. [24th May, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, ...**	Mahendra Lál Pátra, 164-2, Old Baitakhána Road, Calcutta.	1,000	1465	The author.
523	**Madhu Sudan Jana**—অর্জ্জুন গীতা। [Arjjun Gítá. Lays about Arjjun. A religious dialogue in verse between Srikrishna and Arjjun.] Pages 68. Published by the author, Contái. 1317 sál or 1910-11 A.D. [22nd March, 1911.] 12°. 4th edition. **Price, 4 annas.** [Previous edition noticed in entry No. 731 at page 23 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending December 1907.]	M. S. Jáná, Nihár Press, Contai, Midnapore.	1,000	35	The author, Contai.
524	**Muhammad Naimuddin**—জোবদাতল মসায়েল। প্রথম খণ্ড। [Jovdátal Masáyel. Prathama Khanda. Substance of Muhammadan Law. Part I. A catechism on the rules of Muhammadan religion, on the subjects of Ozú, Tainmum, Namáz, Zakat and Rozá.] Pages 8, 287. Published by Aminuddin Ahamad, Calcutta. 1317 sál or 1910-11 A.D.. [2nd May, 1911.] 16°. 10th edition. **Price, Re. 1-4.** [Previous edition noticed in entry No. 3931, at pages 16-17, of the Catalogue for the quarter ending June 1896.]	Kásimuddin Ahammad, 108-1, Mechhuábázár Street, Calcutta.	2,000	1138	Aminuddin Ahamad and Brothers, Karatiyá, Tangail.
525	মহাভারত। আদিপর্ব্ব। [**Mahabharata. Adiparva.** First two chapters of the Mahábhárata translated by Isvar Chandra Vidyáságar, with a brief life of the translator and explanatory notes.] Edited by Bhairava Náth Banerji. Pages 2, 13, 76. Published by Yogindra Náth Mukherji, 30, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta. 1911. [12th May, 1911.] 16° 1st edition. (T.) **Price, 8 annas.**	S. C. Ghosh, 64-1, 64-2, Sukea's Street, Calcutta.	2,000	1261	The editor, Purandarpur, Birbhum.
526	**Manulal Misra.**—বাবা তারকনাথের মাহাত্ম্য ও মানব-লীলার সারতত্ত্ব। [Bábá Táraknáther Máhátmya O Mánava-Lilár Sáratattva. Greatness of father "Táraknáth" and the quintessence of human life. Gives a brief account of the origin of a religious festival held in honour of the god Táraknáth.] Pages 9. Published by Hridaya Chandra Láhá, 335, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta. 1318 sál or 1911-12 A.D. [15th April, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, nil.**	J. N. De, 68, Nimtalá Ghát Street, Calcutta.	4,000	1204	......

1 Serial No	2 Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	3 Printer and place of printing.	4 Number of copies.	5 Regis-tration No.	6 Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	BENGALI—RELIGION—*contd.*				
527	মানুষের ইষ্টদেবতা । [**Manusher Istadevata.** "The God we worship." A Christian leaflet.] Edited by **Rev. M. N. Náth.** Pages 4. Published by the C. T. and B. Society, 23, Chowringhi Road, Calcutta. [15th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price ...**	Rev. C. H. Harvey, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	10,000	1079	... ..
528	মথিলিখিত সুসমাচার । [**Mathilikhita Susamachar.** The Gospel according to St Mathew in Bengali.] Pages 78. Published by the British and Foreign Bible Society, 23, Chowringhi Road, Calcutta. 1911. [2nd June, 1911.] 16°. 21st edition. (T.) **Price, 3 pies.**	H. P. Vaideya, 34, Musalmanpárá Lane, Calcutta.	25,000	1448	The publishers, 23, Chowringhi Road.
529	**Naderchand Sarkar.**—চাঁদেরদহা গঙ্গা-মাহাত্ম্য । [Chánderdahá Gangá-Máhátmya. Greatness of the river Ganges at Chánderdahá. Story in glorification of the sacred river Ganges at Chánderdahá in verse.] Pages 11. Published by Advaita Charan Dev-Nath, Khulna. [7th May, 1911.] 12°. New edition. **Price, nil.**	Advaita Charan Dev Nath, Vaisya Bhándar Press, Khulna.	1,000	3	The author, Baijháki.
530	**Nisinath Das.**—হরিনাম সংকীর্ত্তন । [Harinám Samkírttan. Chanting of the names of Hari (God). A collection of Hindu devotional songs.] Pages 4, 47. Published by the author, Gauripur, Assam. 1317 sál or 1910-11. A.D. [17th May, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	Surendra Náth Mukherji, 6, Simla Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1221	The author, Gauripur, Dhubri, Assam.
531	পদ্মাপুরাণ । [**Padmapuran** A religious poem written by a Bengali poet, named Vamsi Dás, probably in the seventeenth century.] Edited by Rámanáth Chakravarti and Dvaraká Náth Chakravarti. Pages 4, 497, 327, 7. Published by Bhattáchárya, Sons and Co., 65, College Street, Calcutta. [20th May, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Re. 1-8.**	Bhupati Ráy Chaudhuri, 1-1, Kedár Basu's Lane, Bhawánipur, Calcutta.	1,000	21	The editors, 72, Russá Road, Bhawánipur, Calcutta.
532	পদ্মাপুরাণ মনসা মঙ্গল । [**Padmapuran Manasa Mangal.** A poem in honour of Manasa (a goddess), also called Padmapurán. A religious poem composed by Vijay Gupta about four hundred years ago.] Compiled by Pyárimohan Dás Gupta. Pages 24, 237, 16. Published by Táráprasanna Ghosh, Vidyávinod, 18, Charakdángá Road, Calcutta. [19th June, 1911.] 16°. 3rd edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Re. 1.** [1st edition noticed in entry No. 4104 at pages 24-25 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending September 1896.]	Mahendra Náth Pátra, 14-2 Baitakháná Road, Calcutta.	2,000	1521	The publisher, Calcutta.

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	BENGALI—RELIGION—*contd.*				
533	**Pramada Kisor Sarkar.**—সত্যনারায়ণের পাঁচালী। [Satyanáráyaner Pánchálí. Metrical recitations relating to the god Satyanáráyan. A story in verse in glorification of the god Satyanáráyan.] Pages 30. Published by Nutvihári Dás, 2, Goyábágan Street, Calcutta. [25th April, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	Nutvihári Dás, 2, Goyábágán Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1118	The author.
534	**Pratibha Devi.**—আনন্দ। [Ananda. Joy. A religious sermon.] Pages 8. Published by Ebadat Ali Khán, 6-1, Dwárká Náth Tagore's Lane, Calcutta. 1318 sál or 1911-12 A.D. [14th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, nil.**	Ebádat Ali Khán, 6-1, Dwárká Náth Tagore's Lane, Calcutta.	500	1018	Ritendra Náth Tagore, 6-1, Dváraká nath Tagore's Lane, Calcutta.
535	**Priya Nath Mallik.**—শ্রীব্রহ্মানন্দ কেশবচন্দ্র। [Srí Brahmánanda Kesav Chandra (a name). A study of the religious life and tenets of Kesav Chandra Sen.] Pages 3, 348. Published by the Brahmánandásram, Howráh. 1911. [12th March, 1911.] 8°. New edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Re. 1.**	Rámasarvasva Bhattácháryya, 78, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.	500	960	The author, Brahmánandásram, Howrah.
536	**Ram Prasad Sen.**—প্রসাদী সঙ্গীত। [Prasádí Sangít. Songs of Prasád (Ram Prasád Sen). A collection of Hindu devotional songs.] Pages 9, 132. Published by Nutvihári Majumdár, 106, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta. 1317 sál or 1910-11 A D. [26th March, 1911.] 12°. New edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	N. V. Majumdár, 106, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	1,000	867	The publisher, 106, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.
537	**Ravindra Nath Thakur.**—শান্তি নিকেতন (ত্রয়োদশ)। [Sánti Niketan (Trayodas). Temple of Peace. Part XIII. Religious sermons based on the Upanishads] Pages 119. Published by Satis Chandra Mitra, 22, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta. [10th May, 1911.] 24°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.** [Previous part noticed in entry No. 258 at page 39 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.] *Illustrated.*	Hari Charan Mánná, 20, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1238	...
538	সচিত্র বাল্মীকি রামায়ণ। ২৬শ খণ্ড। [Sachitra Valmiki Ramayan. 26sa Khanda. The Rámáyan by the Sage Válmiki, with illustrations. Part XXVI. A Bengali prose translation of Válmiki's Rámáyan.] Pages 64. Published by G. P. Basu, 2, Abhaya Charan Ghosh's Lane, Calcutta. 1317 sál or 1910-11 A.D. [2nd April, 1911.] 8°. New edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 4 annas.** [Previous part noticed in entry No. 256 at page 40 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Lakshmí Náráyan Dás, 43, Grey Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1026	The publisher, 2, Abhaya Charan Ghosh's Lane, Calcutta.
539	———— Part XXVII. Pages 64. 1318 sál or 1911-12 A.D [2nd May, 1911.] 8°. New edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 4 annas.**	Ditto ...	1,000	1136	Ditto.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	BENGALI—RELIGION—*contd.*				
540	সচিত্র বাল্মীকি রামায়ণ। ২৮শ খণ্ড। [Sachitra Valmiki Ramayan. 28sa Khanda. The Ramayan by the sage Valmiki, with illustrations. Part XXVIII. A Bengali prose translation of Valmiki's Ramayan.] Pages 64. Published by G. P. Basu, 2, Abhay Charan Ghosh's Lane, Calcutta. 1318 sál or 1911-12 A.D. [2nd June, 1911.] 8°. New edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 4 annas.**	Lakshmí Náráyan Dás, 43, Grey Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1375	The publisher, 2, Abhaya Charan Ghosh's Lane, Calcutta.
541	সংগীত সুধা। [Sangita Sudha. "Honey Hymns" A collection of Christian religious hymns.] Compiled by Rev. B. M. Majumdar. Pages 20. Published by the compiler, Calcutta. 1910. [1st June, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. (C.) **Price, 3 pies.**	Rev. Geo Henderson and Rev. Joseph Culshaw, Methodist Printing House, 46, Dharmatalá Street, Calcutta.	3,500	1611	The Methodist Publishing House, 46, Dharmatalá Street, Calcutta.
542	সটীক গীত-রত্নাবলী। [Satik Gita-Ratnavali. A collection of jewels of songs with notes. A large collection of Vaishnava devotional songs.] Compiled by Vanku Vihári, Sáhá Dás. Pages 4, 456. Published by the compiler, Mymensingh. Vaisákh 1318 sál or April-May, 1911 A.D. [26th April, 1911.] 16°. 3rd edition. **Price, Rs. 2-8.** [Previous edition noticed in entry No. 183 at pages 12-13 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1903.]	J. N. De, 63, Nimtalá Ghát Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1198	......
543	শিষ্যের সদ্‌গুরুলাভ বা সাধন পথের পরীক্ষা। [Sishyer Sadgurulabha Va Sadhan Pather Pariksha. Acquisition of a good spiritual guide by the disciple or an examination of the path to salvation. A *Buddhist* religious story translated from Buddhist literature.] Translated by Sudarsan Dás, B.L. Pages 4, 42. Published by Aghor Nath Datta, 60, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta. 1317 sál or 1910-11 A.D. [12th April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. (T). **Price, 4 annas.**	A. Banerji, 76, Balarám De's Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1060	The Translator, 60, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.
544	**Sitanath Tattvabhushan.**—ব্রাহ্ম ধর্ম—প্রাচীন ও নবীন। [Bráhmmadharma—Práchin O Navín. The Brahmo religion—Old and New. A brief history of the Brahmo religion.] Pages 24. Published by B. L. Chaudhuri, 120, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta. 1911. [14th April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. *For free distribution.*	Haris Chandra Dás Gupta, 10, Syáma Charan De's Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1007	The publisher, 120, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.
545	শ্যামা সঙ্গীত। [Syama Sangit. Songs in honour of the goddess Syámá (Káli). Hindu religious songs.] Compiled by Nutvihári Majumdár. Pages 60. Published by the compiler, 106, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta. 1317 sál or 1910-11 A.D. [24th March, 1911]. 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	N. V. Majumdár, 106, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	1,000	898	The compiler, 106, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.
546	উপদেশামৃত। প্রথম খণ্ড। [Upadesamrita. Pratham Khanda. Nectar of religious instruction. Part I. Religious instruction for Hindus.] Compiled by Atal Vihárí Nandí. Pages 8, 148, 4. Published by the compiler, 24 Middle Road, Entali, Calcutta. [21st March, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 12 annas.**	Lál Mohan Mallik, 24, Middle Road, Calcutta.	2,000	6	No. 22. The Compiler, Hathras Junction, E. I. Railway. Reg. No. 25, dated 1st May 1911.

1	2	3	4	5	9
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	BENGALI—RELIGION—*concld.*				
547	**Valaram Sen.**—ধর্ম্মজ্ঞান-বিজ্ঞান। প্রথম ভাগ। [Dharmmajnán-Vijnán. Pratham Bhág. Science of the knowledge of religion. Part I. Deals with spiritual matters in the light of Hindu Scriptures.] Pages 4, 384. Published by S. C. Som, 117-1, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta. 1318 sál or 1911-12 A.D. [12th June, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1.**	M. C. Chakravarti, 117-1, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta.	500	1509	......
548	যোগবাশিষ্ঠ-রামায়ণ। ৩৯শ খণ্ড। [Yogavasishtha Ramayan. 39sa Khanda. The Rámáyana containing the lectures of the sage Vasishtha on salvation. Part XXXIX. A Bengali prose translation of the Sanskrit work of the same name.] Translated by Chandra Náth Basu. Pages 64. Published by G. P. Basu, 2, Abhay Charan Ghosh's Lane, Calcutta. 1317 sál or 1910-11 A.D. [2nd April, 1911.] 8°. New edition. (T) **Price, 4 annas.** [Previous part noticed in entry No 271 at page 42 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Lakhshmí Náráyan Dás, 42, Grey Street, Calcutta.	2,000	1025	The publisher, 2, Abhaya Charan Ghosh's Lane, Calcutta.
549	————. Part XL. Pages 64. 1318 sál or 1911-12 A. D. [2nd May, 1911.] 8°. New edition. (T.) **Price, 4 annas.**	Ditto ...	2,000	1136	Ditto.
550	————. Part XLI. Pages 64. 1318 sál or 1911-12 A.D. [2nd June, 1911.] 8°. New edition. (T) **Price, 4 annas.**	Ditto ...	2,000	1374	Ditto.
551	**Yogendra Lal Chaudhuri.**—গীতা-লহরী। [Gítá Lahari. Waves of Divine Lay. A Bengali metrical translation of Bhagavadgítá set to tune.] Pages 2, 161. Published by Atul Chandra Vidyáratna, M.A., 44-1, Malangá Lane, Calcutta. 1882 sál or 1911-12 A.D. [12th June, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 12 annas.**	Tulsi Charan Dás, 78, Dharmatalá Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1470	The author, 44-1, Malangá Lane, Calcutta.
552	**Yogendra Narayan Munsi.**—শ্রীশ্রীগীতামৃত-লহরী। ১ম ভাগ। ২য় খণ্ড। [Sri Sri Gítámrita-Laharí. 1ma Bhág. 2ya Khanda. Waves of the nectar of divine songs. Part I. Vol. II. A collection of Hindu devotional songs.] Pages 22. 105. Published by Purnendu Náráyan Munsi, Sonárpurá, Benares City. [13th March, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 6 annas.** [Vol. I. No. 1 noticed in entry No. 1042 at page 34 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending December, 1909.]	Mahesvar Bhattáchárjya, 26, Ráybágán Street, Calcutta.	1,000	938	The publisher, Sonárpurá, Benares City.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	BENGALI—SCIENCE (MATHEMATICAL).				
	Educational—				
553	**Dukadi Garai.**—শুভঙ্করী। (মানসাঙ্ক ও বাজার হিসাব সমেত)। [Subhankarí. (Mánasánka O Bájárhisáv Samet.) Indigenous Bengali arithmetic with mental arithmetic and mercantile account.] Pages 7, 158. Published by Kesav Chandra Bhanja Chaudhurí, 208-2, C:-'nwallis Street, Calcutta. [20th April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 6 annas.**	Asutosh Datta, 292-8, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	1,000	1229	......
554	**Durga Charan Ray.**—মানসাঙ্ক সম্বলিত পদ্য ধারাপাত। [Mánasánka Samvalita Padya Dhárápát. Arithmetical tables with mental arithmetic, in verse.] Pages 38. Published by Gurudás Chatterji, 201, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta. 1318 sál or 1911-12. A.D. [18th May, 1911.] 8°. 17th edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	Nrityagopál Chakravarti, 122, Amherst Street, Calcutta.	4,000	1250	The author, Calcutta.
555	**Ghosh, P.**—পাটীগণিত ও মানসাঙ্ক সম্বলিত শুভঙ্করী। [Pátiganit ' Mánasanka Samvalita Subhankarí. Arithmetic and Indigenous Bengali arithmetic with mental arithmetic.] Pages 4, 46. Published by S. P. Ghosh, 32-1, Malangá Lane, Calcutta. 1911 [25th April, 1911.] 16°. 45th edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	S. P. Ghosh, 32-1, Malangá Lane, Calcutta.	5,000	1228	Co-sharers of the author'l estate, 32-s,, Ma angá Lane, Calcutta.
556	**Narayan Das Banerji, (B.A.)**—শিশুশিক্ষা পাটীগণিত। [Sisusikshá Pátiganit. Arithmetic for the instruction of children. Intended for Standards I and II of middle schools.] Pages 2, 125. Published by S. K. Náth and G C. Náth, 29, Canning Street, Calcutta. 1910. [20th March, 1911.] 16°. 12th edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 4 annas.**	B. Chatterji, 7, Syámá Charan De's Street, Calcutta.	2,000	930	The author, Head Master, Ránághát.
557	পাটীগণিত-সংক্রান্ত অতিরিক্ত আলোচ্য বিষয় সম্বন্ধীয় প্রশ্নমালা। দ্বিতীয় মান। [**Patiganita Samkranta Atirikta Aloohya Vishaya Sambandhia Prasnamala. Dvitiya Man.** Supplementary course to Bengali Scholar's *Book* on Arithmetic, Standard II.] Pages 11. Published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co., 294, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta. [27th April, 1911.] 16°. 2nd edition. **Price, 6 pies.**	U. N. Bhattácháryya, 46, Bechu Chatterji's Street, Calcutta.	10,000	1256	The Government of Bengal.
558	**Rasamaya Mitra (Rai Bahadur, M.A.)**—অভিনব জ্যামিতি। [Abhinava Jyámiti. New Geometry. Intended for Standards V and VI of Middle Schools.] Pages 2, 176. Published by B. Banarji & Co., 25, Coruwallis Street, Calcutta. 1318 sál or 1911-12 A.D. [2nd June, 1911.] 16°. 2nd edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 6 annas.**	K. C. Datta, 203-2, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	5,000	1519	......
559	———— ব্যবহারিক জ্যামিতি। [Vyavahárik Jyámiti. Practical Geometry. Intended for Standards III and IV of Middle Schools.] Pages 2, 112, 6. Published by ditto. 1318 sál or 1911-12 A.D. [5th June, 1911.] 16°. 2nd edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 4 annas.**	Ditto ...	5,000	1518	......

BENGAL LIBRARY—*Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911*—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	BENGALI—SCIENCE (MATHEMATICAL)—*concld.*				
	Educational—concld.				
560	**Yagnesvar Chatterji**—কিণ্ডারগার্টেন ধারাপাত। [Kindárgárten Dhárápát Arithmetical tables according to Kindargarten System.] Pages 41 Published by Brajendra Mohan Datta, 67, College Street, Calcutta. 1317 sál or 1910-11 A.D. [22nd April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas and 6 pies.**	A Banerji, 76, Balaram De's Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1160	The author, 67, College Street, Calcutta.
	BENGALI—SCIENCE (NATURAL AND OTHER).				
	Educational—				
561	**Armitstead, H.** (B.Sc.) **and S. C. Mahalanobis** [(B.Sc.) (Edin.) F.R.S.E.]—প্রাথমিক বিজ্ঞানপাঠ। [Práthamik Vijnána Páth. "Bengali Primary Science Reader."] Pages 5, 184. Published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co., 294, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta. 1911. [29th March, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated*. **Price, 7 annas.**	U. N. Bhattácháryya, 46, Bechu Chatterji's Street, Calcutta.	25,000	1037	The Government of Bengal.
562	**Nirada Charan Mitra.**—বাঙ্গালা ইলেকট্রিক্যাল ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং। [Vángálá Elektrikyál Enginiyáring. Electrical Engineering in Bengali.] Pages, 8, 129. Published by Niradá Charan Mitra, 5, Abhaya Charan Mitra's Street, Calcutta. [1st May, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1-4.**	Tinkadi Mitra, 203-1-1, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1168	The author, 5, Abhaya Charan Mitra's Street, Calcutta.
	BENGALI—TRAVEL.				
563	**Sarat Chandra Sastri**—দক্ষিণাপথ ভ্রমণ। [Dakshinápath Bhraman. Travels in the Deccan An account of the author's travels in Southern India.] Pages 276. Published by B. Banerji & Co., 25, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta. 1911. [29th May, 1911.] 16°. 3rd edition. *Illustrated*. **Price, Re. 1-4.** [First edition noticed in entry No. 6417 at pages 26-27 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending June 1898. 2nd edition not received.]	J. N. Basu, Wilkin's Press, College Square, Calcutta.	1,000	1436	The author, 27-3, Rámakánta Mistri's Lane, Calcutta.
	BHOJPURI—RELIGION.				
1	સત ધરમસાસ્ત્ર મેં કે યુહન્ના રચિત પ્રભુ ઈસા મસીહ મુક્તિદાતા કે સુસમાચાર। [Sat Dharama Sastra Me Ke Yhuano Rachita. Prabhu Isa Masiha Muktidata ke Susamachar. The Gospel, according to St. John, of Jesus, the Deliverer, as contained in the true religion. Christian Scripture.] Edited by A. W. Young Pages 90. Published by the B. F. B. Society, 23, Chowringhi Road, Calcutta. 1911. [24th June, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. (O). **Price, 3 pies.**	Rev. P. Knight, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	1,000	1583	

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era,—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	ENGLISH-BIOGRAPHY.				
191	**Jatindra Nath Sen.**—Mahámohopádhyáya Kaviráj Dwarká Náth Sen. [A short biographical notice.] Pages 16. Published by S. C. Ghosh, 64-1 and 64-2, Sukea's Street, Calcutta. [20th May, 1911.] 24°. 1st edition. **Price, nil**	S. C. Ghosh, 64-1 and 64-2, Sukea's Street, Calcutta.	100	1259	The author, Calcutta.
192	**Grand, G. F.—The Narrative of the life of a Gentleman, long resident in India.** [A narrative of the life of the author, first husband of Madame de Talleyrand and who lived long in the east, reprinted from the original edition printed at Cape of Good Hope in 1814, with an introduction, notes, and additional letters.] Edited by Walter K Firminger. Pages 19, 336, 2. Published by the Calcutta Historical Society, 28, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta. 1910. [12th April, 1911.] 8°. New edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Rs. 4-8.**	D. L. Monro, 300, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta.	...	967	The publisher, Calcutta.
193	**Palit, R.**—Life of Aravinda Ghosh. [A short history of the recent Bengal nationalist movement with a character sketch of Aravinda Ghosh, its leader.] Pages 3, 2, 156. Published by the author, 260, Panchánantalá Road, Howrah. [10th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Re. 1-8.**	Yugal Kishor Sinha, Karmayoga Press, 4, Telkalghát Road, Howrah.	2,000	18	The author, 260, Panchánantalá, Road, Howrah.
194	**Samaddar, R. N**—Rája Rám Mohan Roy. [A biographical sketch.] Pages 6, 224, 2. Published by I. A. Isaac, 8, British Indian Street, Calcutta. 1911. [16th June, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Re. 1-8.**	T. Mitra, 203-11, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1511	The author, 42-3, Hari Ghosh's Street, Calcutta.
195	**Vivekananda (Svami)**—My Master. [A short biographical sketch of Ramkrishna Paramahansa.] Pages 2, 72. Published by Brahmachári Kapila. 12 and 13, Gopal Chandra Niogi's Lane, Calcutta. 1911. [26th May, 1911.] 16°. 2nd edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, ...** [Previous edition noticed in entry No. 139 at page 23 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending September, 1907.]	S. C. Ghosh, 64-1, 64-2, Sukea's Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1468	......
	ENGLISH—FICTION.				
196	**Arabian Nights Entertainments (The).** Edited by Andrew Lang. Pages 14, 339. Published by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co., 303, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta. 1911. [5th June, 1911.] 16°. Indian edition. Fourth impression. *Illustrated.* **Price, ...** [Previous edition noticed in entry No. 181 at page 44 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending June, 1910.]	Jyotish Chandra Ghosh, 57, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	5,000	1411	The publishers, 303, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta.

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the name is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue rom the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	ENGLISH—FICTION—*concld.*				
197	**Dhirendra Nath Pal.**—The Mysteries of the Mogul Court. Part I. Vol. II. [An historical romance.] Pages 146. Published by the Lakshmívilás Publishing House, 12, Nárikelbágán Lane, Calcutta. [12th June, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Re 1.** [Previous volume noticed in entry No. 4 at page 46 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	B. B. Chakravarti, 12, Nárikelbágán Lane, Calcutta.	1,000	35	Satíschandra Mitra, 12, Nárikelbágán Lane, Calcutta.
198	**Moorat, M. A. C**—Probhaboti. [A peep behind the purdah of a Bengali home. A story alleged to be founded on fact.] Pages 42. Published by the author, Liluá. 1910. [24th April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 pence.**	T. Mitra, 203-1-1, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1187	The author, Duffus house, Liluá.
	ENGLISH—HISTORY (INCLUDING GEOGRAPHY).				
199	**Siva Nath Sastri (M.A.)**—History of the Brahmo Samaj. Vol. I. Pages 19, 306, 66, 15. Published by R. Chatterji, 210-3-1, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta. 1911. [25th May, 1911]. 16°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 3.**	Tulasi Charan Dás, 86, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	1,000	1334	The author, 210-3-1, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.
	Educational—				
200	**Benoy Kumar Sarkar, (M.A.)**—Ancient Europe. [A brief analysis of the history of Ancient Europe.] Pages 5, 4, 100. Published by S. K. Láhiri & Co., 54, College Street, Calcutta. 1911. [21st April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 12 annas.**	Jyotish Chandra Ghosh, 57, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	500	1084	The author, 26, Sukea's Street, Calcutta.
201	——— ———Mediæval Europe. [A brief analysis of the history of Mediæval Europe.] Pages 5, 5, 159. Published by S. K. Láhiri & Co., 54, College Street, Calcutta. 1911. [16th March, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2.**	Lálmohan Malik, 24, Middle Road, Calcutta.	500	158	The author, 26 Amherst Street, Calcutta.
202	**Ghosh, Ernest A., and Lily Soward.**—Elementary Geography. [An Elementary Geography of the world.] Pages 4, 127, 11. Published by N. C. Datta, 32, College Street, Calcutta. 1911. [23rd April, 1911.] 16°. 2nd edition. **Price, 6 annas.**	Asutosh Datta, 292-8, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	2,000	1233	......
203	**Gossain, H. M. (B. A.)**—A Guide to the Histories of Greece and Rome. Pages 121. Published by S. K. Láhiri & Co, 56, College Street, Calcutta. 1911. [22nd May, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	Jyotish Chandra Ghosh, 57, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	1,000	1410	The publisher, 56, College Street, Calcutta.
204	**Jnanendra Nath Chakravarti**—Notes on Indian History, Part I. Pages 14. Published by J. K. Sinha, Howrah. [24th April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 10 annas.**	J. K. Sinha, Karmayoga Press, Howrah.	500	7	Naliniranjan Chattarji, M.A., Professor, C. M. S. College, Calcutta.

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—continued.

Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the use of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copy right.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	ENGLISH—HISTORY (INCLUDING GEOGRAPHY)— *concld.*				
	Educational—concld.				
205	**Satis C. Sen**—A Junior History of India. Pages 6, 145. Published by Giris Chandra Dás Gupta, 54-3, College Street, Calcutta. 1911. [20th June, 1911.] 16°. 6th edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 10 annas.**	H. C. Dás Gupta, 10, Syámá Charan De's Street, Calcutta.	3,000	1535	The author, Comillá, Rájbári.
	ENGLISH—LANGUAGE.				
	Educational—				
206	**Animananda, B.**—Little Boys' Own Book. [A literary primer.] Pages 11, 59. Published by the author, Calcutta. 1911. [8th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 6 annas.**	M. Apel, 3, 4, Portuguese Church Street, Calcutta.	500	960	......
207	**Annotated English Translation of Urdu Roz-Marra or "Every-day Urdu."** [The text-book for the Lower Standard examination in Hindustani.] Translated by Lieutenant-Colonel D. C. Phillott, F.A., S.B. Pages 6, 61, 36, 18. Published by the Board of Examiners, 20, Park Street, Calcutta. 1911. [27th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. (T.) **Price, Rs. 4-11.**	Rev. P. Knight, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	3,000	1585	......
208	**Banerjee, J.** (M.A., B.L.)—Notes on Lord Tennyson's "The Princess." Page 130. Published by S. C. Bhattácháryya & Co., 63, College Street, Calcutta. 1911. [1st May, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1**	Mahendra Lál Pátra, 164-2, Baitakháná Road, Calcutta.	1,500	1331	The publishers, 63, College, Street, Calcutta.
209	**Bose, S. C.**—Notes on Selections from Wordsworth. Pages 185. Published by Girish Chandra Dás Gupta, 54-3, College Street, Calcutta. 1911. [13th April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 10 annas**	Haris Chandra Dás Gupta, 10, Syámá Charan De's Street, Calcutta.	1,0 0	1006	The publisher, 54-3, College Street, Calcutta.
210	————. Easy English conversation on common things. [Practical course on object-lessons.] Pages 2, 84. Published by R. L. Sarkar, Faridpur. 1911. [25th April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 5 annas.**	Bihari Lál Náth, 6, Simla Street, Calcutta.	2,000	1253	The author, 45, Mechhuábázár Street, Calcutta.
211	**Coleridge's Rime of the Ancient Mariner.** Edited by S. C. Bose. Pages 16, 67. Published by Girish Chandra Dás Gupta, 54-3, College Street, Calcutta. 1911. [6th June, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	Haris Chandra Dás Gupta, 10, Syámá Charan De's Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1479	Girish Chandra Dás Gupta, 54-3, College Street, Calcutta.
212	————. Edited by Kishori Lál Sányál (B.L.) Pages 21, 56. Published by Girish Chandra Dás Gupta, 54-3, College Street, Calcutta. 1911. [29th June, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	Ditto ...	1,500	1680	Kishori Lál Sányál B.L., Pleader, Bhagalpur.

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the name of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages published and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	ENGLISH-LANGUAGE.—*contd.*				
	Educational—contd.				
213	Dass, D. N (B.A).—Model Questions and Answers on Milton's Comus. Pages 66. Published by Amrita Lál Ghosh, 4, Williams' Lane, Calcutta. 1911. [8th March, 1911.] 16°. 3rd edition. **Price, 5 annas.**	Amrita Lál Ghosh, 4, William's Lane, Calcutta.	1,000	911	The author, 4, Williams' Lane, Calcutta.
214	———Notes on Scott's Lady of the Lake, Pages 144. Published by Amrita Lál Ghosh, 4, Williams' Lane, Calcutta. 1911. [18th April, 1911.] 16° 2nd edition. **Price, 10 annas**	Ditto	..	1140	Ditto.
215	Datta, J N (M.A., B.L.)—A Critical Study of Milton's Comus. Pages 92. Published by Girish Ch. Dás Gupta, 54-3, College Street, Calcutta. 1911. [25th May, 1911] 16° 1st edition **Price 6 annas**	Haris Ch. Dás Gupta, 10, Syámá Charan De's Street, Calcutta	1,000	1,314	The publisher, 54 3, College Street, Calcutta.
216	Dutt Gupta, A. P.—A Complete synopsis to N. N Ghosh's "England's Work in India." Pages 25. Published by Sen Brothers & Co, 5, College Street, Calcutta. 1911. [8th February, 1911] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas**	B N. Mandal, 28, Jaggannáth Datta's Lane, Calcutta.	500	146	... ...
217	Ghose, N. N.—England's Work in India. [A short history showing the advancement of Modern India under British Rule.] Pages 168. Published by the University of Calcutta. 1911. [30th March, 1911.] 16°. 3rd edition. **Price, Re 1-4.**	A. C. Bhattácháryya, 99, Prem Chánd Barál's Street, Calcuta.	10,000	909	The publisher, Senate House, Calcutta.
218	Hari Nath De (M.A)—A Commentary on "A Tale of Two Cities" with Questions Part II. Pages 58. Published by A. P. Ghoshál, 57-1, College Street, Calcutta. 1911. [20th May. 1911.] 16°. 1st edition **Price, 12 annas.**	Mahendra Lál Pátra 164-2, Baitakkháná Road, Calcutta.	1,000	1,464	The author.
219	Jitendra Lall Banerjee, (M.A., B.L.).—Notes on "A Tale of Two Cities." Pages 32, 118. Published by P. Ghosh & Co., 25. Mirzapur Street, Calcutta. 1911. [24th May, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, Re 1.**	N. C. Visvás, 11-1, Nawabdi Ostágar's Lane, Calcutta.	...	1490	The author and Surendra Náth Ghosh.
220	Kishori Lal Sanyal, (B.L.)—Notes on Collin's Odyssey Pages 86. Published by Girish Chandra Dás Gupta, 54-3, College Street, Calcutta. 1911. [15th May, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition **Price, 12 annas.**	Haris Chandra Dás Gupta, 10, Syámá Charan De's Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1504	The publisher, 54-3, College Street, Calcutta.

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	ENGLISH LANGUAGE—*concld.*				
	Educational—concld.				
221	**Lahiri, P. K.**—Notes on Webb's Selections from Wordsworth. Pages 16, 86. Published by S. K. Láhiri & Co, 54, College Street, Calcutta. 1911. [13th June, 1911.] 8°. 3rd edition. **Price, 10 annas**	Phakir Chandra Das, 70, Báránashí Ghosh's Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1491	The author, Sántragachi.
222	**Milton's Comus.**—Text with introduction, notes, questions, answers and an appendix. Edited by D. B. Set, (M.A.) Pages 14, 2, 92, 16. Published by S. K. Láhiri & Co., 53, College Street, Calcutta. 1911. [24th June, 1911.] 16°. 3rd edition. **Price, 10 annas**	Phakir Chandra Dás, 70, Báránasi Ghosh's Street, Calcutta.	2,000	1553	The editor, 124, Balarám De's Street, Calcutta.
223	**Quarashie, A. F.**—Boys' Familiar Conversation. Part I Pages 5, 169. Published by S. C. Chander, 33-1, Akhil Mistri's Lane, Calcutta. 1911. [20th March, 1911.] 16°. 2nd edition. Revised and enlarged. **Price, 8 annas.**	Chunilál Sen, 168, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta.	2,000	894	K. C. Bhattachár yya, 33, Scott's Lane, Calcutta.
224	**Radhika Nath Bose, (M.A.)**—Elements of Rhetoric and Prosody. Pages 179 Published by S. K. Láhiri & Co., 56, College Street, Calcutta. 1911. [16th May, 1911] 16°. 2nd edition. Revised andlenlarged. **Price, Re. 1.**	Jyotish Chandra Ghosh, 57, Harrison Road, Calcutta	2,000	1217	The author, Konnagar, Howrah.
225	**Roy, S**—English Composition. Parts I and II (together). Pages 6, 276. Published by Mánik Chandra Ghosh. 14, Madan Barál's Lane, Calcutta. 1911 [4th March, 1911.] 16°. 3rd edition. Revised and remodelled. **Price, Re. 1-2.**	Mánik Chandra Ghosh 14, Madan Barál's Lane, Calcutta.	2,000	887	The author, 179-2, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.
	ENGLISH—LAW.				
226	**Bejai Krishna Bose**—The Alipore Bomb Case. [Full Text of Mr. Beachcroft's judgment in the case.] Pages 238. Published by Manmatha Náth Mitra, Padmapukur Road, Bhawanipore, Calcutta. 1911. [30th March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	Manmatha Náth Mitra, New Town Press, Bhawanipore.	1,000	12	The publisher, 10, Padmapukur, Road, Bhawanipore, Calcutta.
227	**Bengal Police Code, Chapter XV.**—Pages 64. Published by C. B. Drake-Brockman, Principal, P. T. College, Dorándá, Ranchi. 1911. [17th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price.**	G. E. L. Mission Press, Ranchi.	200	...	The publisher, Principal, P. T. College, Dorándá.
	[Previous chapter not received.]				

Serial No. (1)	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price. (2)	Printer and place of printing. (3)	Number of copies. (4)	Registration No. (5)	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright. (6)
	ENGLISH—LAW—*contd.*				
228	**Bengal Police Code, Chapter XVI.** Pages 156. Published by C. B. Drake-Brockman, Principal, Police Training College, Dorándá, Ranchi. 1911. [5th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price**	G. E. L. Mission Press, Ranchi.	200	1	The publisher, Principal, P. T. College, Dorándá.
229	**Bhairab Chandra Dutt** (B.L.)—The Bengal Municipal Act. [Being Act III of 1884 (B.C.) as amended by late enactments with notes and appendices.] Pages 31, 363, 7, 381, 40. Published by Messrs R. Cambray & Co., 6, Hastings Street, Calcutta. 1911. [8th March, 1911.] 8°. 3rd edition. **Price, Rs. 5** [Previous edition noticed in entry No. 237 at pages 12-13 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending December, 1903.]	Subodh Chandra Kundu, 6, Hastings Street, Calcutta.	500	96	The author, Salkia, Howrah.
230	**Bidyut Gangoly.**—A Digest of the Cases overruled by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on appeal from India and by the different High Courts in British India. [With notes, present law on the subject, etc.] Pages 33, 328, 1. Published by the Law Book Society, 9, Old Post Office Street. Calcutta. 1910. [2nd May, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs 7.**	Nagendra Náth Síl, 9, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1183	No. 23. B. Ganguly, Bar-at-law, 3, Esplanade West, Calcutta. Reg. No. 37, dated 16th May 1911.
231	**Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Bengal Assurance Company, Ld.**—Pages 35. Published by J. K. Singha, Howrah 1911. [23rd March, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition **Price, Re. 1.**	J. K. Singha, Karmayoga Press, Howrah.	1,000	104	The Bengal Assurance Co., Ltd., Panchanantalá, Howrah.
232	**Tarak Nath Biswas.**—The Reference Book for Registering officers. Vol II. Part I. Pages 64. Published by N. Biswás, 231, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta 1911. [8th May, 1911] 8°. 2nd edition. **Price, 8 annas.** [Previous part noticed in entry No. 99 at page 57 of the Catalogue for the quorter ending March, 1911.]	Asutosh Ghosh, 11, Rájá Nava Krishna's Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1239	The publisher, 231, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.
233	————Vol. II. Part II. Pages 64. Published by ditto. 1911. [18th June, 1911.] 8°. 2nd edition. **Price, 9 annas.**	Ditto ...	1,000	1594	Ditto.
234	**Unrepealed Acts of the Governor-General in Council (The).** Part XVI. From 1896-98. Edited by Sashi Bhushan Basu, (B.L.) and Debendra Náth Basu (B.L.) Pages 240. Published by N. L. Nandi, 27, Rámakrishnapur Ghát Road, Howrah, 1911. [27th February, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1.** [Previous part noticed in entry No. 345 at page 45 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending December, 1910.]	N. L. Nandi, 27, Rámakrishnapur Ghát Road, Howrah.	750	106	... ..

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—continued.

1 Serial No.	2 Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	3 Printer and place of printing.	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration No.	6 Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	ENGLISH—LAW—*contd.*				
235	**Unrepealed Acts of the Governor-General in Council (The).** Part XVII. 1898. Edited by Sasibhushan Basu (B.L.) and Debendra Náth Basu (B L.) Pages 240. Published by N. L. Nandí, 27, Rámakrishnapur Ghát Road, Howrah. 1911. [28th February, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1.**	N. L Nandí, 27, Rámakrishnapur Ghát Road, Howrah.	750	105	......
236	———— Part XVIII. From 1898 to 1901. Edited by ditto. Pages 240. Published by ditto. 1911. [16th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re 1.**	Ditto ...	750	16	The editors, 38 Kailas Chandr. Bose's Lane Howrah.
237	———— Part XIX. From 1901 to 1908. Edited by ditto. Pages 240. Published by ditto. 1911. [1st June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition **Price Re. 1.**	Ditto ...	750	21	Ditto.
	Educational–				
238	**Asutosh Mukherjee** (M.A., B.L.)—Notes on the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908). Pages 152. Published by the University of Calcutta, Senate House. 1911. [1st April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	A. C. Bhattácháryya, 99, Premchánd Barál's Street, Calcutta.	500	908	The University of Calcutta Senate House Calcutta.
239	**Chakravarti, H. L.** (M.A, B.L)—Elements of Hindu Law. [Intended for students.] Pages 234. Published by S. K. Láhiri, 54, College Street, Calcutta. 1911. [28th March, 1911) 8°. 2nd edition. Revised and enlarged. **Price, Re 1-8.**	S. C. Chaudhuri, 29, Kálidás Sinha's Lane, Calcutta.	1,000	1126	......
240	**Mahim Chandra Sarkar**—The Indian Evidence Act. Part I. [Act I of 1872, with a commentary, explanatory notes, etc.] Pages 186. Published by M. C. Sarkár & Sons, 75, Harrison Road, Calcutta. 1911. [12th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 8.**	S. C Ghosh, 64-1 and 64-2, Sukea's Street, Calcutta.	2,000	1316	The author, Calcutta.
241	**Mandal, D. N.** (M.A., B.L.)—An Analysis of Anson's Law of Contract. Pages 26. Published by Satis Chandra Ghosh, Chinsurah. 1911. [20th April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	Asutosh Datta, 292-8, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	1,000	1231	.....
242	**Moazzam Ali** (B.A.).—Translation of Latin Words and Phrases used in Leage's Roman Private Law. Pages 75. Published by Rám Jattan Singh, Beharee Press, Bankipore. 1911. [10th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 10 annas.**	Ram Jattan Singh, Beharee Press, Bankipore.	1,000	2	The author Exhibition Road, Bankipore.

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the use of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Regis-tration No.	Proprietor of copy-right (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	ENGLISH—LAW—*concld.*				
	Educational—concld.				
243	**Nagendra Nath Sen** (M.A., B.L.) and **Upendra Nath Bagchi** (M.A., B.L.) Elements of Roman Law. [Intended for B. L. students.] Pages 106. Published by M. N. Gosvámi, 29, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta. [16th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1-4.**	Satya Charan Das, 28, Banchharám Akur's Lane, Calcutta	500	1452	N. N. Sen, 11, Beadon Row and U. N. Bagchi, 69-3, Muktárám Babu's Street, Calcutta.
244	**Satis Chandra Barman** (B.L.)—A General view of the Criminal Law of England. Pages 83. Published by Manindra Náth Mitra & Bros., 8, College Square, Calcutta. 1911. [20th May, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1.**	J. N. Basu, Wilkin's Press, College Square, Calcutta	1,000	1268	The author, Alipore Judge's Court, Calcutta.
245	**Sen, H. N.** (M.A., B.L.).—Compulsory sales in British India. [For the Tagore Law Lectures.] Pages 96. Published by H. P. Datta, 51, Middle Road, Entali, Calcutta. 1911. [21st March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price,**	H. P. Datta, 51, Middle Road, Entali, Calcutta.	210	10	......
246	**Upendra Chandra Majumdar** (B.L.).—Notes on the Law of Torts. [Chiefly based on Salmond.] Pages 196. Published by Giris Chandra Dáss Gupta, 54-3, College Street, Calcutta. 1911. [23rd June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1-4.**	Haris Chandra Dás Gupta, 10, Syáma Charan De's Street, Calcutta.	500	1634	The publisher, 54-3, College Street, Calcutta.
	ENGLISH—MEDICINE.				
247	**Jitendra Nath Sen** (M.A.)—Lecture Notes on Urine Analysis. Pages 15. Published by the National Medical College of India, 191, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta. [25th March, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	Ráma Charan Chatterji, 2-12, Wellington Street, Calcutta.	1,000	947	The publisher, 191, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta.
248	**Kriparam Sarma.**—Leprosy and its Treatment. Pages 7, 232. Published by the author, 8, Nandibágán Lane, Sálikhá. Howráh. 1911. [18th April, 1911.] 16°. 3rd edition. *Illustrated* **Price, Nil.** [Previous edition not received.]	N. L. Nandi, 27, Rámakrishnapur Ghát Road, Calcutta.	5,000	11	The author, 8, Nandibágán Lane, Sálikhá, Howráh.
249	**Rampran Sarma Kaviranjan.**—Treatment of Leprosy. Its Principals and Conditions. [A brief outline of the system of treatment adopted by the author, together with the conditions in which he treats patients and a collection of his certificates.] Pages 80. Published by the author, 102, Khurut Road, Howráh. [1st April, 1911.] 16°. 2nd edition. *For free distribution only.*	R. N. Láhirí, 8, Ross Road, Howráh.	2,000	8	The author, 102, Khurut Road, Howráh.

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Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	ENGLISH—MISCELLANEOUS.				
250	**Ashutosh Bhattacharyya and Guru Prasanna Bhattacharyya** (M A.)—The Accountantship examination Manual. Part II. Pages 228. Published by S. K. Láhiri & Co., 66, College Street, Calcutta. 1911. [7th May, 1911.] 16°. 2nd edition. Revised and enlarged. **Price, 12 annas.** [Part I of the second edition not received.]	Jyotish Chandra Ghosh, 57, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	1,000	1216	The publishers, 66, College Street, Calcutta.
251	**Banerji, K.** (B.A., C.E.)—Effect of Embankments on the Regime of rivers. Pages 6. Published by Púrna Chandra Dás, 61-62, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta. [13th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, ...**	Púrna Chandra Dás, 61-62, Bowbázár Steet, Calcutta.	500	1195	The author.
252	**Benoy Kumar Sarkar**—The Man of Letters. [A scheme for fostering Indian vernacular literatures.] Pages 21. Published by R. Chatterji, 210-31, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta. 1911. [27th May, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	Ditto ...	500	1342	Ditto.
253	**Bhagalpur Municipality Bye-Laws.**—Pages 19. Published by the Municipal Office, Bhágalpur. 1911. [4th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *For free distribution.*	C. Peter, Behar Angel's Press, Bhagalpur.	100	1	The publisher, Bhagalpur.
254	**Bhattacharyya, N. L.,** (B A., C.E., M C.M S.).—The utility of the Electric Bell in Canals. Pages 7. Published by the author, 61-62, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta. [13th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, nil.**	Púrna Chandra Das, 61-62, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta.	500	1196	The author.
255	**Blair, K. A.** (Miss)—Reports and minutes of the twenty-third Session of the Bengal Women's conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Bengal. Pages 42. Published by the author, Calcutta. 1910. [2nd June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Prico, 4 annas.**	J. Henderson, 46, Dharmmatalá Street, Calcutta.	225	1598	......
256	**Bose, Professor, J. C.**—Literature and Science. [Substance of the Presidential address given by the author in Bengali at the Literary Conference at Mymensingh, April 14, 1911.] Pages 16. Published by Púrna Chandra Dás, 61-62, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta. [8th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, nil.**	Púrna Chandra Dás, 61-62, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta,	50	1178	The author, 93, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.
257	**Chatterji, N. C.**—New Union Club Sports. [Contains report of the second Athletic meeting.] Pages 16. Published by the author, 8, Madhav Chatterji's 2nd Lane, Calcutta. [18th March, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	Bhupati Ráy Chaudhuri, 1-1, Kedár Basu's Lane, Bhawanipur, Calcutta.	250	16	The author, 8, Mádhav Chatterji's 2nd Lane, Calcutta.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	ENGLISH—MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.*				
258	**Commercial Pocket Diary, 1911, (The)**—Diary with miscellaneous information useful to commerce.] Compiled by A. C Mukherji. Pages 244. Published by the compiler, 26, Benares Road, Sálikhá, Howrah. [20th February, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	Khudirám Pátra, 118, Benares Road, Sálikhá, Howrah.	200	95	The compiler, 26, Benares Road, Salikhá, Howrah.
259	**Dakshina R. Ghose (B.A.)**—A Bird's-eye View of some Industries, special to the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam. Pages 60 Published by S. K. Láhiri & Co., Calcutta. [12th April, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	N. Mukherji, 16-1, Syámá Charan De's Street, Calcutta.	500	1100	The author, Deputy Magistrate, Dubri.
260	**English Translation of Kartavyartha Bodhana Patra, (The)**—[Being an English translation of the prospectus in Hindi of the work proposed to be done as part of Brahma Yajna, in relation to Shri Vidyapitha.] Translated by Pandit Ikbál Krishna and others. Pages 100. Published by the Secretary of Sri Sanskrit Pustakonnati Sabhá, Etawáh. [17th April, 1911.] Oblg. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1.**	Kásináth Tewári, Rámesvar Press, Dvárbhánga.	1,000	10	The publisher, Etawáh.
261	**Gibbs, A. F.**—Hot Boxes on Coaching and Goods Stock and their Prevention. Pages 38. Published by A. Freeman, 57, Ross Road, Howrah. [23rd June, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Re. 1-4.**	D. N. Monro, 300, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta.	...	1538	The author.
262	**Hamilton, Ivil G. J.**—An Outline of the Postal History and Practice, with a History of the Post Office of India. Pages 2, 216. Published by Thacker, Spink & C., 5 & 6, Government Place, Calcutta. 1910. [11th May, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 4-8.**	Thacker, Spink & Co, 6, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.	400	1224	The author.
263	**Hari Charan Das.**—The Complete Letter-Writer. [A Guide to the Art of Letter-Writing.] Pages 13, 306. Published by the author, 35, Pataldángá Street, Calcutta. 1911. [25th March, 1911.] 16°. 3rd edition. Revised and enlarged. **Price, Re. 1.** [Previous edition noticed in entry No. 244 at page 48 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending September 1909.]	Bhutnáth Chatterji, 7, Syámá Charan De's Street, Calcutta.	3,000	931	The author, 35, Pataldángá Street, Calcutta.
264	**Howard, H. F. (F.S.S.)**—India and the Gold Standard. [An attempt to furnish a description of the existing currency arrangements in India, and an explanation of the circumstances of their adoption and development with reference to India's balance of trade and the alleged effect on prices of the coinage of rupees by the Government of India.] Pages 8, 143. Published by Thacker, Spink & Co., 5 & 6, Government Place, Calcutta. 1911. [7th June, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 4.**	Thacker, Spink & Co., 6, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.	500	1481	The author.

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1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	ENGLISH—MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.*				
265	**Hutton Taylor, G.**—Taylor's Handy Guide to Calcutta. Pages 2, 49, 2. Published by Thacker, Spink & Co., 5 & 6, Government Place, Calcutta. 1911. [29th May, 1911.] 16°. 2nd edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Re. 1.** [Previous edition not received.]	Thacker, Spink & Co., 6, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.	3000	1429	The author.
266	**Knight Errant**—How to solve Military Problems and write orders. [For Q and other examinations.] Pages 2, 23. Published by Thacker, Spink & Co., 5 & 6, Government Place, Calcutta. 1911. [29th May, 1911.] 16°. 2nd edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	Ditto ...	750	1,430	Captain T. N. Howard.
267	**LeMaistre, G. H.**—The Investor's India Year-Book, 1911. Pages 16, 327. Published by *Capital* Ltd., 1, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta. [27th April, 1911.] 4°. 1st annual edition. **Price, Rs. 12.**	E. Seton, Caledonian Printing Works, Ltd., 3, Wellesly Street, Calcutta.	1500	1165	......
268	**Maud, MacCarthy.**—Indian Musical Education. [A paper on the subject of the title.] Pages 8. Published by Púrna Chandra Dâs, 61-62, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta. [15th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, nil.**	Púrna Chandra Dás, 61-62, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta.	75	1312	The author.
269	**Mitra, B. C. (M.A, C.S.)**—A Note on some fundamental points touching the administration of Krishnath College, Berhampur. Pages 45. Published by R. Floris, 24, Middle Road, Entali, Calcutta. [10th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, nil.**	R. Floris, 24, Middle Road, Entali, Calcutta.	100	23	......
270	**Mukherji, G. C.**—Petitioners' Guide. [A Guide to the Art of Letter-writing.] Pages 300. Published by G. C. Mukherji and Sons, 20, Amherst Street, Calcutta. 1911. [10th May, 1911.] 8°. 9th edition. **Price, Re. 1.** [Previous edition noticed in entry No. 62 at pages 20-21 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1902.]	N. G. Chakravarti, 122, Amherst Street, Calcutta.	2000	1252	The author, 20, Amherst Street, Calcutta.
271	**Radhakumud Mukherji (M.A.)**—An introduction to Indian Economics. Pages 56. Published by R. Chatterji, 210-3-1, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta. 1911. [20th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, nil.**	Púrna Chandra Dás, 61-62, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta.	500	1541	The author, B. N. College, Calcutta.
272	**Rajendra Lal Banerji.**—Cultivator's Guide. [Intended to furnish a simple hint in the cultivation of different useful crops.] Pages 10, 71. Published by O. B. Basu & Sons, 7, Sitánáth Basu's Lane, Sálikhá, Howráh. 1911. [3rd April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1.**	Subodh Chandra Kundu, British Printing Works, Sálikhá Howráh.	500	4	The author, Batiá, 24-Parganas.

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1 Serial No.	2 Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press of publication, size, edition and price.	3 Printer and place of printing.	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration No.	6 Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	ENGLISH—MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.*				
273	**Report of the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition held at Bankura in February 1910.**—Pages 20. Published by the Exhibition Committee, Bankura. December, 1910. [15th March, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, ...	Rájárám Bhattacháryya, Mukherji's Press, Bankura.	150	1	The publishers.
274	**Report of the Indigo Research Station, Sirsiah, for the year 1910-11.** Edited by Cyril Bergtheil. Pages 4. Published by the editor, Sirsiah. 1911. [5th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, ...	Rev. P. Knight, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	200	1295	......
275	**Report of the National Council of Education, Bengal, for 1909-10.** Pages 20, 10, 4, 4, 20, 7. Published by the National Council of Education, Bengal, 92, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. [24th June, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, ...	R. Floris, 24, Middle Road, Entali, Calcutta.	1,000	40	......
276	**Roy, S. (M.A.)**—The Field-Marshal Cricket Score Book. [With the revised laws of Cricket.] Pages 30. Published by the author, 1-1, Esplanade, Calcutta. [1st May, 1911.] 4°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	Káli Charan Banerji, 80, Muktárám Babu's Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1605	The author, Calcutta.
277	**Roy, S. C.**—An Address. [An address containing advice to young men delivered on the anniversary of the students' weekly service, 1911.] Pages 6. Published by K. C. Roy, Cuttack. 1911. [1st March, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. Price, nil.	K. C. Roy, Star Press, Cuttack.	200	466	The author, Cuttack.
278	**Rules and Bye Laws of the Hooghly National Mahommedan Association for 1910-11.** Compiled by Nawabzádá Syed Ashrafuddin Ahmed, Khan Bahadur. Pages 20. [4th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	N. Ghosh, Bhabání Press, Hugli.	101	4	......
279	**Schutz, Rev M. J.**—Minutes of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Bengal Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Pages 59, 8. Published by the author, 46, Dharamtalá Street, Calcutta. 1911. [2nd June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* Price, 4 annas.	G. Henderson, 46, Dharamtalá Street, Calcutta.	225	1599	......
280	**Sen Gupta, K. N.**—The Bengal Provincial Railway. [A brief history of the line.] Pages 13. Published by Púrna Chandra Dás, 61-62, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta. [18th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Nil.	Púrna Chandra Dás, 61-62, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta.	600	7193	The author

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Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	ENGLISH—MISCELLANEOUS—*concld.*				
281	**Sons of Temperance Pocket Diary, 1911 (The).**—[A diary with useful information.] Edited by F. C. A. Harrington, D.M.W.P. Pages 252. Published by A. W. Stafford, G.G.S., 25-1, Convent Road, Entalli, Calcutta. [30th January, 1911.] 32°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	Kudhirám Pátra, 15, Kaladángá Lane, Sálikhá, Howrah.	500	92	The publisher, 25-1, Convent Road, Entalli, Calcutta.
282	**Sreenath Banerjee**—Chronological Tables. [In continuation of G. C Tarkálankar's edition, containing English, Bengali, Moolkee, Muggee, Saka, Burmese Amli, Vilaity, Tamil, Malayalam, Nauroz, Fusiee, Sumvat, Telugu and Hijree eras with their corresponding dates for the year 1911.] Pages 12. Published by the author, 56, Balarám Basu's Lane, Bhawanipur, Calcutta. 1911. [14th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	Srinath Banerj, Manomohan Press, 55, Balaram Basu's Lane, Bhawanipur, Calcutta.	500	22	The author, 55, Balarám Basu's 1st Lane, Bhawanipur, Calcutta.
283	**Thacker's Calcutta Directory, 1911.**—Pages, 19, 666. Published by Thacker, Spink & Co., 5 & 6, Government Place, Calcutta. 1911. [1st April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 5.**	Thacker, Spink & Co., 6, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.	400	998	The publishers, Calcutta.
284	**Thacker's Directory of the Chief Industries of India, Burma, Ceylon and Straits Settlements, 1911.**—Pages, 436. Published by Thacker, Spink & Co., 5 and 6, Government Place, Calcutta. 1911. [29th April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 7-8.**	Ditto ...	400	1223	Ditto.
285	**Vidyant, H. P. (M.A., C.E., etc.).**—The Dark Side of Canal Irrigation. Pages, 15. Published by Púrna Chandra Dás, 61 & 62, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta. [13th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, nil.**	Púrna Chandra Das, 61 & 62, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta.	500	1218	The author United Provinces Railway.
286	———— Graphical methods applied to Irrigation matters. Pages 6. Published by the author, 61-62 Bowbázár Street, Calcutta. 13th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, nil.**	Ditto ...	500	1194	Ditto.
	Educational—				
287	**Atkinson, Albert, C.**—Paper and Cardboard Work for junior Forms. Part I. Pages 31. Published by Rái Sahib M. Golab Sing & Son, 76, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta. [6th June, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 6 annas.**	L. Matirám, 76, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	886	1414	The publishers, 76, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

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Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	ENGLISH—PHILOSOPHY.				
288	**Roy, U. N.** A Commentary on the Sánkhya Philosophy of Kapila. [A short essay on the Sánkhya system of Philosophy.] Pages 1. 39. Published by Thacker, Spink & Co., 5 & 6, Government Place, Calcutta. 1911. [9th May, 1911] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1.**	Thacker, Spink & Co. 6, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.	500	1432	The author, Calcutta.
	ENGLISH—POETRY.				
	Educational—				
289	**Lahiri's Select Poems**—In Four Parts.—[A poetical compilation for schools] Edited by W. T. Webb, M.A., and J. L. Aldis, M.A. Pages 19, 204 Published by the Calcutta University, Senate House, Calcutta. 1911. [15th May, 1911] 16°. 3rd edition. **Price, 10 annas.**	Jyotish Chandra Ghosh, 57, Harrison Road, Calcutta	20,000	1412	The Registrar, Calcutta University.
	ENGLISH—RELIGION.				
290	**Benoyendra Nath Sen (M.A.)**—The New Dispensation. [A paper read at the Convention of Religion-, Town Hall, Calcutta, in April, 190 , containing an exposition of the spirit and principles of the New Dispensation.] Pages 23. Published by J. Niogí and S. Roy, 82, Harrison Road, Calcutta. [15th March, 19 1.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	J. N. Basu, Wilkin's Press, College Square, Calcutta.	2,000	180	The Theistic Literature Society, 82. Harrison Road, Calcutta.
291	**Bhaktiyoga, or Culture of Devotion.** [An English translation of a Bengali treatise on *Bhaktiyoga* as laid down in Hindu sástras, by Asvini Kumar Datta] Translated by Gunadá Charan Sen, M.A., B.L. Pages 3, 312 Published by Phanindra Náth Pál, B.A., the Oriental Works, Bhawanipur, Calcutta 1911. [22nd April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. (T.) **Price, Rs. 2.**	Tulasi Charan Dás. 7, Dharmatalá Street, Calcutta.	2,000	1091	The Translator, 15, Chaulpatti Lane, Bhawanipur, Calcutta.
292	**Hemendra Nath Sinha (B.A.)**—The Religion of the Future. [An outlook for Higher Hinduism.] Pages 47. Published by Birajánanda Sinha, etc., Raipur, Birbhum. [7th May, 19 1.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	Púrna Chandra Dás, 61-62, Bowbazár, Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1343	The author, 71-1 Simla Street Calcutta.
293	**Yamakami, Rev S. (M.A.)**—Lectures on Systematic Buddhism. Lecture IV. This lecture deals with the two sides of Buddhist Philosophy and Karma Phenomenology, Parts I and II.] Pages 20. Published by the author 64-1 and 64-2, Sukea's Street, Calcutta, 1911. [31st March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *For private distribution only.*	S. C. Ghosh, 64 1 and 64-2, Sukea's Street, Calcutta.	250	973	The author, Calcutta.
	[Lecture III noticed in entry No. 174 at page 66 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]				
294	————Lecture V. [This lecture deals with Karma Phenomenolo.y, Part III.] Pages 13. Published by ditto. 1911. [7th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *For private distribution only.*	Ditto ...	250	974	Ditto

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	ENGLISH—RELIGION—*concld.*				
295	**Yamakami, Rev. S (M A.)**—Lectures on Systematic Buddhism. Lecture V. [This lecture deals with Karma Phenomenology, Part IV.] Pages 7. Published by the author, 64-1 and 64-2, Sukea's Street, Calcutta, 1911. [10th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *For private distribution only.*	S. C. Ghosh, 64-1 and 64-2, Sukea's Street, Calcutta.	250	975	The author, Calcutta.
	Educational—				
296	**Datta, R. N. (B L.)** The Boy's Rámáyana. [The story of the Rámáyán narrated briefly in English prose.] Pages 2. 164. Published by B. Banerji & Co., 25, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta. 1911. [25th May, 1911.] 16°. 2nd edition. **Price, 12 annas.**	K. C. Datta, 203-2, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1517	......
	ENGLISH—SCIENCE (MATHEMATICAL).				
297	**Syamadas Mukhopadhyaya (M.A., Ph. D.)**—Parametric Co-efficients in the Differential Geometry of Curves Pages 31. Published by the Calcutta University. 1910. [31st March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, ...**	Rev. C. H. Harvey, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	500	1077	......
	Educational—				
298	**Kali Pada Basu (M.A)**—Algebra made easy. Pages 16, 579 Published by S. C. Basu, 66, College Street, Calcutta. February, 1911. [10th April, 1911.] 16°. 19th edition. **Price, Re. 1-12.**	H P. Vaidya, 34, Musalmánpárá Lane, Calcutta.	10000	1089	The author, Dacca College, Dacca.
299	——— ———Elementary Modern Geometry, Part I. [Books I—IV.] Pages 11, 322, 2. Published by S. C. Basu, 65, College Street, Calcutta. January, 1911. [25th May, 1911.] 16°. 4th edition. **Price, Rs. 1-8.**	Ditto ...	6000	1449	Ditto.
300	**Mahendra Nath Ray (M A.)**—Algebra. Part I. Pages 2, 592, 60. Published by Kedár Náth Basu, B A., 28-4, Akhil Mistri's Lane, Calcutta. 1911. [15th March, 1911] 16°. 4th edition. Revised and enlarged. **Price, Rs. 1-12.**	Sarvesvar Bhattá-cháryya, Buckland Press, 28, Baitak-khâná Road, Calcutta	...	926	The author and publisher.
301	**Mallik, D. N. (B.A., Sc.D., F.R.S E.)**—The elements of Dynamics. [Including statics.] Pages 3, 186, 1, 159. Published by A. C. Ghosh, 50, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta. 1911. [24th March, 1911.] 16°. 2nd edition. Revised and enlarged. **Price, Rs. 2.**	A. C. Bháttácháryya, 99, Prem Chánd Barál's Street, Calcutta, and Tin-cadi Das, 1, Gangádhar Babu's Lane, Bowbázár, Calcutta, U. N. Bháttácháryya, 46 Bechu Chatterji's Street, Calcutta.	1,000	928	The author, 11, William's Lane, Calcutta.

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and place.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	ENGLISH—SCIENCE (MATHEMATICAL)—*concld.*				
	Educational—concld.				
802	**Sarada Prasanna Das** (M.A.)—A Modern Arithmetic. Pages 8, 270. Publishhd by the author. 17, Sankar Ghosh's Lane, Calcutta. 1911. [20th March, 1911.] 16°. 4th edition.	U. N. Bhattchâryya, 46, Bechu Chatterji's, Street, Calcutta.	5,000	991	The author, 17, Sankar Ghosh's Lane, Calcutta.
803	———— Pages 271 to 470. 32. Published by ditto. Calcutta. 1911. [20th March, 1911.] 16°. 4th edition.	Ditto ...	5,000	992	Ditto.
	Price, Rs. 1-12 for the complete work.				
	ENGLISH—SCIENCE (NATURAL AND OTHER).				
804	**Gammie, G. A.** (F. L. S.)—Millets of the Genus Setaria in the Bombay Presidency and Sind. [Published in the Memoirs of the Department of Agriculture in India, Vol. IV, No. 1.] Pages 8, 5, 2. Published by Thacker, Spink & Co., 5 & 6, Government Place, Calcutta. [4th May, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.*	Thacker, Spink & Co., 6, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.	1,000	1222	The author.
	Price, Re. 1.				
	[Previous number of the memoirs noticed in entry No. 183 at page 68 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911].				
805	**James, S. P.** (M.D., etc.), **and W. Glen Liston** (M.D., etc.)—A Monograph of the Anopheline Mosquitoes of India Pages 5, 128. Published by Thacker, Spink & Co., 5 & 6. Government Place, Calcutta. 1911. [28th March, 1911.] 16°. 2nd edition. Re-written and enlarged. *Illustrated.*	Ditto ...	500	997	The author.
	Price, Rs. 16.				
	[Previous edition noticed in entry No. 254 at pages 16-17 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending December, 1904.]				
806	**Memoirs of the Asiatic Society of Bengal Vol. II. 1907-10.**—[Index.] Pages 14. Published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal. 1, Park Street, Calcutta. 1911. [12th May, 1911.] 4°. 1st edition.	Rev. P. Knight, 41 Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	800	1270	......
	Price, nil.				
807	**Memoirs of the Indian Museum. Vol II. 1909-10.**—[Index.] Edited by N. Anandale. Pages 14. Published by the Indian Museum, 20, Chauringi Road, Calcutta. 1909-10 A.D. [6th June, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition.	Ditto ...	500	1555	......
	Price, nil.				
	Educational—				
808	**Rajani Kanta De** (B.Sc., M.A.)—An Intermediate Course of Practical Physics. Pages 7, 128. Published by the International Publishing Company, 38-1, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta. 1911. [24th April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition.	A. Banerji, 76 Balarâm De's Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1161	The author, 31, Durgâ Charan Mitra's Street, Calcutta.
	Price, ...				

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	ENGLISH—TRAVEL.				
309	**Nivedita, The Sister.**—The Northern Tirtha: A Pilgrim's Diary. [A diary of the authoress's visit to some Hindu places of pilgrimage in the Himalayas.] Pages 80. Published by Púrna Chandra Das, 61-62, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta. [15th March, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 5 annas.**	Púrna Chandra Dás, 61-62, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta.	500	916	The authoress, 12-13, Gopál Chandra Niogi's Lane, Calcutta.
	GARO—RELIGION.				
1	**Jegrikani Ja' Pang.**—[Garo Sunday School Lessons.] Edited by Rev. M. C. Mason. Pages 137-152. Published by the Baptist Mission Press, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta. [2nd June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. (C). **Price, ...**	Rev. P. Knight, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	700	1586	......
	HINDI—BIOGRAPHY.				
86	**Seth Jaynarayanji Poddar.**—जीवन चरित्र। [Jívan Charitra. Biography. A short life of Svámi Kálurámji Sarminá of Rámgarh, a Hindu saint.] Pages 40. Published by Rádhá Mohan Gokulji. 17, Pageyápatti, Calcutta. 1968 Samvat or 1911-12 A.D. [25th June, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, ...**	Rádhá Mohan Gokulji, 17, Pageyapatti Calcutta.	1,000	1613	The author, 12, Mallik Street, Calcutta.
	HINDI—FICTION.				
87	बड़ासारंगा। [Bada Saranga. Saranga (a name) unabridged. A love story.] Edited by Mati Lál Singh. Pages 26. Published by Sekh Bujhawan, 6, Free School Street, Calcutta. 1911. [13th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* (Litho.). **Price, 5 annas.**	Sheikh Bujhawan, 6, Free School Street, Calcutta.	500	1590	Mosamat Mahárani Bewá, 6, Free School Street, Calcutta.
83	**Vrindavan Misra.**—झूठका गड्ढ। [Jhuth Ká Gaththad. Bundle of lies. A collection of humorous stories.] Pages 16. Published by Ráy Mahávir Prasád, Patna City. 1911. [28th February, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 pies.**	Mahadev Sarma, Nágesvar Press, Patna City.	1,000	10	Isvari Prasád, Bookseller, Patna City.
	HINDI—HISTORY (INCLUDING GEOGRAPHY).				
89	**Rama Chandra Dube.**—बांसवाड़ेका इतिहास। [Bansbádeká Itihás. History of Bansváda. A brief history of Bansvedá State in Mewar.] Pages 4, 32. Published by the author, Dungerpur State, Mewar. 1968 Samvat or 1911-12 A.D. [1st June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, ...**	Rádha Mohan Gokulji, 17, Pageyapatti, Calcutta.	500	1405	The author, Inspector of Schools, Dungerpur State Mewar.

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	HINDI—HISTORY (INCLUDING GEOGRAPHY)—*concld*				
	Educational—				
40	Ghosh, R. N. (F.R.G.S.) नवशिक्षा-विधान-निर्दिष्ट भूविद्या । [Navasikshá-Vidhán-Nirddishta Bhuvidyá "Hindi New Code Geography" intended for Standards III and IV of Middle Schools.] Pages 4, 140. Published by Messrs Macmillan & Co., 294, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta. [10th March, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 5 annas 6 pies.**	Bata Krishna Dás, 10 Haladhar Bardhan's Lane, Calcutta.	5,000	923	S. C. Adhya & Co., 15, Haladhar Bardhan's Lane, Calcutta.
	HINDI—LANGUAGE.				
	Educational—				
41	Bhagvan Din (Lala)—न्यू हिन्दि रीडर (प्रथम भाग) की कुंजी । [Nyu Hindi Rídar (Prathama Bhág) Kí Kunjí. Key to New Hindi Reader, Part I.] Pages 16. Published by the author, Gaya. 1911. [16th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	Mádho Prasád, Lakshmí Press, Gaya.	1,000	3	The author, Gaya
42	———— मौडेल हिन्दि रीडर (प्रथम स्टेनडर्ड की व्याख्या । [Mandel Hindi Ridar (Prathama Staindard) Kí Vyákhyá Key to Model Hindi Reader, Standard I.] Pages 34. Published by the author, Gaya. 1911. [15th April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna 6 pies.**	Ditto ...	1,000	2	Ditto.
43	———— पाठ-प्रकाशिका । [Páth-Prakásiká. Key to George Hindi Reader, Standard III.] Pages 84. Published by the author, Gaya. 1911. [15th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 5 annas.**	Ditto ...	1,000	1	Ditto.
44	———— पाठ-प्रदीप । [Páth Pradíp. Lamp of Lesson. Key to Middle Hindi Reader, Standard II.] Pages 76. Published by the author, Gaya. [11th June, 1911,] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 annas.**	Ditto ...	1,000	9	Ditto.
45	———— बाल विनोद (प्रथम भाग) की व्याख्या । [Bálvinod (Prathama Bhág) Kí Vyákhyá Key to Bálvinod. Part I.] Pages 14. Published by the author, Gaya. 1911. [6th June, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 9 pies.**	Ditto ...	1,000	7	Ditto.
46	Dann, Geo. J., Radha Lal and Amjad Ali.—दूसरे स्टेन्डर्ड की हिन्दी रीडर । [Dusre staindard ki Hindi Ridar. "Model Hindi Reader for standard II.] Pages 64. Published by Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh and Sons. 76, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta. [6th June, 1911.] 16°. 3rd edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 1 anna 6 pies.**	Matirám, 76, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	30,000	1415	Government of Bengal.

BENGAL LIBRARY—*Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911*—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	HINDI LANGUAGE—*contd.*				
	Educational—contd.				
47	**Devi Prasad (Munsi).**—होनहार-बालक। प्रथम भाग। [Honahár Bálak Prathama Bhág. Promising boy. Part I. Early lives of some great personages, intended for boys.] Pages 74. Published by Chandiprasád Sinha, Bankipur, 1911. [20th May, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 annas.**	Chandiprasád Sinha, Khadgavilás Press, Bankipur.	500	17	Ramarana, Vijay Sinha, Proprietor Khadgavilás Press, Bankipur.
48	**Isvari Prasad Sarma.**—प्रबन्धरचनाविधि। दूसरा भाग। [Prabandharachanávidhi Dusará Bhág. "Lessons on Hindi Essay writing. Part II."] Pages 144. Published by Chandiprasád Sinha, Bankipur, 1911. [6th May, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 annas.**	Ditto ...	500	15	Ditto.
49	**जौर्ज हिन्दी रीडर तृतीय और चतुर्थ मान की पूरी व्याख्या। [Jaurj Hindi Ridar Tritiya aur Chaturtha Man ki Puro Vyakhya.** Complete key to George Hindi Reader, Standards III and IV.] Pages 90. Published by Munshi Aklu Lál, Bankipur. 1911. [30th March, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 5 annas.**	Aklu Lál, Bihar Bandhu Press, Bankipur.	1,000	5	The publisher, Bihár Bandhu Press, Bankipur.
50	**Mahavir Prasad.**—वस्तु पाठ। [Bástu Páth. Object-Lessons for beginners.] Pages 2, 66. Published by Munshi Aklu Lál, Bankipur. 1911. [10th May, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas 6 pies.**	Ditto ..	1,000	19	The author, Head Master Giridih.
51	**पढ़नेकी पहिली पुस्तक। [Padneki Pahili Pustak.** "First Book of Reading." A Hindi Primer.] Pages 26. Published by the Rev. E. Müller, Ranchi. 1911. [13th May, 1911.] 12°. 26th edition. **Price, 9 pies.**	Rev. E. Müller, G. E. L. Mission Press, Ranchi.	5,000	2	G. E. L. Mission, Ranchi.
52	**Ram Das Ray.**—जौर्ज हिन्दी रीडर तृतीय और चतुर्थ मान की कुंजी। [Jaurj Hindí Rídar Tritíya aur Chaturtha Man ki Kunji. Key to George Hindi Reader, Standards III and IV.] Pages 80. Published by Mathurá Nath Barman & Co., Bankipur. 1911. [25th March, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas 6 pies.**	Chandiprasád Sinha, Khadgavilás Press, Bankipur.	1,000	7	Ramarana Vijay Sinha, Khadgavilás Press, Bankipur.
53	**Ram Lochan Sahu.**—नागरी वर्ण परिचय। [Nágari Varna Parichaya. Introduction to Nágari alphabet. An alphabet book.] Pages 10. Published by Ram Sahây Lál, Gaya. 1911. [8th June, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 pies.**	Madho Prasád, Lakshmí Press, Gaya.	1,000	8	The publisher, Gaya.
54	**Ray, K. D.**—लोअर प्राइमरी हिन्दी रीडर का प्रश्नोत्तर और "की"। [Loar Praimari Hindi Ridar ká Prásnottar aur "ki." Catechism of Lower Primary Hindi Reader and Key.] Pages 36. Published by the author, Barhiya, Bhagalpur. 1911. [15th May, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	Aklu Lal, Bihar Bandhu Press, Bankipur.	1,000	20	The author, late Head Master Barhiya, Bhagalpur.

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Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	HINDI—LANGUAGE—*concld.*				
	Educational—concld.				
55	**Roman Parhne Ki Pahili Pustak.** [Roman-Hindi First Reading Book.] Pages 24. Published by the Church of Scotland Mission, Darjeeling. 1911. [18th April, 1911]. 8°. 5th edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	D. L. Monro, 30, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	...	1083	The Mission House, Darjeeling.
56	**Triveni Upadhaya.**—लोयर प्रायमरी हिन्दी रीडर की व्याख्या। [Lower Práimari Hindi Rider Kí Vyákhyá. Key to Lower Primary Hindi Reader.] Pages 32. Published by the author, Bankipur. 1911. [25th March, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	Aklu Lál, Bihar Bandhu Press, Bankipur.	1,000	4	The author, Serampore, *via* Giridih.
57	विद्याविनोद। सप्तदश भाग। [Vidya Vinod. Saptadas Bhag. Delight of Learning. Part XVII. Containing "Honhar Balak" and "Prabandha Rachaná Vidhi" A literary reader for boys.] Edited by Chandiprasád Sinha. Pages 74, 144. Published by the Editor, Bankipur. 1911. [24th March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1 yearly.**	Chandiprasád Sinha, Khadgavilás Press, Bankipur.	600	6	Ramarana Vijay Sinha, Proprietor, Khadgavilás Press, Bankipur.
	HINDI—MISCELLANEOUS.				
58	भारत-स्त्री-महामण्डल। [Bharat Stri Mahamandal. All India Women's Association. Hindi translation of Sarala Devi's paper regarding the aim and object of the Association.] Translated by Lálá Rádhá Mohan Gokulji. Pages 62. Published by the Translator, 17, Pageyapatti, Barabazár, Calcutta. 1968 Samvat or 1911-12 A.D. [15th June, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. (T.) **Price ...**	Rádhá Mohan Gokulji, 17, Pageyapatti, Barabazár, Calcutta.	2,000	1615	M. Chhajuram, 125, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
59	**Bhavani Dayal Sinha Varma**—आर्य्यभजन प्रकाश। [Aryya Bhajan Prakás. Manifestation of Bhajan songs by Aryya (Aryya Samaj). Miscellaneous songs.] Pages 2, 19. Published by Ráma Nandan Sáha, Raghunáthpur, Arrah. 1968 Samvat or 1911-12 A.D. [13th June, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price ...**	Ditto	1,000	1617	The author, Raghunáthpur, Arrah.
60	चित्रगुप्त वंश की व्याख्या। [**Chitragupta Vansa Ki Vyakhya.** An account of Chitra Gupta family. Geneology of Kayasthas.] Compiled by Deva Nandan Prasád. Pages 8. Published by the compiler, Kusi, Musafferpur. 1911. [30th March, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, nil.**	P. A. B. Varma, Kusumánjali Press, Matihari.	500	5	The compiler, Kusi, Muzaffarpur.

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al	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	HINDI—MISCELLANOUS—*concld.*				
51	**Ganapat Pande**—हबड़ा गोरक्षिणी सभा। [Habdá Gorakshiní Sabhá. The Howrah Society for the protection of cows. An appeal to the people of India to prevent the deterioration and extinction of Indian cows.] Pages 11. Published by the Mitra Mandali. 360, Tikápárá Lane, Howrah. 1911. [19th April, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. *For free distribution.*	Srikrishna, Ratnakar Press, 402, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	3,000	1112	......
52	**कलानन्दविनोदम्। प्रथम भागम्। [Kalananda Vinodam. Prathama Bhagam.**—Delight of Kalananda (a name) Part I. Containing love poems and songs.] Edited by Trilochan Jhá Pages 4, 7, 170. Published by Hon'ble Kumar K. N. Sinha, Madhubani, Dvárbhángá. [5th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, nil.**	Rámánda Thákur, Maithil Printing Works, Madhubani, Dvárbhángá.	1,000	13	The editor.
3	**कविरत्नमाला। प्रथम भाग। [Kaviratnamala. Prathama Bhag.** Garland of the jewels of poets. A collection of poems of different authors with their short lives.] Compiled by Devi Prasád. Pages 2, 2, 129. Published by Naval Kisor Gupta, 97, Muktárám Babu's Street, Calcutta. 1968 Samvat or 1911-12 A.D. [22nd May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price ...**	Naval Kisor Gupta, 97, Muktárám Babu's Street, Calcutta.	1,500	1266	......
4	**Lakshmi Prasad Varma**.—फाग बहार। [Phág Bahár. Beauty of Holi. Miscellaneous songs to be sung on the occasion of the Holi festival.] Pages 29, 4. Published by Mahádev Prasád, Patna. 1967 Samvat or 1910-11. A.D. [6th March, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	Mahádev Prasád Satya Sudhákar Press, Patna City.	1,000	13	Jagadís Prasád Barma, Patna.
5	**मैथिल-जातीय-महासभा दरभङ्गा क वार्षिक रिपोर्ट नं १। Maithil Jatiya Mahasabha, Darbhanga Ka Varshik Riport No. 1.** Annual Report of the Maithil National Maha Sabhá, Dvarbhanga, No. 1 for 1910.] Edited by Kapilesvar Misra Pages 96. Published by the Maithil Mahasabhá, Madhubani, Dvárbhángá. [13th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *For free distribution.*	Rámánanda Thákur, Maithil Printing Works, Madhubani, Dvárbhángá.	1,000	11	The publisher, Madhubani, Dvárbhángá.
6	———For 1911. Pages 10. [13th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *For free distribution.*	Ditto ...	1,000	12	Ditto.
	Phul Mahammad.—फूलमुहम्मदी बहार इस्क। [Phul Muhammadí Bahár Isk. Beauty of love, composed by Phul Mahammad (a name.) Miscellaneous songs.] Pages 9. Published by the author, Taráiya, Saran. 1911. [18th April, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	Rámapratáp Bhárgav, 201, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	1,000	1033	The author, Taráiya, Saran.
	Srikrishna.—कलकत्ता गाइड या राजधानी-दर्पण। [Kalkattá Gáid Yá Rájadhání Darpan. Calcutta-Guide or Mirror of Metropolis A guide to Calcutta.] Pages 24. Published by the author, 64, Harrison Road, Calcutta. 1911. [4th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	Srikrishna, 402, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	1,000	1111	......
	Whitley, Rev. E. H.—राज्याभिषेक दिनके लिये विशेष गीत। [Rájyábhishek Dinke Liye Visesh Gít. Coronation Hymn.] Pages 4. Published by the author, Ranchi. [7th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, nil.**	G. E. L. Mission Press, Ranchi.	500	5	The author, Ranchi.

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1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	HINDI—POETRY.				
70	**Amvika Misra.**—कवितावली। [Kavitávali. Collection of poems. Miscellaneous poems.] Pages 12. Published by Bhagavandás Rádhákishan, Kajibágh, Patna. [1st March, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	Mahadev Prasád, Satyasudhákar Press, Patna.	1,000	11	Bhagwan Dás Rádhika Prasad, Kajibag Patna.
71	**Chaube Lal.**—भारत-विधवा-विलाप। [Bhárat-Vidhavá Viláp. "Hindu widow's sobbings." A poem describing the sorrows of Hindu widows.] Pages 8, 104. Published by the author, Chapra. 1911. [20th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	Mukutdhári, Lál, Saradá Press, Chapra.	1,000	1	......
72	**Devi Prasad.**—बुन्देलखण्ड का अलबम। [Bundelkhanda ká album. Album of Bundelkhand (a name). Containing seventeen poems relating to Bundelkhund.] Pages 28. Published by Lálá Bhagwandin. Gaya. [2nd June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 annas.**	Madho Prasád, Lakshmi Press, Gaya.	1,000	5	The author.
73	**Jainendra Misar Janhar.**—होली गुलालकी बहार। प्रथम भाग। [Holi Gulálki Bhar. Prathama Bhaga. Holi (name of a Hindu festival). Beauty of the red powder. Poems on Holi festival.] Pages 24. Published by Ray Mahavir Prasád, Patna City. 1911. [6th March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	Mahádev Sarmá, Satyasudhakar Press, Patna.	1,000	12	The publisher, Patna.
74	नीतिछन्दावली। द्वितीय भाग। [Niti Chhandavali. Dvitiya Bhag. Moral Poems. Part II. Didactic poems.] Compiled by Rádhá Mohan Gokulji. Pages 48. Published by the compiler, 17, Pageyápatti, Calcutta. 1968 Samvat or 1911-12 A.D. [29th June, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	Rádhá Mohan Gokulji, 17, Pageyápatti, Calcutta.	2,000	1614	The author, 17, Pageyápatti, Calcutta.
	Educational—				
75	**Rama Nares Tripathi.**—बालक-सुधार-शिक्षा। प्रथम भाग। [Bálak Sudhár Sikshá. Prathama Bhág. Instruction for reforming boys. Part I. Didactic poems for boys.] Pages 26. Published by Radha Mohan Gokulji, 17, Pageyapatti, Calcutta. 1968 samvat or 1911-12 A.D. [3rd June, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 pies.**	Ditto ...	1,000	1404	Ditto.
	HINDI—RELIGION.				
76	भजन-संग्रह। [Bhajan Samgrah. A collection of Bhajan songs addressed to Jagannath and Balaram.] Compiled by Rama Sahây Avasthi. Pages 12. Published by the compiler, Puri. 1911. [18th March, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, nil.**	Govardhan Pán, 80-1, Muktárám Babu's Street, Calcutta.	5,000	906	The compiler, Puri.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	HINDI—RELIGION.				
77	**Mati Lal Singh**—વાનામાસાઉધાજી । [Báramásá Udhaji. Songs about twelve months in honour of Udhaji (Uddhava). Songs regarding the conversation between Uddhava and Gopinis.] Pages 11. Published by Sekh Bujhawan, 6 Free School Street, Calcutta. [23rd June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. Litho. *Illustrated.* **Price, 1 anna.**	Sekh Bujhawan, 6, Free School Street, Calcutta.	500	1591	Maharáni Bewa, 6, Free School Street, Calcutta.
78	———— વાનામાસાવેનીમાધો । [Barámásá Venimádho. Songs on twelve months about Venimadhav (Siva). Religious songs.] Pages 11. Published by Sekh Bujhawan, 6, Free School Street, Calcutta. [20th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	Ditto ...	500	1593	Ditto.
79	————હનુમાનસ્તુતી । [Hanumánastuti. Prayer of Hanumán (the monkey-god).] Pages 11. Published by Sekh Bujhawan, 6, Free School Street, Calcutta. [17th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	Ditto ...	500	1592	Ditto.
80	**प्रार्थना और धन्यवादकी विधि ।** [Prarthana awr Dhanyavad Ki Vidhi. Way of prayer and thanksgiving. Coronation service.] Edited by Rev. E. H. Whitley. Pages 8. Published by the editor, Ranchi. [7th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, nil.**	G. E. L. Mission Press, Ranchi.	500	6	The editor, Ranchi.
81	સત ધરમ શાસ્ત્ર । લુક રચિત સુસમાચાર । [**Sat Dharam Sastra. Luk Rachita Susamachar.** The True Scripture. Gospel of St. Luke.] Edited by Rev Prem Chand. Pages 106. Published by B. & F. B. Society, 23, Chawringhi Road, Calcutta. 1911. [26th March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 pies.**	Rev C. H. Harvey, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	5,000	1078	......
82	**शिशु महाभारत । Sisu Mahabharata.** The Mahábhárata for children. The story of the Mahábháráta in brief in Hindi prose.] Translated by Kisori Lál Gosvámi. Pages 84. Published by Chandiprasád Sinha, Bankipur. [21st May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. (T.) **Price, 4 annas.**	Chandiprasád Sinha, Khadgavilás Press, Bankipur.	1,000	18	Ramaranavijay Sinha, Proprietor, Khadgavilás Press, Bankipur.
83	**श्रीरामनाम महात्म । [Sri Ramanama Mahatma.** Greatness of the name of Ráma. Religious poems.] Edited by Visvesvar. Pages 16. Published by the Editor, Gulzarbagh, Patna City. [27th February, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 pies.**	Mahadev Prasád, Satyasudhákar Press, Patna.	1,000	9	The editor, Gulzarbagh, Patna City.

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1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No., and date of registration of copyright.
	HINDI—RELIGION.—*concld.*				
84	**Visvesvarananda (Svami) and Nityanandaji.**—ईश्वर परिज्ञान। [Isvar Parijnan. Knowledge of God. A Hindu religious tract treating of the nature of God.] Pages 13. Published by Ráma Chandra Poddar, 12, Mallik Street, Calcutta. 1968 Samvat or 1911-12 A.D. [27th June, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, ...**	Rádhámohan Gokulji, 17, Págeyápatti, Calcutta.	1,000	1616	The publisher, 12, Mallik Street, Calcutta.
85	**Yadujanath Sahay.**—भजन-रत्नावली-सनातन धर्म। [Bhajan-Rathnávali Sanátan Dharma. Jewels of Bhajan songs about Sanatan (Hindu) religion. Religious songs.] Pages 9. Published by the author, Rájápákar. Muzaffárpur, 1911. [20th March, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 pies.**	Aklu Lal, Bihar Bandhu Press, Bankipur.	2,000	3	The author, Rájápákar, Muzaffarpur.
	HINDI—SCIENCE—(NATURAL AND OTHER.)				
	Educational—				
86	**अपर विज्ञान पाठ के प्रश्नोत्तर। [Apar Vijnana Path Ke Prasnottor.** Catechism of Upper Primary Science Reader.] Pages 80. Published by Lálá Bhagván Din, Gaya. 1911. [4th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 5 annas.**	Mádhoprasád, Lakshmí Press, Gaya.	1,000	6	The publisher, Gaya.
87	**Armistead, H. (B.Sc.) and S. C. Mahalanabis B.Sc (Edin.) F.R.S.E.**—विज्ञान पाठ। [Vijnan Path. "Hindi Primary Science Reader."] Pages 2, 118. Published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co., 294, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta. [26th March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 5 annas.**	Rev. C. H. Harvey, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	7,500	1080	......
88	**स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान और गार्हस्थ्य विधि स्टाण्डर्ड ३ और ४। [Svasthya Vijnan aur Garhasthya Vidhi Standard 3 aur 4.** Hindi Text-book on Hygiene and Domestic Economy, Standards III and IV. Translated from Dr Charles Banks' English book of that name.] Translated by Somnáth Jharkhandi, B.A. Pages 2, 50. Published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co., 294, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta. 1911. [24th March, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* (T.) **Price, 2 annas**	Bata Krishna Dás, 10, Haladhar Barddhan's Street, Calcutta.	5,000	921	S. C. Addh & Co., 15, Haladhar Barddhan's Lane, Calcutta.
89	———— Standards V and VI. Pages 3, 72. 1911. [30th March, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* (T) **Price, 3 annas.**	Ditto ...	3,000	922	Ditto.
	LAKHER—LANGUAGE.				
	Educational—				
1	**Mara Ohu-tua-na Oha-bu.** [A Lakher Primer.] Edited by Reginald A. Lorrain. Pages 54. Published by the Lakher Pioneer Mission, South Lushai Hills. 1911. [30th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price,**	Rev. P. Knight, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	300	1587	......

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	LUSHAI—RELIGION.				
1	**Kristian-van Ram Kawng Zawh Thu** [The Pilgrim's Progress in Lushai.] Translated by Rev. F. W. Savidge and Chuautera. Pages 1-6. Published by the Translator, Fort Lungleh, South Lushai Hills. 1910. [14th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. (7). Price,	Rev. P. Knight, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	600	1,296	......
	MIKIR—RELIGION.				
1	**Mathaios Ketok Abirta Keme.** [The Gospel of St. Mathew in Mikir.] Edited by Rev. J. M. Cawell. Pages 182 Published by the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, Golághát, Assam. 1911. [12th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. Price,	Rev. P. Knight, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	1,000	1,689	......
	MUNDARI—LANGUAGE.				
	Educational—				
3	**सिदा होड़ो पुथी ।** [Sida Hodo Puthi. "Mundari First Book of Reading."] Pages 28. Published by G. E L. Mission Press, Ranchi. 1911. [18th May, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. Price, 9 pies.	Rev. E. Wueste, G. E. L. Mission Press, Ranchi.	2,000	3	The publishers, Ranchi.
	MUSALMANI-BENGALI—FICTION.				
6	**Kader Bakhsh.**—গোলশানে পারেশ। [Golsáne Páres. Garden of Persia. Stories relating to Persia]. Pages 83. Published by Alimuddin Ahmad, 107, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta. 1317 sál or 1910-11 A.D. [1st April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Tophel Ahmad, 19, Masjidbari Street, Calcutta.	1,000	985	The publisher, 107, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.
7	**Mahammad Mogaljan.**—সাহারাজবন ও চিত্রস্থানী রাজকন্যার কেচ্ছা। [Sahá Rajvan o Chitrasthaní Ráj Kanyár Kechhá. Story of King Rajvan (a name) and Princess Chitrasthání (a name). A love story.] Pages 58, 2. Published by the author, Iyajpur, 24 Pargana. 1317 sál or 1910-11 A.D. [20th March, 1911]. 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Ditto ...	1,000	984	The author, Iyájpur, 24-Pargana.
	MUSALMANI-BENGALI—RELIGION.				
8	**Ahmmad Hosen (Haji).**—তোহফায় আহমদীয়া। [Tohphaya Ahmmadiyá. Present of Ahmad (a name). Religious instruction.] Pages 31. Published by the author, Chak Bájitpur, Dinajpur. 1318 sál or 1911-12 A.D. [19th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	Mahammad Reyájuddin Ahmad, 159, Kareyá Road, Calcutta.	1,000	28	The author, Chak Bájitpur, Dinajpur.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era - date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	MUSALMANI-BENGALI—RELIGION—*concld.*				
9	**Ibrahim (Sekh).**—পঞ্জতন সখী। [Panjatan Sakhá. Friend of five personages. (Muhammad, Ali, Fatema, Hasan and Hosain). Instruction relating to Sufism.] Pages 62. Published by the author, 60, Bright Street, Calcutta. 1911. [10th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	Visvesvar Chakravarti, 160-1, Masjidbári Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1804	The author, 60, Bright Street, Calcutta.
	ORAON—RELIGION.				
1	প্রচার রগহি পুথী। [Prachar Ragahi Puthi. "Hand-book of Catholic Dogma and morals for the use of Oraon Catechists."] Pages 361. Published by M. Apel, 3 and 4, Portuguese Church Street, Calcutta. 1911. [2nd May, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. (O.) **Price, ...**	M. Apel, 4, Portuguese Church Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1137	......
	PERSIAN—HISTORY (INCLUDING GEOGRAPHY)				
1	منتخب اللباب خفی خان [Muntakhab-Al-Labab of Khafi Khan. Part III. Fasc. II. Khafi Khan's well-known history of the Deccan during Moghul rule. Bibliotheca Indica, New Series No. 1244.] Edited by Major T. W. Haig, Indian Army. Pages 192. Published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1, Park Street, Calcutta. 1910. [16th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, ...** [Previous fasc. noticed in entry No. 5 at page 60 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending December, 1909.]	Rev. P. Knight, Baptist Mission Press, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	500	1582	.....
	PERSIAN—LANGUAGE.				
	Educational—				
2	نصاب فارسی [Nisab Farsi. Persian course for the Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University, 1913.] Prepared by E. Denison Ross, Ph.D., Pages 106. Published by the Calcutta University. 1911. [27th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1-8.**	Bata Krishna Das, 10, Haladhar Barddhan Lane, Calcutta.	2,000	1396	......
	PERSIAN—MISCELLANEOUS.				
3	فرس نامهٔ هاشمی [Faras Nama-i-Hashimi. A treatise on Horse, translated from the old Sanskrit work *Salihotra* in 1519 A.D., by Zayn' 'l Abidin bin Sayyid Abu-l-Husayn. Original text with English notes. Bibliotheca Indica. New Series No. 1260.] Edited by Lieutenant-Colonel D. C. Phillott, F. A. S. B. Pages 126. Published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1, Park Street, Calcutta. 1910. [8th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, ...**	Rev. P. Knight, Baptist Mission Press, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	500	1292	......

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1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	SANSKRIT—LANGUAGE.				
33	हरिनामामृतम् वैष्णव व्याकरणम् । २४श संख्या । [**Harinamamritam Vaishnava Vyakaranam. 24sa Samkhya.** Vaishnava Grammar which is the Nectar of Hari's name. Part XXIV. A Sanskrit Grammar by Jiva Gosvámi in which the Vaishnava Vocabulary and Vaishnava proper names are largely used in framing and illustrating the rules. Republished with the commentary of Harekrishna Achâryyá.] Edited by Rámadev Misra. Pages 80. Published by the editor, Berhampur.] Vaisak 1318 sál or April and May, 1911, A. D. [24th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. (R). **Price, 8 annas.** [Part XXIII noticed in entry No. 4 at page 77 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March 1911.]	Jánakináth Sáha, Rádharaman Press, Berhampore.	500	3	......
34	————Part XXV. Pages 80. Vaisak 1318 sál or April and May 1911, A.D. [24th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	Ditto ...	500	4	......
35	प्रबोधप्रकाशं व्याकरणम् । [**Prabodhaprakasam Vyakaranam** Grammar for expansion of knowledge. A Sanskrit Grammar by the late Pandit Balaram Panchánan Bhattácharyya of Vilvapuskarini near Navadwip.] Edited by Deviprasanna Smritibhúshan. Pages 120. Published by Avináschandra Mukherji, 76, Balarám De's Street, Calcutta. 1318 sál or 1910-11 A.D. [2nd June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2.**	A. Banerji, Metcalfe Press, 76, Balarám De's Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1458	The editor, Vilvapuskarini, Nadia.
36	महाभाष्यप्रदीपोद्योतः । [**Mahabhashyapradipodyotah.** The Illuminator of the Lamp of the Great Scholium (on Panini). Vol. IV. Fasc. II. The text by Nagesa Bhatta. Bibliotheca Indica. New series. No. 1268.] Edited by Pandit Babuballabh Sastri. Pages 200. Published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1, Park Street, Calcutta. 1911. 8°. 1st edition. (R.) **Price ...** [Previous Fasc. noticed in entry No. 90 at page 61 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending December 1910.]	Baptist Mission Press, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	...	1581	......
	Educational—				
37	काव्यमञ्जरी । [**Kavyamanjari.** Blossoms of Poetry. An easy Sanskrit literary reader for boys with notes by the compiler.] Compiled by Chandi Charan Smritibhúshan. Pages 76. Published by the compiler, 11-1, Garanhátá Street, Calcutta. 1911. [30th April, 1911.] 12°. 11th edition. **Price, 6 annas.**	U. N. Bhattácharyya, 46, Bechu Chatterji's Street, Calcutta.	5,000	1257	The author, Calcutta.
38	प्रवेशिका । [**Pravesika.** Entrance. The Calcutta University Sanskrit Selections for the Matriculation Examination. Part II.] Edited by the Registrar, Calcutta University. Pages 21. Published by the editor, Calcutta. 1911. [12th April, 1911.] 16°. 3rd edition. **Price, 3 annas.**	Jyotish Chandra Ghosh, 57, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	10,000	1083	The Registrar, Calcutta University.

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—continued.

1 Serial No.	2 Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	3 Printer and place of printing.	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration No.	6 Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	SANSKRIT—MISCELLANEOUS.				
39	गङ्गाधर-मनीषा। प्रथमोवर्षः। प्रथमः खण्डः। [**Gangadhar Manisha. Prathamovarshah. Prathamah Khandah.** Gangadhar's Intellect. 1st year. Part I A publication in parts of the works of Gangadhar Kaviraj of Murshidabad dealing with various subjects.] Edited by Kaviraj Tryamvakesvar Ráy and Jnánendra Náth Sen Kaviratna, B.A. Pages 32. Published by Kavirâj Tryamvakesvar Ráy, 91, Amherst Street, Calcutta. 1910. [4th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2 per year.**	Manmatha Náth Ghosh, 38, Sivanaráyan Dás's Lane, Calcutta.	500	1369	Tryamvakesvar Ráy, 91, Amherst Street, Calcutta.
40	———— 1st year. Part II. Pages 32 1911. [20th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2 per year.**	Ditto ...	500	1437	Ditto.
41	———— 1st year. Part III. Pages 32. 1911 [28th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2 per year.**	Ditto ...	500	1506	Ditto.
42	———— 1st year. Part IV. Pages 32. 1911. [1st June, 1911.] 8° 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2 per year.**	Ditto ...	500	1507	Ditto.
43	———— 1st year. Part V. Pages 32. 1911. [18th June, 1911.] 8° 1st edition. **Price, Rs 2 per year.**	Ditto ..	500	1568	Ditto.
	SANSKRIT—PHILOSOPHY.				
44	अनुमान-दीधिति प्रसारिणी। [**Anumana Didhitiprasarini.** Expansion of the Light of Inference. Fasc I. A work on Nyáya Philosophy by Pandit Krishnadás Sarvabhauma with Tattvachintamani and Didhiti Bibliothica Indica New series. No. 1276.] Edited by Prasanna Kumár Tarkanidhi. Pages 96 Published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1, Park Street, Calcutta 1911. [19th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. (R.) **Price,** ...	Upendra Náth Chakravarti, 5, Nanda Kumár Chaudhuri's 2nd Lane, Calcutta.	500	1493	The Asiatic Society, Bengal, 1, Park Street, Calcutta.
45	शतसाहस्रिकाप्रज्ञापारमिता। [**Satasahasrikaprajnaparamita.** One hundred thousand sútras on the attainment of the limits of knowledge. Part I. Fasc XV. A theological and philosophical discourse of Buddha with his disciples (in a hundred thousand stanzas). Bibliotheca, Indica. New series. No. 1259.] Edited by Pratáp Chandra Ghosh. Pages 96. Published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1, Park Street, Calcutta. 1911. [9th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price,** ... [Previous Fasc noticed in entry No. 100 at page 63 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending December. 1910.]	Rev. P. Knight, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	500	1580	......

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	SANSKRIT—PHILOSOPHY—*concld.*				
46	**तत्त्वचिन्तामणि-दीधिति-प्रकाशः ।** [**Tattvachintamani Didhiti-Prakasah.** Manifestation of the Light of the Jewel of Truth Vol. I. Fasc. III. A work by Bhavánanda Siddhántavágísa on Nyáya Philosophy with Tattvachintamani and Didhiti. Bibliothica Indica. New series. No. 1266.] Edited by Mahámahopádhyáya Gurucharan Tarkadarsanatírtha. Pages 96 Published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1, Park Street, Calcutta, 1911. [18th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. (R.) **Price, nil.** [Previous Fasc. noticed in entry No. 15 at page 78 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Upendra Náth Chakravarti, 5, Nanda Kumár Chaudhuri's 2nd Lane, Calcutta.	500	967	The Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1, Park Street, Calcutta.
47	**तत्त्वचिन्तामणि-दीधिति-विवृति ।** [**Tattvachintamani-Didhiti-Vivriti.** Exposition of the book named "Tattvachintamani Didhiti" Vol. 1. Fasc. II. A commentary by Gadadhar Bhattácháryya on Raghunáth's Tattvachintamani Didhiti with Tattvachintamani and Didhiti. Bibliotheca Indica. New series No. 1265.] Edited by Mahámahopádhyáya Kámákhyánáth Tarkavagís. Pages 96. Published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1, Park Street, Calcutta. 1911. [11th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. (R.) **Price, nil.** [Previous Fasc. noticed in entry No. 16 at page 7- of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Ditto ...	500	972	Ditto.
	SANSKRIT—POETRY. *Educational—*				
48	**Raghuvansam.** [The Raghuvansam by Kalidás. The expurgated text prescribed for the High Proficiency Examination in Sanskrit.] Edited by Gopál Lal Bonnerjee (B.A.), Kaviratna. Pages 148. Published by the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 20, Park Street, Calcutta. 1911. [26th April, 1911.] 8°. **Price, ...**	M Bhattácháryya, 26, Ráybágán Street, Calcutta.	500	1210	The Secretary, Board of Examiners, 20, Park Street, Calcutta.
	SANSKRIT—RELIGION.				
49	**चतुर्व्वर्गचिन्तामणिः । प्रायश्चित्त खण्डम् ।** [**Chaturvvarga Chintamanih. Prayaschitta Khandam.** The Chintámani Jewel of the fourfold end of human existence. Part on Penance. Vol. IV. Fasc. X. A work by Hemádri (about 1300 A.D.) on the Hindu ritual of Práyaschitta. Bibliotheca Indica. New Series No. 1264.] Edited by Pandit Pramatha Náth Tarkabhúshan. Pages 118. Published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1, Park Street, Calcutta. 1911. [11th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, ...** [Previous Fasc. noticed in entry No. 40* at page 70 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending June, 1910.]	Upendra Nath Chakravarti, 5, Nanda Kumár Chaudhuri's 2nd Lane, Calcutta.	500	971	The publisher, 1, Park Street, Calcutta.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the size of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright
	SANSKRIT—RELIGION—*contd.*				
50	दुर्गार्च्चन पद्धति । [**Durgarchchana Paddhati.** Guido to the worship of the goddess Durgá. Mantras for the worship of the Goddess Durgá.] Pages 104. Published by J. N. Basu, College Square, Calcutta. [16th January, 1911.] Obl. 1st edition.	J. N. Basu, Wilkin's Press, College Square, Calcutta.	1,000	1486	... ..
	Price, nil.				
51	मुण्डमाला तन्त्रोक्त-शीतलार्च्चन चन्द्रिका । [**Mundamala Tantrokta Sitalarchchana Chandrika.** Moonlight of the worship of the goddess Sitalá as contained in the Mundamálá Tantra. Ritual and mantras for the worship of the goddess Sitala (goddess presiding over small-pox), as contained in the Mundamálá Tantra.] Compiled by Bhagavatí Charan Kávyabhúshan. Pages 2, 7, 84. Published by Vaikuntha Nath Bhattácháryya, Dándá, Midnapore. 1317 sál or 1910-11 A. D. [5th May, 1911.] 12°. 3rd edition.	Natvihári Dás, 2, Goyábágán Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1308	The compiler, Dándá Midnapore.
	Price, 7 annas.				
	[Previous edition noticed in entry No. 70 at page 35 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending December, 1906.]				
52	श्रीरामनाम सङ्कीर्त्तन । [**Sri Ramanama Sankirttan.** Chanting of the divine name of Ráma. Epithets of Sri Rama Chandra.] Pages 13. Published by S. N. Banerji, 67-1, College Street, Calcutta. [6th May, 1911.] 32°. 2nd edition. *For free distribution.*	J. N Basu, Wilkin's Press, College Square, Calcutta.	1,000	1172	......
	[Previous edition noticed in entry No. 62 at page 72 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending June, 1910]				
53	श्रीश्रीचैतन्यचरितामृतम् । [**Sri Sri Chaitanya Charitamritam** Nectar of the life of Sri Sri Chaitanya. The life and teachings of Chaitanya by Murári Gupta, an associate of Chaitanya] Pages 2, 230. Published by Mrínál Kánti Ghosh 2, Ananda Chatterji's Lane, Calcutta. 426 Chaitanyávda or 1911-12 A. D. [21st April, 1911.] 16°. 2nd edition.	T K. Visvás, 19-20, Bágbázár Street, Calcutta.	1 000	1226	The publisher, 2, Ananda Chatterji's Lane, Calcutta.
	Price, 12 annas.				
	[Previous edition not received.]				
54	तीर्थचिन्तामणिः । [**Tirtha Chinthamanih.** A Jewel of places of pilgrimage. Fasc. II. A work by Váchaspati Misra on places of Hindu pilgrimage and the religious merit acquired by paying visits to them. Bibliotheca Indica. New Series. No. 1274] Edited by Kamal Krishna Smrititirtha. Pages 96. Published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1, Park Street, Calcutta, 1911. [19th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition.	Upendra Náth Chakravarti, 5 Nanda Kumar Chaudhuri's 2nd Lane, Calcutta.	500	1492	The publisher, 1, Park Street, Calcutta.
	Price, ...				
	[Previous fasc. noticed in entry No. 111 at page 66 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending December, 1910]				

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	SANSKRIT—RELEGION—*concld.*				
65	ଯଜୁର୍ବେଦଃ । ଏକାଦଶକାଣ୍ଡଃ । [**Yajurvedah. Ekadasakandah.** The 11th part of Yajurveda. Text in Uriya character.] Edited by Govinda Rath. Pages 65. Published by P. C. Mandal, Cuttack. 1911. [20th March, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, ...**	P. C. Mandal, Union Printing Works, Cuttack.	1,000	448	The author, Cuttack.
66	योगसूत्र-समेता योगकारिका । [**Yogasutrasameta Yogakarika.** Annotations on Yoga aphorisms with the aphorisims.] Compiled by Hariharánanda Aranya. Pages 118. Published by Sachchidánanda Aranya. The Kapil Asram, Nayásárai, Hugli. 1911. [28th April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. *For free distribution.*	S. C. Ghosh, 64-1, 64-2, Sukea's Street, Calcutta	1,108	1183	The author, Nayásarái, Hugli.
	SANTALI—LANGUAGE.				
	Educational—				
1	**Cole., Rev. Canon F. T.**—Hor Kor Rook' Pahil Puthi. [Santali Primer.] Pages 16. Published by the Calcutta School Book Society, 1, Wellington Square, Calcutta. 1911. [15th May, 1911.] 8.° 1st edition. **Price, ...**	Rev. P. Knight, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	2,00	1288	.....
	SPANISH—MISCELLANEOUS.				
1	**De Basaldua, F.**—Memoria Sobre La Raza Roja En La Prehistoria Universal. [Memoir on the Red Race in the prehistoric ages of the world. An attempt to establish ethnic and linguistic affinity among the Basques, ancient Egyptians, American Mexicans, Maoris, Aryan Indians, &c.] Pages 16, 208. Published by Thacker, Spink & Co., 5 and 6, Government Place, Calcutta. 1911. [12th April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price ...**	Thacker, Spink & Co., 6, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.	1,000	999	The author.
	TANKGHUL-NAGA—SCIENCE (MATHEMATICAL.)				
	Educational—				
1	**Pettigrew, Rev. W.**—Otshan. [An elementary Arithmetic in Tángkhul Nágá.] Pages 100. Published by the School Library, Manipur, Assam. [28th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 10 annas.**	Rev. P. Knight, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	500	1287	......
	URDU—LANGUAGE.				
	Educational—				
20	**Jannat Husain (Hash)**—کلاں اردو آموز با تصویر [Kalan Urdu Amoze ba Taswir. Senior Urdu teacher with pictures. An Urdu Primer for beginners.] Pages 40. Published by Haji Syed Jan, Syedi Press, Patna City. [31st March, 1911.] 20 × 26. Litho. 3rd edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 3 annas.**	Haji Syed Jan, Syedi Press, Patna City.	1,000	11	The author, Garhatta, Patna City.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Regis-tration No.	Proprietor of copy-right (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	URDU—LANGUAGE—*concld.*				
	Educational—concld.				
21	**Muhammad Habibullah (Maulvi, M.A.).**—تعليم الاطفال جديد حصه اول [Talim-ul-Atfal Jadid Hissa-i-wal. New education of children,. Part I. An Urdu Reader for Upper Primary Examination.] Pages 93. Published by Messrs Macmillan & Co., Ld., 294, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta 1911. [5th May, 1911.] 16°. New edition. **Price, 3 annas.**	Bata Krishna Dás, 10, Haladhar Barddhan's Lane, Calcutta.	3,000	1484	S. C. Adhya & Co., 15, Haladhar Barddhan's Lane, Calcutta.
22	**Phillot, D. C. (Lt.-Col. F. A., S.B.)**—اردو روزمره [Urdu Rozmarra. Every-day Urdu. An Official Text-Book for the examination of Military officers and others by the Lower Standard Hindustani.] Pages 220. Published by the Board of Examiners, 20, Park Street, Calcutta 1911. [27th May, 1911.] 8vo. 1st edition **Price, Rs. 3.**	Rev. P. Knight, Baptist Mission Press, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	300	1584	......
	URDU—MISCELLANEOUS.				
23	**Rahmat Ali**—آئينهٔ انصاف [Aina-i-Insaf. Mirror of Justice. A pamphlet containing moral teachings.] Pages 16. Published by Mahammad Amanatullah, 98, Sinduryápatti, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta. 1911. (12th April, 1911.) 8°. Litho 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	Mahammad Amanatullah, Qadria Press, 98, Sinduryapatti, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	500	983	The author, 36, Ratan Sarkár's Lane, Calcutta.
	URDU—POETRY.				
24	**Muhammad Ibrahim (Hafiz, Shah, Abr).**—رياض ابراهيم رياض ابر چمن ابراهيم كا حصه چارم [Reaz-i-Ibrahim Reyaz-i-Abr, Chaman-i-Ibrahim ka Hissa-i-Chaharum. A hand-book of Ibrahim, a work of Abr. Part IV of Ibrahim's garden. Moral poems.] Pages 48 Published by Hakim Abdur Rahman, 6-1, Wellesly Street, Calcutta. [3rd June, 1911]). 20×26. Litho. 2nd edition. **Price, 6 annas.** [1st edition not received.]	Hakim Abdur Rahman, Anwar-i-Muhammadi Press, 6-1, Wellesly Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1416	The author, 12, Ripon Street, Mehdi Bagh, Gholam Shoban's Lane Calcutta.
	URDU—RELIGION.				
25	**Abdul Ghafoor (Maulvi, Syed)**—كتاب الجرح على البخاري [Kitab-ul-Jirah Alal Bukhari. Criticism on the "Bukhari." A criticising discussion on the correctness of the traditions given in the "Bukhari."] Pages 97. Published by Haji Syed Ján, Patna City. 1328 Hijra or 1911-12 A.D. [30th March, 1911]. 20×26. Litho. 1st edition. **Price, 5 annas.**	Haji Syed Ján, Syedi Press, Patna City.	500	13	The author, Sangi Musjid, Bankipur.

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	URDU—RELIGION.—*concld.*				
26	**Abu Turab Abdul Rahim (Maulvi)**—قول جمہور الفقہا الی جواز غسل الزوج لزوجتہ بعد موتہا [Qaul i-Jamhoor-il-Fuqha Ala Jawaz-i-Ghusl-alzanj Lezanja bad-i-Mantcha. Opinions of the majority of Maulvis regarding the legality of a husband giving bath to his wife after her death.] Pages 16. Published by Mahammad Ghani Haider, 33-3, Beniapukher Road, Calcutta. [10th May, 1911]. Litho. 1st edition. **Price, ...**	Muhammad Ghani Haider, Sitara-i-Hind Press, 33-3, Beniapukur Road, Calcutta.	500	144	......
27	**Alimuddin (Maulvi).**—فیصلتہ العلیم لرفع البہتان العظیم [Faisla-tul-Alim lerafa-il-buhtan-il-Azim. Decision of Alim for removing the great blame. A pamphlet discussing the divorce question.] Pages 84 Published by H. S. Abdulla, 26, Hook Lane, Calcutta. [23rd February, 1911.] 8" Litho. 2nd edition. **Price, 4 annas.** [1st edition not received]	Ditto ...	500	145	......
28	**Muhammed Tauheed.**—عون المغیث فی رد الرسالتہ اهل حدیث [Aun-ul-Mughis fi Rad-il-Resala-ta ahl-l-Hadis. Help of the helper in contradicting the pamphlet of Ahl-e-Hadis. A short discussion contradicting the Ahl-e-Hadis sect.] Pages 8. Published by Haji Syed Jan, Patna City. [28th March, 1911.] 10×8. Litho. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	Haji Syed Ján, Syedi Press, Patna City.	500	12	The author, Musjid Sarai, Dinapur.
29	————القبس اللہیب فی رد رسالتہ اهل حدیث [Alqabas-ul-lahib fi rad-e-Resala-te-ahl-e-Hadis. A blazing fire brand in contradicting the pamphlet of Ahl-e-Hadis. A discussion contradicting the Ahl-e-Hadis sect.] Pages 16. Published by Haji Syed Jan, Patna City. 1911. [23rd March, 1911.] 20×26. Litho. 1st edition. **Price, 6 pies.**	Ditto ...	500	10	The author, Purnea.
	URDU—SCIENCE (NATURAL AND OTHER).				
	Educational—				
30	پرائمری سائنس ریڈر [Primary Science Reader for standards III and IV in Urdu.] Translated by Maulvi A. S. Hossain, B.A., from the original by H. Armistead, B.Sc., and S C. Mahalanobis, B.Sc., F.R.S.E. Pages 108. Published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co., 294, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta. [10th May, 1911] 16mo. 1st edition. (T.) **Price, 6 annas and 6 pies.**	Bata Krishna Das, 10, Haladhar Barddhan's Lane, Calcutta.	5,000	1397	S. C. Adhya & Co., 15, Haladhar Barddhan's Lane, Calcutta.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	URDU—SCIENCE (NATURAL AND OTHER)—*concld.*				
	Educational—concld.				
91	پرسنل هائيجن اور مضرات صحت [Text-Book on Hygiene and Domestic economy for standards III and IV in Urdu.] Translated by Maulvi A. H. S. Hossein, M.A., from the original by Charles Banks, M.D. etc.,] Pages 84. Published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co, 294, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta. 1911. [18th May, 1911.] 16mo. 1st edition. (T.) **Price, 3 annas.**	Bata Krishna Dás, 10, Haladhar Bardhan's Lane, Calcutta.	3,000	1483	S. C. Adhya & Co., 15, Haladhar Bardhan's Lane, Calcutta.
	URIYA—DRAMA.				
92	**Bandhu Nayak.**—ମୌନାବତୀହରଣ ସୁଆଙ୍ଗ । [Maunavatí Harana Suánga. A play about the abduction of Maunavati (a name). A mythological play in songs.] Pages 23. Published by Prankrishna Pandá. Bálubázár, Cuttack. 1911. [2nd March, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	B. Shadangi, Orissa Patriot Press, Cuttack.	1,000	454	The publisher, Bálubázár, Cuttack.
93	**Bhikari Nayak.**—ସୁଭଦ୍ରାହରଣ ସୁଆଙ୍ଗ । [Subhadráharana Suánga. A play about the abduction of Subhadra (a name). A mythological play in songs.] Pages 45. Published by Madhav Chandra Dán, Dewánbázár, Cuttack. 1911. [18th April, 1911.] 12°. 10th edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	N. N. Sáhu, Arunodaya Press, Cuttack.	2,000	37	The publisher, Dewánbázár, Cuttack.
94	ପାରିଜାତହରଣ ସୁଆଙ୍ଗ । [**Parijatakharana Suanga.** A play about the stealing of Páriját (flower of Paradise.) A mythological play in songs.] Pages 26. Published by Loknáth Sáhu and Raghunáth Dás, Chaudhuribázár, Cuttack. 1911. [4th May, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	S. N. Mahammad, Sheikhbázár, Cuttack.	1,000	5	Loknáth Sáhu, Chaudhuribázár, Cuttack.
95	**Purnananda Sahu.**—ସଚଳାହରଣ ସୁଆଙ୍ଗ । [Sachaláharana Suánga. A play about the abduction of Sachalá (a name). A mythological play in songs.] Pages 28. Nityánanda Sáhu, Kázibázár, Cuttack. 1911. [18th March, 1911.] 12°. 2nd edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	Ditto ..	1,000	443	The publisher, Kázibázár, Cuttack.
	URIYA—FICTION.				
96	ବତିଶ ସିଂହାସନ । [**Vatris Sinhasana.** The throne supported by thirty-two demons. Tales of Raja Vikramáditya written in Uriya poetry.] Translated by Kapilesvar Vidyábhúshan. Pages 151. Published by Sudarsan Nanda, Sutáhát, Cuttack. 1911. [25th April, 1911.] 12°. 4th edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	S. N. Mahammad, Sheikbázár, Cuttack.	1,000	60	The publisher, Sutáhát, Cuttack.

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era · date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	URIYA—HISTORY (INCLUDING GEOGRAPHY).				
	Educational—				
97	**Sitanath Ray.**—ଭାରତ ଇତିହାସ ସରଳ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନୋତ୍ତର । [Bhárata Itihásara Sarala Prasnottar. An easy catechism of the History of India.] Pages 47. Published by S. N. Mahammad, Sheikhbázár, Cuttack. 1911. [10th April, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	S. N Mahammad, Edward Press, Cuttack.	1,000	55	The author, Sheikbázár, Cuttack.
	URIYA—LANGUAGE.				
	Educational—				
98	**Bhaskar Rao**—ସାହିତ୍ୟ କୁସୁମର ଟୀକା । [Sáhitya Kusumara Tíká. A key to Sáhitya Kusum.] Pages 79. Published by the author, Káligali, Cuttack. 1911. [24th March, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	V. Kar, Utkal Sáhitya Press, Cuttack.	1,000	6	The author, Káligali, Cuttack.
99	**Brahmananda Sharangi and Radha Krishna Panda.**—ବାଲ୍ୟପାଠର ସହଜ ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା ଓ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନାବଳୀ । [Bályapáthara Sahaja Vyákhyá O Prasnávalí. An easy key to Balyapáth and a collection of questions.] Pages 31. Published by the author, Cuttack. 1911. [28th April, 1911.] 12°. 2nd edition. **Price, 1 anna 6 pies.**	B. Sharangi, Orissa Patriot Press, Cuttack.	2,000	60	B. Sarangi. Mahidásbázár, Cuttack.
100	**Madhusudan Rao** (Rai Bahadur).—ମଧ୍ୟ ଭର୍ଣ୍ଣାକୁଳାର ସାହିତ୍ୟପ୍ରସଙ୍ଗ । [Madhya Bharnákulár Sáhityaprasanga. Middle Vernacular Literature Reader] Pages 2, 208. Published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co., 294, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta. [17th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 7 annas.**	Rev. R. J. Grundy, Orissa Mission Press, Cuttack.	3,000	39	The publishers, 294, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta.
101	**Michhu Nanda**—ସାହିତ୍ୟକୁସୁମ-ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା । [Sáhitya Kusuma Vyákhyá. A key to Sáhityakusum.] Pages 82. Published by the author, Balasore 1911. [23rd March, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	Púrna Chandra Mandal, Union Printing Works, Cuttack.	1,000	9	The author, Balasore.
102	**Mrityunjay Rath (Kavyatirtha)**—ଉଚ୍ଚ ପ୍ରାଥମିକ ସାହିତ୍ୟକୁସୁମର ଆଦର୍ଶ ଟୀକା । [Uchcha Práthamik Sáhitya Kusumara Adarsa Tíká. A model Key to Sahitya Kusum for the Upper Primary Examination.] Pages 62. Published by Akshaya Kumár Ghosh, Cuttack. 1911. [27th March, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 annas.**	Bhágirathí Sáthiyá, Cuttack Printing Co.'s Press, Cuttack.	5,000	3	The author, Bakravád, Cuttack.

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Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	URIYA—LANGUAGE—*concld.*				
	Educational—concld.				
103	**Radhanath Ray (Rai Bahadur.)**—ଓଡ଼ିଆ ବ୍ୟାକରଣ ପରିଚୟ । ପ୍ରଥମ ଓ ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ଭାଗ ଏକତ୍ର । [Oriyá Vyákarana Parichaya. Prathama O Dvitíya Bhág Ekatra. Introduction to Uriya Grammar Parts I and II (together).] Pages 41. Published by S. N. Mahammad, Sheikbázár, Cuttack. 1911. [6th March, 1911.] 8°. 3rd edition. **Price, 2 annas 6 pies.**	S. N. Mahammad, Edward Press, Cuttack.	1,000	462	Sasibhúshan Rái, Káligali, Cuttack.
104	ଶିଶୁପାଠ ଅର୍ଥ । [**Sisupatha Artha.** A Key to Sisupáth.] Pages 13. Published by Sheik Nazir Mahammad, Sheikbázár, Cuttack. 1911. [15th March, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 9 pies.**	Ditto ...	1,000	464	The publisher, Sheikbázár, Cuttack.
	URIYA—MISCELLANEOUS.				
105	**Achyutananda Das**—ଅଗତ ଭବିଷ୍ୟମାଳିକା ପ୍ରଥମ ଭାଗ ଓ ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ଭାଗ ଏକତ୍ର । [Agata Bhavishyamáliká Prathama Bhág O Dvitíya Bhág, Ektra. Garland of events of the coming future. A description of the future events of the Kali era.] Pages 6. Published by Hakim Sheik Abdul Aziz, Bábubázár, Cuttack. 1911. [5th April, 1911.] 12°. 2nd edition. **Price, 6 pies.**	B. Sharangi, Oriya Patriot Press, Cuttack.	1,000	45	The publisher, Bálubázár, Cuttack.
106	**Danai Bhai**—ନାନୀ ଭଉଣୀ । [Náni Bhauni. The Eldest and the Youngest sister. Conversation between two sisters on domestic subjects.] Pages 15. Published by Janárdan Pujári, Sambalpur. [31st May, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 pies.**	The Fraser Printing and Publishing Co., Ld.	1,000	1	......
107	**Gadadhar Ramanuj Das**—ଉତ୍କଳ ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣ ସମିତିର ଏକାଦଶ ବାର୍ଷିକ ଉତ୍ସବୋପଲକ୍ଷେ ସଭାପତି ମହୋଦୟଙ୍କ ବକ୍ତୃତା । [Utkala Brahmana Samitir Ekádasa Várshik Utsavopalakshe Sabhápati Mahodayanka Vaktritá. Presidential speech at the 11th annual meeting of the Utkal Brahman Association.] Pages 8. Published by the author, Puri, 1911. [15th April, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, nil.**	M. S. Pandá, Jagannáth Press, Puri.	500	4	The author, Puri.
108	ଶୁକବିଳାସ । [**Sukávilas.** Stories told by Suka (a parrot). Stories and anecdotes of the life of Vikramáditya told by a parrot.] Translated by Púrnánda Sáhu. Pages 92. Published by Nityánanda Sáhu, Kázibázár, Cuttack. 1911. [12th April, 1911.] 12°. 2nd edition. (T.) **Price, 6 annas.**	N. N. Sáhu, Arunodaya Press, Cuttack.	1,000	35	The publisher, Kázibázár, Cuttack.
109	**Upendra Bhanja.**—ଲାବଣ୍ୟନିଧି । [Lávanyanidhi. Ocean of Beauty. Love songs.] Pages 12. Published by Kripásindhu De, Khatbansahi, Cuttack. 1911. [3rd March, 1911.] 12°. 4th edition. **Price, As. 1-3.**	V. Kar, Utkal Sáhitya Press, Cuttack.	1,000	431	The publisher, Khatbansahi, Cuttack.

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Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	URIYA—MISCELLANEOUS—*concld.*				
110	**Vrindavan Shadangi**—ପାଲା ଚଉପଦୀ । [Pálá Chaupadi. Story in Chaupadi metre. Story of one Vidyádhar in verse.] Pages 12. Published by the author, Bákrávád, Cuttack. 1911. [28th April, 1911.] 12°. 2nd edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	S. N. Mahammad, Sheikbázár, Cuttack.	1,000	57	The author, Bákrávád, Cuttack.
111	ବୀରସିଂହ ଓ କଳିଯୁଗ ଚଉତିଶା । [Vírasinha Kaliyuga Chautisá. Story about Virasinha (a name) and verses beginning with thirty-four letters about Kali era.] Pages 6. Published by Hari Behará, Alisábázár, Cuttack. 1911. [23rd February, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 pies.**	P. Shadangi, Orissa Patriot Press, Cuttack.	1,000	451	The publisher, Alisábázár, Cuttack.
	Educational—				
112	**Sitanath Ray**—ପତ୍ରକୌମୁଦୀ ବା ଲିପିମାଳା । [Patra Kaumudí vá Lipimálá. Moonlight of letters or collection of letters. An Uriya letter-writer.] Pages 48. Published by Sukdevrám Nayásadak, Cuttack. 1911. [25th February, 1911.] 8°. New edition. **Price, 3 annas.**	S. N. Mahammad, Edward Press, Cuttack.	1,000	163	The publisher, Nayásadak, Cuttack.
	URIYA—POETRY.				
113	**Abdul Aziz (Saiyad).**—ତାରାଦେଇ କାନ୍ଦ ହାଟବସା ଓ ନଣନ୍ଦ ଭାଉଜ ଢଗ । [Tárá Dei Kánda Hátabasá O Nananda Bháuja Dhaga. Weeping of the girl Tárá (a name). Description of a fair and wit of husband's sister and brother's wife. Poems on a variety of subjects.] Pages 6. Published by the author, Bálubázár, Cuttack. 1911. [5th April, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 pies.**	B. Shadangi, Orissa Patriot Press, Cuttack.	2,000	46	The author, Bálubázár, Cuttack.
114	———କୌଶଲ୍ୟାରୋଦନ ଚଉତିଶା ଯଶୋଦା ଶୋକ ଚଉତିଶା ଓ ଫୁଲତୋଳା । [Kausalvarodana Chautisa Yasodasoka Chautisa O Phultola. Verses beginning with thirty-four letters of the alphabet on the weeping of Kausalyá, on the sorrows of Yasodá and on the plucking of flowers. Mythological poems on a variety of subjects.] Pages 6. Published by the author, Bálubázár, Cuttack. 1911. [23rd March, 1911.] 12°. 2nd edition. **Price, 6 pies.**	Ditto ..	2,000	27	Ditto.
115	———ଶାଶୁବୋହୂକଳି । [Sasu Bohukali. Quarrel between a mother-in-law and a Daughter-in-law. A domestic dialogue in verse depicting the quarrel between a mother-in-law and her daughter-in-law.] Pages 6. Published by the author, Bálubázár, Cuttack. 1911. [23rd March, 1911.] 12°. 2nd edition. **Price, 6 pies.**	Ditto ...	2,000	31	Ditto.

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—continued.

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Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	URIYA—POETRY—*contd.*				
116	**Abdul Latif (Sheik).**—ସୀତାହରଣ ଚଉତିଶା ଓ ଶ୍ରୀରାମରୋଦନ ଚଉତିଶା । [Sítáharana Chautisá O Srírámarodana Chautisá. Verses beginning with the thirty-four letters of the alphabet on the abduction of Sítá and on the weeping of Ráma. Mythological poems.] Pages 6. Published by Abdul Aziz, Bálubázzár, Cuttack, 1911. [5th April, 1911.] 12°. 3rd edition. **Price, 6 pies.**	B. Shadangi, Orissa Patriot Press, Cuttack.	2,000	44	The publisher, Bálubázár, Cuttack.
117	**Achutyananda Das.**—ମନ୍ମଥ ଚଉତିଶା । [Manmatha Chautisá. Verses beginning with the thirty-four letters of the alphabet about cupid. Verses in glorification of cupid.] Pages 6. Published by Hari Behárí, Alisábázár, Cuttack, 1911. [19th March, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 pies.**	Ditto ...	1,000	30	The publisher, Alisábázár, Cuttack.
118	**Balunkesvar Acharyya.**—ଅଶ୍ରୁକଣା । [Asrukaná. A drop of tear. Verses bewailing the death of two friends.] Pages 7. Published by the author, Nayásarak, Cuttack, 1911. [2nd April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, nil.**	Ditto ...	1,000	29	The author, Nayásarak, Cuttack.
119	ଭାନୁମତୀ ସାଧଖିଆ ଓ ରାମଶୋକ । [**Bhanumati Sadhakhiya O Rama Soka.** Bhanumati's expression of her desire for tasteful dishes and her eating of them and lamentation by Ráma Poems on domestic subjects.] Pages 6. Published by the author, Bálubázár, Cuttack. 1911. [23th April, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 pies.**	Ditto ...	2,000	53	Ditto.
120	**Bhimadhivara.**—କପଟପଶା । [Kapatapásá. False die. A mythological poem.] Pages 20. Published by Bhágavat Prasád Dán, Dewánbázár, Cuttack. 1911. [27th March, 1911.] 12°. 20th edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	N. N. Sáhu, Arunodaya Press, Cuttack.	3,000	1	The publisher, Dewánbázár, Cuttack.
121	**Chintamani Praharaj.**—ଅନ୍ତର୍ଲିପି ଓ ବହିର୍ଲିପି । ଏବଂ ଛିନ୍ଦାଗଣ୍ଡା । ପ୍ରଥମ ଭାଗ । [Antarlipi O Bahirlipi. Evam Chhindáganda. Prathama Bhág. Acrostics and coarse jests. Part I.] Pages 17. Published by the author, College Lane, Cuttack. 1911. [27th March, 1911.] 16°. 7th edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	Ditto ...	2,000	213	The author, College Lane, Cuttack.
122	**Damodar Pattanayak.**—ଜୀବପରମପ୍ରୀତି । [Jívaparamaprítí. Extreme happiness of the created beings. Verses in glorification of God.] Pages 11. Published by the author, Narsingpur, Cuttack. 1911. [18th May, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 pies.**	K. B. Pattanáyak, 8, St. James' Square, Calcutta.	1,000	1472	Manilál Mahárána, 8, St. James' Square, Calcutta.

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	URIYA—POERY—*contd.*				
123	**Gadadhar Sahu.**—ସୀତାବିଳାପ । [Sítávilápa. Lamentation by Sítá. A mythological poem.] Pages 17. Published by the author, Kázibázár, Cuttack. 1911. [9th April, 1911.] 16°. 10th edition. **Price, 6 pies.**	B. Shadangi, Orissa Patriot Press, Cuttack.	1,000	47	The author, Kázibázár, Cuttack.
124	———— ରାମବିଳାପ ଓ ରାମରୋଦନ । [Ramavilápa o Rámarodan. Lamentation by Ráma and weeping of Ráma. Mythological poems.] Pages 6. Published by the author, Kázibázár, Cuttack. 1911. [1st February, 1911.] 16°. 8th edition. **Price, 6 pies.**	Ditto ...	1,000	449	The author, Kázibázár, Cuttack.
125	**Gopalbandhu Nayak.**—ଆଳିରାଜାଶୋକ । [Alirájásoka Lamentation for the Raja of Ali. Verses in memory of the late chief of Ali (a place in Orissa).] Pages 6. Published by H. A. S. Aziz, Bálubázár, Cuttack. 1911. [6th April, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 pies.**	Ditto ...	2,000	43	The publisher, Bálubázár, Cuttack.
126	**Gopinath Das**—ସଙ୍ଗୀତ ସ୍ୱର୍ଣ୍ଣଲତିକା । [Saṅgíta Svarnalatiká. Golden creeper of songs. A collection of miscellaneous songs.] Pages 36. Published by the author, Balasore. 1911. [20th March, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 annas 6 pies.**	P. B. Pattanáyak, 8, St. James' Square, Calcutta.	2,000	998	Manilál Mahárána, 8, St. James' Square, Calcutta.
127	**Hari Behara.**—ସୁମନବୋଧ ଚଉତିଶା ଓ ଆଦିମାତାଙ୍କସ୍ତୁତି ଚଉତିଶା । [Sumanabodha Chautisá O Adimátánkastuti Chautisá. Verses beginning with thirty-four letters of the alphabet on the edification of the mind and in praise of Adimátá (Goddess Lakshmi). Sentimental and religious verses.] Pages 6. Published by the author, Alisábázár, Cuttack. 1911. [26th February, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 pies.**	B. Shadagi, Orissa Patriot Press, Cuttack.	1,000	465	The author, Alisábázár, Cuttack.
128	**Madhusudan Svain.**—ରାମଶୋକ ଓ ସୀତାଶୋକ ଚଉତିଶା । [Rámásoka O Sításoka Chautisá. Verses beginning with the thirty-four letters of the alphabet about the sorrows of Ráma and Sítá. Ráma and Sítá's lamentation at mutual separation.] Pages 6. Published by H. S. A. Aziz, Bálubázár, Cuttack. 1911. [28th April, 1911.] 12°. 3rd edition. **Price, 6 pies.**	Ditto ...	2,000	49	The publisher, Bálubázár, Cuttack.
129	**Navin Das.**—ସୀତାହରଣ ଚଉତିଶା । [Sítáharanachautisá. Verses beginning with the thirty four letters of the alphabet about the abduction of Sítá. A mythological poem.] Pages 6. Published by Hari Behárá, Alisábazár, Cuttack. 1911. [23rd February, 1911.] 12°. 2nd edition. **Price, 6 pies.**	Ditto ...	1,000	457	The publisher, Alisábazár, Cuttack.

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	URIYA—POETRY—*contd.*				
180	**Padmacharan Mahanti.**—ଜହ୍ନମାମୁ । [Jahnumámu. The uncle Moon. A mythological poem.] Pages 4. Published by Madhusúdan Pandá, Puri. 1911. [24th April, 1911.] 12°. 2nd edition. **Price, 3 pies.**	M. S. Pandá, Jagannáth Press, Cuttack.	2,000	1	The publisher, Puri.
181	ରାଧାପ୍ରେମଲୀଳା । [Radhapremalila. Love sports of Radhiká. A collection of love songs.] Pages 117. Published by Rádhámohan Rajendra Dev, Chikati, Ganjam. 1911. [16th March, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 annas.**	V. Kar, Utkal Sáhitya Press, Cuttack.	1,000	4'8	The publisher, Chikáti, Ganjam.
182	**Rama Chandra Panda.**—ଛନ୍ଦ-ରଘୁବଂଶ । ପ୍ରଥମ ଭାଗ । [Chhánda Raghuvansa Prathamabhág. Dynasty of Raghu in verse. Part I. The story of Kalidas's Raghuvansa in verse.] Pages 76. Published by Bhágirathí Pandá, Banki. 1911. [3rd March, 1911.] 12° 1st edition. **Price, 5 annas.**	V. Kar, Utkal Sáhityá Press, Cuttack.	1,000	468	The publisher, Banki.
183	**Sadasiva Datta.**—ଛାଣ୍ଡେଇ କାଣ୍ଡ ଓ ବାରମାସୀ କୋଇଲି, ବାରମାସୀ ଗୀତ । [Chánda Dei Kanda O Báramási Koili, Báramási Gít. Weeping of the girl Chánda. Verses on the twelve months addressed to a cuckoo and songs about twelve months. A collection of verses on a variety of subjects.] Pages 12. Published by the author Bálubázár, Cuttack. 1911. [2nd March, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	B. Shadangi, Orissa Patriot Press, Cuttack.	1,000	469	The author, Bálubázár, Cuttack.
184	**Umar Ali Sayid.**—ଅନ୍ତର୍ଲିପି ଓ ବହିର୍ଲିପି ଏବଂ ଛିନ୍ଦାଗଣ୍ଡା । [Antarlipi O Bahirlipi Evam Chhindáganda. Acrostics and coarse jests.] Pages 16. Published by Bhágavat Prasád Dán, Dewánbázár, Cuttack. 1911. [3rd April, 1911.] 12°. 5th edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	N. N. Sáhu, Arunoday Press, Cuttack.	1,000	18	The publisher, Dewánbázár, Cuttack.
185	**Upendra Bhanja.**—ଲାବଣ୍ୟନିଧି ରସିକାନୁଚିନ୍ତା ଓ ବିଦେଶାନୁଚିନ୍ତା । [Lávanyanidhi Rasikánuchinta O Videsánuchintá. Ocean of beauty; thoughts after a lover and after a lover absent from home. A collection of love poems.] Pages 6. Published by Hari Behárá, Alisábázár, Cuttack. 1911. [10th March, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 pies.**	B. Shadangi, Orissa Patriot Press, Cuttack.	1,000	26	The publisher, Alisábázár, Cuttack.
186	**Vrindavan Sadangi.**—ରାଧାକୃଷ୍ଣ ଯୁଗଳ । [Rádhákrishnayugal. Rádhika and Srikrishna in union. Verses in praise of Radhiká and Srikrishna.] Pages 5. Published by the author. Bakhrávád, Cuttack. 1911. [2nd May, 1911.] 12°. 2nd edition. **Price, 6 pies.**	S. N. Mahammad, Sheikbázár, Cuttack.	1,000	56	The author Bakhravád, Cuttack.

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	URIYA—POETRY—*concld.*				
137	ବୃହତ୍ ରାମବିଳାପ ଓ ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ରଙ୍କର ଶୋକ । [Vrihat Ramavilap O Ramachandrakara Soka. Lamentation of Ráma (unabridged) and sorrows of Rama. Mythological poems.] Pages 16. Published by Phakir Sáhu and others, Mahidásbázár, Cuttack. 1911. [3rd March, 1911.] 16°. 3rd edition. **Price, 9 pies.**	N. N. Sáhu. Arunodayá Press, Cuttack	2,000	443	The publisher, Mahidásbázár, Cuttack
138	ବୃହତ୍ ସୀତାବିଳାପ ଓ ସୀତାଙ୍କର ଶୋକ । [Vrihat Sitavilap O Sitankara Soka. Lamentation of Sítá and sorrows for Sitá (unabridged) Mythological poems] Pages 16. Published by Ananda Sáhu and others, Kázibázár, Cuttack. 1911. [3rd March, 1911.] 16°. 3rd edition. **Price, 9 pies.**	Ditto ...	2,000	442	The publishers, Kázibázár, Cuttack.
	Educational—				
139	Brahmananda Shadangi.—ଶିଶୁ-ସଙ୍ଗୀତ । ପ୍ରଥମ ଭାଗ । [Sisu-Sangit. Prathama Dám. Songs for children. Part I.] Pages 16. Published by the Navaprakás Samiti, Cuttack. 1911. [28th April, 1911.] 12°. 2nd edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	B Shadangi, Orissa Patriot Press, Cuttack.	2,000	51	The author, Mahidásbázár, Cuttack.
140	Srinivas Singh—ସୀତା । [Sítá (a name). A swinging song about Sítá intended to be sung as Kindergarten songs by Pathsala boys.] Pages 4, 25. Published by the author, Garját. 1911. [5th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	R. J. Grundy, Orissa Mission Press, Cuttack.	5.000	41	The author, Deputy Inspector of school Angul and Central Garját.
	URIYA—RELIGION.				
141	ଅଶ୍ୱମେଧଯଜ୍ଞ । [Asvamedhayajna. Horse Sacrifice. Story based upon Ramayana in verse.] Pages 36. Published by Amritalál Sarkár, 51, Sankáritolá, Calcutta. 1910. [26th April, 1911.] 12°. 3rd edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	P. Sarkar, 51, Sankáritolá, Calcutta.	1,000	1184	The publisher, 51, Sankáritolá, Calcutta.
142	Balaram Das—ଶିଶୁବୋଧ ରାମାୟଣ । [Sisubodha Rámáyan. The Ramayan for the knowledge of boys. An abridged story of the Ramayan.] Pages 180. Published by the author. Normal School Lane, Cuttack. 1911. [31st March, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 10 annas.**	B. Shadangi, Orissa Patriot Press, Cuttack.	1,000	24	The author, Normal School Lane, Cuttack.
143	Bhima Bhoi and Nilakantha.—ବ୍ରହ୍ମଜ୍ଞାନ ଭଜନ ଜଣାଣ । [Brahma-Jnána Bhajana Janán. Prayers to God.] Pages 12. Published by Govinda Mahánti, Bálubázár, Cuttack. 1911. [6th February, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	Ditto ...	1,000	452	The publisher, Bálubázár, Cuttack.

1 Serial No.	2 Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	3 Printer and place of printing.	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration No.	6 Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	URIYA—RELIGION—*contd.*				
144	**Das, S.**—ଶିଶୁମାନଙ୍କର ସନ୍ଦେଶ କୁଳପାଠ ୧୯୧୧ । [Sisumánankara Sandeskul Pátha. 1911. Scripture Lessons for children for 1911.] Pages 16. Published by the Orissa Sunday School Union, Cuttack, 1911. [21st March, 1911.] 8°. 2nd edition. **Price, nil.**	Rev. R. J. Grundy, Orissa Mission Press, Cuttack.	.,050	30	The Orissa Sunday School Union.
145	**Dina Krishna Das**—ଭୂତକେଳି । [Bhutakeli. The Ghost sport. A popular religious story in verse.] Pages 41. Published by Hari Behárá, Alisábázár, Cuttack. 1911. [15th April, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	B. Shadangi, Orissa Mission Press, Cuttack.	1,000	54	The publisher, Alisábázár, Cuttack.
146	———— ଗୁଣସାଗର । [Gunaságar. Sea of Virtues. Description of the life and sports of Srîkrishna.] Pages 60. Published by Manilál Mahárána, 8, St. James' Square, Calcutta. 1911. [8th June, 1911.] 12°. 2nd edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	K. B. Pattanáyak. 8, St. James' Square, Calcutta.	1,000	1471	The publisher, 8, St. James' Square, Calcutta.
147	**Jagannath Das**—ତୁଳାଭିଣା । [Tulábhiná. Esoteric knowledge. Discussion on the origin of esoteric truth.] Pages 32. Published by Nityánanda Sáhu, Kázibázár, Cuttack. 1911. [18th March, 1911.] 12°. 5th edition. **Price, 3 annas.**	N. N. Sáhu, Arunoday Press, Cuttack.	2,000	447	The publisher, Kázibázár, Cuttack.
148	———— ରାସକ୍ରୀଡା । [Rásakridá. Rasa sports. Srîkrishna's sports with Rádhiká and other Gopinis at Vrindávan.] Pages 24. Published by Sadasiva Datta, Dewánbázár, Cuttack. 1911. [12th April, 1911.] 12°. 19th edition. **Price, 1 anna 3 pies.**	Ditto ...	3,000	36	The publisher, Dewánbázár, Cuttack.
149	———— ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ଭାଗବତ । ତ୍ରୟୋଦଶସ୍କନ୍ଧ । [Srîmadbhágavat. Trayodasaskandha. A Purana in glorification of Bhagavata or Vishnu. Chapter XIII.] ages 48. Published by Amrita Lál arkár, 51, Sánkaritolát, Calcutta. 1910. [20th April, 1911.] 12°. 2nd edition. **Price, 2 annas 6 pies.**	P. Sarkár, 51, Sánkáritolá, Calcutta.	1,000	1185	Dr. A. L. Sarkar, L.M.S., 51, Sánkáritolá, Calcutta.
150	**Janardan Kar.**—ଶ୍ରୀମଙ୍ଗଳାସ୍ତୁତି । [Srîmangalástuti. Prayer to the goddess Mangalá (Durgá). A prayer.] Pages 9. Published by Mádhava Chandra Dán and others, Dewánbázár, Cuttack. 1911. [18th March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 pies.**	N. N. Sáhu, Arunodaya Press, Cuttack.	1,000	446	The publisher, Dewánbázár, Cuttack.

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Regis-tration No.	Proprietor of copy-right (his name and residence) register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	URIYA—RELIGION—*concld.*				
161	**Krishna Das.**—ନାମରତ୍ନଗୀତା । ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ଖଣ୍ଡ । [Námaratna Gítá. Dvitíya Khanda. Lays about the Jewels of names (of gods). Part II. A religious poem.] Pages 71. Published by Madan Sáhu, Cuttack. 1911. [30th March, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	P. C. Mandal, Union Printing Works, Cuttack.	1,000	8	The publisher.
162	ମଙ୍ଗଳାସ୍ତୁତି ଓ ଶାରଳାସ୍ତୁତି । [Mangalastuti O Saralastuti. Prayers to the goddesses Mangalá and Sáralá (Goddess Durgá).] Pages 6. Published by Gadadhar Sáhu, Kázibázár, Cuttack. 1911. [4th March, 1911.] 8°. 4th edition. **Price, 6 pies.**	B. Shadangi, Orissa Patriot Press, Cuttack.	1,000	460	The publisher, Kázibázár, Cuttack.
163	**Nityananda Sahu.** ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣ ଘାଟସାଧା । [Sríkrishnanka Ghátasadhá. Collection of ferry charges by Sríkrishna. A mythological story in verse.] Pages 13. Published by the author, Kázibázár, Cuttack. 1911. [12th April, 1911.] 8°. 3rd edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	N. N. Sáhu, Arunodaya Press, Cuttack.	2,000	34	The publisher, Kázibázár, Cuttack.
164	**Pranakrishna Panda.**—ତ୍ରିନାଥମେଳା । [Trináthamelá. Fair in honour of the three Lords. Religious poems.] Pages 16. Published by the author, Bálubázár, Cuttack. 1911. [15th April, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 9 pies.**	B. Shadangi, Orissa Patriot Press, Cuttack.	1,000	48	The author, Bálubázár, Cuttack.
165	**Radha Charan Nayak.**—ରସ ରାମାୟଣ ମଞ୍ଜରୀ । [Rasarámayana Manjarí. Blossoms of the sentiments in the Rámayana. The story of the Rámayana in Uriya verse.] Pages 336. Published by Govinda Rath, Bálubázár, Cuttack. 1911. [22nd April, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, Re 1.**	P. C. Mandal, Union Printing Works, Cuttack.	1,000	42	The publisher, Bálubázár, Cuttack.
166	**Ramadas.**—ଦାର୍ଢ୍ୟତାଭକ୍ତିରସାମୃତ । [Dárdhyatábhaktirásámrita. Nectar of Firm Faith. Lives of Vaishnava devotees in verse.] Pages 478. Published by Abhin Chandra Dás and Sadásiva Datta, Dewánbázár, Cuttack. 1911. [18th March, 1911.] 12°. 6th edition. **Price, Re. 1.**	N. N. Sáhu, Arunodaya Press, Cuttack.	3,000	444	The publishers, Dewánbázár, Cuttack.
	URIYA—SCIENCE (MATHEMATICAL).				
	Educational—				
167	ପଣକିଆ ମାଳିକା । [Panakiyamalika. Garland of Arithmetical Tables.] Pages 32. Published by Madhusúdan Pandá, Puri. 1911. [24th April, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	M. S. Pandá, Jagannáth Press, Puri.	1,000	2	The publisher, Puri Town.

BENGAL LIBRARY—*Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911*—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the are of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence)' register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	URIYA—SCIENCE (MATHEMATICAL).—*concld.*				
	Educational—concld.				
158	**Madhusudan Das, (B.A.)**—ଓଡ଼ିଆ ପାଟୀଗଣିତ । [Oriyá Pátiganit. Oriya New Code Arithmetic. For Standards V and VI of Middle Schools.] Pages 2, 110. Published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co, **Bowbázár** Street, Calcutta. [6th March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 annas 6 pies**	R. J. Grundy, Orissa Mission Press, Cuttack.	3,000	469	The publisher, Bowbázár Street. Calcutta.
159	**Narayan Mahapatra and Prafulla Chandra Bose**—ଉତ୍ତରମାଳା । [Uttaramálá. Answers to Arithmetic for Standards III and IV of Middle Schools.] Pages 21. Published by the authors, C. T. V. H. C. School, Bálubázár, Cuttack. 1911. [17th April, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna 3 pies.**	B. Shadangi, Orissa Patriot Press, Cuttack.	1,000	58	The authors, Bálubázár, Cuttack.
160	**Saradaprasanna Das (M.A.)**—ନବ୍ୟ ଶିଶୁଗଣିତ । [Navya Sisuganit. New Arithmetic for children.] Pages 118. Published by the author. Calcutta. 1911. [7th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition **Price, 3 annas.**	Rev. R. J. Grundy, Orissa Mission Press, Cuttack.	100	40	The author.
	URIYA—SCIENCE (NATURAL AND OTHER).				
	Educational—				
161	**Armitstead, H. (B. Sc.) and S. C. Mahalanobis, (B.Sc, F. R. S. E.)**—ଉଚ୍ଚ ପ୍ରାଥମିକ ବିଜ୍ଞାନପାଠ । [Uchcha Práthamik Vijnánapáth. Oriya Primary Science Reader] Pages 2, 132. Published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. Calcutta. 1911. [23rd March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. (T.) **Price, 5 annas 6 pies.**	Ditto ...	7,500	15	The Government of Bengal.
162	**Banks, Charles (M. D., C. M. D.P.H.)**—ଉଚ୍ଚ ପ୍ରାଥମିକ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟରକ୍ଷା ଓ ଗାର୍ହସ୍ଥ୍ୟବିଧାନ ବିଷୟକ ପାଠ୍ୟ ପୁସ୍ତକ । ୩ୟ ଓ ୪ର୍ଥ ମାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ । [Uchcha Práthamik Svásthyarakshá O Gárhasthyavidhán Vishayak Páthya Pustak. 3ya O 4tha Mán Nimante. Oriya Text Book on Hygiene and Domestic Economy for Standards III and IV of Middle Schools.] Pages 67. Published by Messrs Macmillan & Co., Bowbázár Street, Calcutta. 1911. [6th March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. (T.) **Price, 2 annas.**	Ditto ...	3,000	468	Messrs. Macmillan & Co., Bowbázár Street, Calcutta.
163	ମଧ୍ୟ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ବିଜ୍ଞାନପାଠ । ୫ମ ଓ ୬ଷ୍ଠ ମାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ । [Madhya Uriya **Vijnanapatha. 5th and 6th Standards**. Oriya Middle Science Reader, Standards V and VI. Middle Science Reader by H Armitstead, B.Sc., and S. C. Mahalanobis, B.Sc., translated into Uriya.] Translated by Upendra Náth Gupta. Pages 200. Published by P. Mukhopádhyayá & Co., 46, Bechu Chatterji's Street, Calcutta. 1911. [29th March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. (T) **Price, 7 annas 6 pies.**	Ditto ...	13,050	19	The Government of Bengal.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	BI-LINGUAL BOOKS.				
	I—ARABIC AND BENGALI—LANGUAGE.				
	Educational—				
3	**Raisuddin Ahmed.**—আরবী শিক্ষা। প্রথম ভাগ। [Arabi Sikhá, Pratham bhág. Instruction in Arabic. Part I. An Arabic primer for beginners.] Pages 32. Published by the author, Shárákándi, Bogra. 1911. [3rd April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 annas.**	Mahammad Reyájuddin Ahmad, 159, Kareyá Road, Calcutta.	1,000	14	The author, Head Maulvi Shárakándi, Bogra.
	I—ARABIC AND BENGALI—RELIGION.				
4	**Abdur Rahman (Saiyad).**—উমদাতল মসায়েল। প্রথম ভাগ। [Umdátal Masáyel Pratham bhag. Good tenets. Part I. Religious instruction for Mahammadans in the form of a dialogue.] Pages 26, 362. Published by the author, Jokárpár, Mymensingh. 1317 sál or 1910-11 A.D. [18th March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1-8.**	Ditto ...	1,000	152	The author, Jokárpár, Mymensingh.
5	**Muhammad Jobed Ali.**—তালিমে নমাজ। [Tálime-Namáj. Instruction in Namaj. Procedure of Namaj for beginners.] Pages 12. Published by the author, Boalmári, Chuadángá, Nadia 1317 sál or 1910-11 A. D. [3rd April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	S. C. Sarkár, 18, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	1,000	1035	The author, Boalmári, Chuádángá, Nadia.
	II—ARABIC AND MUSALMANI-BENGALI—RELIGION.				
1	**Muhammad Meherullah**—মেহরুল এছলাম। [Mehrul Echhlám. The Sun of Islám. Religious instruction for Mahammadans with author's short life.] Pages 79. Published by Mansur Ahmád, Chhátiantalá, Jessore. 1317 sál or 1910-11 A.D. [4th March, 1911.] 8°. 5th edition. **Price, 4 annas.** [Previous edition noticed in entry No. 1 at page 105 of the Catalogue for quarter ending March, 1909.]	Ditto ...	1,000	153	The publisher, Chhátiántalá, Jessore.
2	**Muhammad Jafar Ali.**—বোরহানে হক। [Borháne Haq. Sword of Truth. Religious instructions for Muhammadans.] Pages 47. Published by the author, Sukaná Gadi, Mymensingh. 1318 sál or 1911-12 A.D. [28th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	Karim Baksh, 33, Benepukur Road, Calcutta.	1,000	24	The author, Sukaná Gadi Mymensingh.

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	III.—ASSAMESE AND ENGLISH—LANGUAGE.				
	Educational—				
4	**A Companion to Macmillan's King Readers.** [An Anglo-Assamese Primer.] Pages 46 Published by G. R. Agarwalla and Sons, Dibrugarh, Assam 1911. [12th June, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	A. Latif, 6, College Square, Calcutta	3,000	1629	The publisher, Dibrugarh, Assam.
5	**Gopal Chandra Barua.**—The Assamese Child's Grammar. [An English Grammar in Assamese for children] Pages 2, 88. Published by Siva Náth Bhattácháryya, Dibrugarh, Assam. 1911. [3rd June, 1911.] 12°. 4th edition. **Price, 4 annas**	Ditto ..	2,000	1408	Ditto.
	IV.—BENGALI AND ENGLISH—LANGUAGE.				
46	**Krishna Chandra Roy.**—Phrases and Idioms. [English phrases and idoms with explanations in English and Bengali and Illustrative Sentences from Standard English works.] Pages 7, 6 32 Published by S. K. Láhiri & Co., 56, College Street, Calcutta. 1911. [7th June, 1911.] 8°. 6th edition. Revised and enlarged. **Price, Rs. 4.** [Previous edition noticed in entry No. 46 at pages 30-31 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending June, 1904.]	Jyotish Chandra Ghosh, 57, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	2,000	1409	The publishers, 56, College Street, Calcutta.
	Educational—				
47	**Ashutosh Dev**—A Complete Key to Bengal Readers, Part III. Pages 2, 332. Published by the author. 22-2, Jhámápukur Lane, Calcutta. 1911. [20th April, 1911]. 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 12 annas.**	B. P. Majumdár, 22-2, Jhámápukur Lane, Calcutta	1,000	1116	The author, 22-2, Jhámápukur Lane, Calcutta.
48	**Banarji, J. N. (B.A.).**—Notes on Rip Van Winkle Pages 60 Published by N. Banerji, 39, Malangá Lane, Calcutta. 1911. [7th March, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 annas.**	M. C. Ghosh, 14, Madan Barál's Lane, Calcutta.	1,000	888	The author, 39, Malangá Lane, Calcutta.
49	**Banerji, N. C.**—How to learn the English Language. Part 1. [A Guide for the first learners of English.] Pages, 1, 64. Published by J. K. Sinha, Howrah. 1911. [18th March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, ...**	J. K. Sinha, Karmyayoga Press, Howrah.	1,000	101	The author, Khulna.

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright).
	IV.—BENGALI AND ENGLISH—LANGUAGE.—*contd.*				
	Educational—contd.				
50	**Bengali made easy.** [A short Bengali grammar taught through the medium of English, and in which the Bengali words and passages are printed mostly in Devanagri character.] Pages 80. Published by Svámi Sivánanda, Yogásram, Benares City. 1911. [21st April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas 6 pies.**	Mahesvar Bhattácháryya, 25, Rágbágan Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1212	Manager, Yogásram, Benares City.
51	**Complete Key to Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome (A).**—Pages 123. Published by S. K. Náth and G. C. Náth, 29, Canning Street, Calcutta. 1911. [22nd May, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 12 annas.**	Apúrva Krishna Náth, 45, Gauribere Lane, Calcutta.	1,000	26	The Printer, 25, Gauribere Lane, Calcutta.
52	**Dass, K. C., and J. N. Halder.**—Key to Macmillan's Bengal Reader. Part III. (The remaining portion). Pages 54. Published by G. N. Háldar, 63, College Street, Calcutta. 1911. [13th June, 1911.] 8°. New edition. **Price, ...**	D. Visvas, 91-1, Mechhayábázár Street, Calcutta.	750	1461	The Publisher, 63, College, Street, Calcutta.
53	**English Self-Taught.**—[Contains lessons on English Grammar, composition and translation.] Pages 3, 102. Published by G. N. Háldár. 63, College Street, Calcutta. 1911. [15th April, 1911.] 16°. New edition. **Price, 12 annas.**	Ditto ...	1,000	963	Ditto.
54	**Lethbridge's Second Book of Reading.** [A literary reader by Peary Churn Sircar, revised by Sir Roper Lethbridge, M.A., K.C.I.E. New edition, revised by Isán Chandra Ghosh, M.A.] Pages 80. Published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co., Ld., 294, Bowbázár Street. Calcutta. 1911 [17th May, 1911.] 16°. 4th edition. Newly revised. *Illustrated.* **Price, 5 annas.**	U. N. Bhattácháryyá, 46, Bechu Chatterji's Street, Calcutta.	6,000	1254	The publishers, Calcutta.
55	**Nrisinha Chandra Mukherji (M. A.)**—A Hand-Book of translation [From Bengali into English.] Pages 2, 128. Published by S. C. Bhattácháryya & Co., 63, College Street, Calcutta, 1910. [30th April, 1911.] 16°. 3rd edition. Thoroughly revised and improved. **Price, 8 annas.**	B. P. Dás, 29-1, Krista Dás Pal's Lane, Calcutta.	3,000	1319	The author, 7, Kálidás Lane, Calcutta.
56	**Pramatha Nath De.**—A Complete Key to Messrs. Macmillan & Co.'s King Reader. Part I. Pages 96. Published by A. C. Basu, 81, College Street, Calcutta. [12th March, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	A. C. Basu, 81, College Street, Calcutta.	2,000	899	......
57	**Pramatha Nath Ghoshal (B.A.).**—প্রথম ভাগ বাঙ্গালা রচনা ও অনুবাদ শিক্ষা প্রশ্ন-সমাধান। [Prathama Bhág Vángalá Rachaná O Anuváda Sikshá, Prasna Samádhán. A Key to the First Book of Bengali composition.] Pages 4, 260. Published by the author, Ripon College, Calcutta. [25th March, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 14 annas.**	Mahindra Lál Pátra, 164-2, Baitakhána Road, Calcutta.	2,000	1086	The author, Ripon College, Calcutta.

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—continued.

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Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era - when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	IV—BENGALI AND ENGLISH—LANGUAGE—*contd.*				
	Educational—contd.				
58	**Ramesh Chandra Joardar**.—A Poetical Word-Book. Part I. [A collection of English words with their Bengali equivalents in verse.] Pages 2, 20. Published by the author, Pabna. [20th May, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 3 annas.**	Bipin Vihári Náth, Mahilá Press, 27 and 29 Pataldángá Street, Calcutta.	5,000	1310	The author.
59	**Roy, S.**—English Grammar (Bengali). Pages 91. Published by Mánik Chandra Ghosh, 14, Madan Barál's Lane, Calcutta. 1911. [4th March, 1911.] 16°. 2nd edition. Revised and enlarged. **Price, 4 annas.**	Mánik Chandra Ghosh, 14, Madan Barál's Lane, Calcutta.	2,000	889	The author, 79-2, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.
60	——— An Easy Step to English Composition and Translation. Pages 2, 212. Published by B. M. Datta, 67, College Street, Calcutta. 1911. [12th April, 1911.] 16°. 2nd edition. **Price, 6 annas.**	A. Banerji, 78, Balarám De's Street, Calcutta.	2,000	1051	The publisher, 67, College Street, Calcutta.
61	**Syad Abul Hosen** (M.D.)—ইংরাজি শিক্ষাসোপান। [Imráji Sikshá—Sopán. Steps to the learning of English. A manual for teaching English.] Revised by G. A. Lorimer, M.A. Pages 4, 160. Published by Hásem Kásem & Co., 63, Kalingábázár Street, Calcutta. 1st June, 1911. [19th June, 1911.] 16°. New edition. **Price, ...**	Amrita Lál Ghosh, 4, Williams' Lane, Calcutta.	1,000	1520	No. 24. The author, 63, Kálingábázár Street, Calcutta. Reg. No. 42, dated 21-6-11.
62	**Soward, Lily.**—The Modern English Primer. Pages 47. Published by N. C. Datta & Co., 32, College Street, Calcutta. 1911. [25th April, 1911.] 16°. 20th edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 2 annas.**	Asutosh Datta, 292-8, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	5,000	128?	......
63	**Suval Chandra Mitra**—A Complete Key to the New Royal Readers. No. 1. Pages 2, 208. Published by Sarat Chandra Mitra, 66-67, College Street, Calcutta. [1st April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 annas.**	Sarat Chandra Mitra, 66-67, College Street, Calcutta.	1,000	988	The author, 66-67, College Street, Calcutta.
64	———. A Complete Key to Macmillan's Bengal Readers. No. IV. Pages 2, 624. Published by Sarat Chandra Mitra, 66-67, College Street, Calcutta. [1st April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1-8.**	Ditto ..	1,000	989	Ditto.
65	**Tulsi Das Mukherji** (M.A.)—A Comprehensive key to Dey's "Folktales of Bengal." Pages 172 to 519. Published by S. K. Náth and G. C. Náth, 29, Canning Street, Calcutta. 1911. [28th March, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2.**	Apúrva Krishna Náth, 45, Gauribede's Lane, Calcutta.	1,000	1	Atul Krishna Náth, 25, Gauribede lane, Calcutta.

BENGAL LIBRARY—*Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911*—continued.

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	IV—BENGALI AND ENGLISH—LANGUAGE— *concld.*				
	Educational—concld.				
66	**Tulsi Das Mukherji** (M A.)—A Comprehensive Key to Robinson Crusoe Part II Pages 2, 241 to 586. ublished by S. K. Náth and G. C. Nath, 29, Canning Strreet, Calcutta. 1911. [20th May, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1-8.**	Apúrva Krishna Náth, 45, Gauribede's Lane, Calcutta.	2,000	26	Atul Krishna Náth, 26, Gauribede Lane, Caolutta.
	IV.—BENGALI AND ENGLISH—MISCELLANEOUS.				
67	**Lal Behari Baral.**—History of the Burning Ghât. [A brief account in English and Bengali of the erection of a new burning ghât in Hooghly.] Pages 32. Published by Narendra Lál Chaudharí, Hugli. [2nd May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *For free distribution.*	Dásarathí Rakhit, Bengal Printing Works, Hugli.	500	2	The author, Bally Road, Hugli.
68	**Mukherji, U. N. (Lt.-Col., M.D., I.M.S., retired.)**—The Malis of East Bengal [A short account of the caste and of the agitation that is going on in it to improve its condition] Pages 32. Published by Nilámvar Dás, 39, Harrison Road, Calcutta. 1911. [28th April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, ...**	Maheshvar Bhattácháryyá, 25, Ráybágán Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1211	The publisher, 39, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
69	**সাধারণ ব্রাহ্ম সমাজের নিয়মাবলী।** [Sadharan Brahma Somajer Niyamavali. Rules of the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj] Pages 66. Published by A. C. Sarkár, 211, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta 1317 sál or 1910-11 A.D. [28th May, 1911.] 12°. 2nd edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	A. C. Sarkár, 211, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1527	......
70	**Uday Chandra Lahiri.**—তৎসৎ, সেই সত্য, আমার একটী পুরাতন কথা। এই এক অদ্ভুত। [Tatsat, Sai Satya, Ámár ekti purátan kathá. Ei ek adbhut or "Metaphysics and Theology in a Nutshell." That exists, that is truth, an old word of mine. A strange thing this. Contains moral, social and religious advice to Hindus in the light of Hindu Sástras.] Pages 38, 89. Published by the author, Murshidavad. [10th June, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1.**	M. L. Pátra, 164-2, Baitakhána Road, Calcutta.	1,000	1441	No. 25. The author, Assistant Head Master, Nawab Bahadur's Institution, Murshidabad. Reg. No. 39. dated 12-6-1911.
	IV.—BENGALI AND ENGLISH—POETRY.				
71	**Tarini Prasad Jyotishi**—সচিত্র সপ্তম এডোয়ার্ডের স্বর্গারোহণ। [Sachitra Saptam Edwarder Svargárohan. "Ascension of Edward VII to Heaven." A poem mourning the death of the late King-Emperor Edward VII, with summaries of the Cantos in English.] Pages 20, 122. Published by K P. Mukherji & Co., 20, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta, 1911. [15th June, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Re. 1-8.**	K. P. Mukharji & Co., 20, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.	1,000	1497	No. 26. The author, 92-4, Corporation Street, Calcutta. Reg. No. 83, dated 25-10-1910.
	V.—BEGALI AND HINDI—MISCELLAEOUS.				
2	**Kshitimohan Sen.**—শান্তিনিকেতন। কবীর। তৃতীয় খণ্ড। [Sántí-Niketan. Kavir. Tritíya Khanda. Temple of Peace Kavir (a name). Part III. Dohás of Kavir with their Bengali translation.] Paget 5, 120. Published by Satis Chandra Mitra, 22, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta. [20th, May 1911.] 24°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 annas.** [Previous Part noticed in entry No. 1 at page 106 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Hari Charan Mánná 20, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1326	......

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1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	VI.—BENGALI AND PERSIAN—RELIGION.				
1	খেলাফত নামা। [**Khelafat Nama.** Letter of Succession Religious instruction of Hafiz Ahmad of Jaunpur to his disciples.] Compiled by Ismail Khán. Pages 5. Published by the compiler, Tengápárá, Mymensingh. 1318 sál or 1911-12 A.D. [24th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *For free distribution.*	Mahammad Reyájuddin Ahmad, 59, Karoyá Road, Calcutta.	300	39	The compiler, Tengápárá, Mymensingh.
	VII—BENGALI AND SANSKRIT—LANGUAGE.				
43	**Hirnmaya Mukherji Vedadhyayi Vachashpati and Jagadis Chandra Mukherji Tarkalankar.**—জগদীশ অক্ষর-বিজ্ঞান। [Jágadísa Akshara-Vijnán. Science of letters by Jagadis. Traces the origin of the Devanágar alphabet.] Pages 92. Published by Tejomaya Mukherji, Belgáchhiyá Villa. 1318 sál or 1911-12 A.D. [20th May, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2.**	A. Banerji, 76, Balarám De's Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1392	The author, C/o the publisher, Belgáchhiyá Villa.
	Educational—				
44	সংক্ষিপ্তসার ব্যাকরণ সন্ধিসুবন্ত কড়চা। [**Samkshiptasar Vyakaran Sandhi Suvanta Kadoha.** Rules of Sandhi (union of words) and declension of nouns as contained in the Sanskrit grammar Samkshiptasár. Original Sútras from the Samkshiptasár with explanations in Bengali.] Edited by Guru Náth Kávyatírtha, Vidyánidhi. Pages, 2, 116. Published by the editor, 30, Gopi Mohan Datta's Lane, Calcutta 1318 sál or 1911-12. A.D. [16th May, 1911.] 12°. 2nd edition. Revised. **Price, 8 annas.** [Previous edition noticed in entry No. 7 at page 74 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1908.]	M. N. Ghosh, 38, Sivnáráyan Das's Lane, Calcutta.	2,000	1368	The editor, 30 Gopi Mohan, Datta's Lane, Calcutta.
45	**Govinda Nath Guha (M.A.)**—সংস্কৃত সোপান। [Samskrita Sopán. Stepping-stone to Sanskrit. An elementary Sanskrit Grammar.] Pages 8, 184. Published by Sányal & Co., 25 Ráybágán Street, Calcutta. 1911. [21st March, 1911.] 16°. 3rd edition. **Price, 10 annas.**	Mahesvar Bhattácháryya, 25, Ráybágán Street, Calcutta.	2,050	934	The author, 39, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
46	**Hari Charan Banerji.**—সংস্কৃত প্রবেশ। তৃতীয় ভাগ। [Samskrita Praves. Tritíya Bhág. Introduction to Sanskrit. Part III. An elementary Sanskrit Grammar.] Pages 5, 106. Published by Manoranjan Banerji, 70, Kalutolá Street, Calcutta. [10th April, 1911.] 16°. 2nd edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	Binodvihári Chakravarti, 70, Kalutolá Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1101	......
47	**Krishna Kisor Banerji**—ব্যাখ্যা সহিত সরল ব্যাকরণ। [Vyákhyá Sahit Saral Vyákaran. Grammar with explanation. An elementary Bengali Grammar.] Pages 6. 66. Published by U. N. Bhattácháryya, 46, Bechu Chatterji's Street, Calcutta, 1911. [25th April, 1911.] 12°. 28th edition. **Price, 2 annas and 6 pies.**	U. N. Bhattácháryya, 46, Bechu Chatterji's Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1256	Hari Charan Banerji, 36, Nawabdi Ostágar's Lane, Calcutta.

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Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	VII—BENGALI AND SANSKRIT—MEDICINE.				
48	পরিভাষা-প্রদীপ। [**Paribhasha Pradipa.** The Illuminator of Technical terms. A work containing explanations of the technical terms used in Ayurveda. The original Sanskrit work of Kaviráj Govinda Dás Sen with a Bengali translation.] Compiled by Hara Lál Gupta. Pages 12. 160. Published by the compiler, 4, Baburám Ghosh's Lane, Calcutta. 1317 sál or 1910-11. A.D. [5th April, 1911.] 12°. 4th edition. **Price, 8 annas.** [Previous edition noticed in entry No. 67 at page 55 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending September 1906.]	Panchánan Mitra, 92, Kálíprasád Datta's Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1147	The compiler, 4. Baburám Ghosh's Lane Calcutta.
	VII—BENGALI AND SANSKRIT—MEDICINE—*concld.*				
49	পরিভাষাসম্বলিত পাচন ও মুষ্টিযোগ। [**Paribhasha Samvalita Pachan O Mushtiyoga.** Medicinal decoctions of herbs and simple medicines, with explanations of technical terms. A treatise on simple Ayurvedic medicines. Sanskrit texts with their Bengali translation.] Compiled by Nagendra Náth Sen Gupta. Pages 26, 710. Published by the compiler, 18-1 and 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta. 1911. [26th April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	Kevalrám Chatterji, 17, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	4,000	1120	No. 27. The compiler, 18-1 and 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta. Reg. No. 34 dated 1st May 1911.
	VII—BENGALI AND SANSKRIT—MISCELLANEOUS.				
50	আর্য্যশক্তি। [**Aryyasakti.** Aryan Power. A compilation of various Hindu sástras.] Pages, 12, 431. Published by Suren Chandí Datta, 92, Káliprasád Datta's Street, Calcutta. 1318 sál or 1911-12 A.D [24th May, 1911.] 12°. 6th edition Enlarged, Changed and Corrected. **Price, Re. 1-4.** [Previous edition noticed in entry No. 38 at page 47 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending June, 1907.]	Panchánan Mitra, 92, Kálíprasád Datta's Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1513	The publisher, 92, Káliprasád Datta's Street, Calcutta.
51	বেঙ্গল কেমিক্যাল পঞ্জিকা। ১৩১৮ সাল। [**Bengal Kemikyal Panjika. 1318 Sal.**—Almanac issued from Bengal Chemical Pharmacy for 1318 B.S. with miscellaneous information.] Pages 532, 40. Published by the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, 91, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. [24th March, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 2 annas.**	Bírendra Mohan Gupta, 90, Mániktalá Main Road, Calcutta	25,000	165	The publishers, 91, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.
52	ভট্টপল্লী-পঞ্জিকা ও ডাইরেক্টরী। সন ১৩১৮ সাল। ইং ১৯১১-১২। [**Bhatta-palli Panjika O Directori San 1318 Sal. Ingraji 1911-12.** Almanac with Directory issued from Bhátpárá for 1318, B.S. or 1911-12 A.D.] Pages 640, 56, 31, 56, 40. Published by Banerji & Co., 11 Munshiganj Road, Kedarpur. [10th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 8 annas.**	S. C. Banerji, 197, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta.	5,000	959	The publishers, 11, Munshiganj Road, Khedarpur.
53	ডাইরেক্টরী পঞ্জিকা। ১৩১৮ সাল। [**Direktari Panjika. 1318 Sal.** Almanac with Directory for 1318 B.S.] Pages 381, 45, 192, 48, 136, 192, 128, 46, 404. Published by P. M. Bágchi & Co., 38-1, Masjidbárí Street, Calcutta. [28th March, 1911.] 8°. New edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Re. 1.**	Sarat Chandra Dás, 38-1, Masjidbári Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1909	Kisorimohan Bágchi.

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	VII—BENGALI AND SANSKRIT—MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.*				
54	**ডাইরেক্টরী পঞ্জিকা। ১৩১৮ সাল। [Direktari Panjika. 1318 Sal** Almanac for 1318 B.S, with Directory.] Pages 381. 120, 192, 186, 192 Published by P. M. Bágchi & Co., 38-1, Masjidbári Street, Calcutta. [28th March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 6 annas.**	Sarat Chandra Dás, 38-1, Masjidbári Street, Calcutta.	6,000	1011	Kisori M... Bagchi.
55	———[Almanac for 1318 B.S., with directory, astrological and various other information.] Pages 381, 48 Published by ditto. [28th March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 3 annas.**	Ditto ...	143,000	1012	Ditto.
56	———[Almanac for 1318 B.S, with directory and various information.] Pages 381, 120, 184, 192, 32. Published by ditto. [28th March, 1911.] 8°. New edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 10 annas.**	Ditto ...	1,000	1010	Ditto.
57	**গ্রহবিপ্র দীপিকা। [Grahavipra Dipika.** Illuminator of Grahavipras (Hindu astrologers). An account of the astrologer caste.] Compiled by Kailás Chandra Jyotishárnava. Pages 59. Published by the compiler, 25-2, Grey Street, Calcutta. 1318 sál or 1911-12 A.D. [1st May, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 6 annas.**	Asutosh Datta, 292 8, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	500	1235	.....
58	**Jagat Mohan Deva Sinha.—ক্ষত্রিয় রাজবংশী কুল কৌমুদী। প্রথম খণ্ড।** [Kshatriya Rájavamsí Kula Kaumudí. Pratham Khand The Illuminator of the Kshatriya Rájavamsí caste. Part I. A short historical account of the Paundra Kshatriya Rájavamsí caste.] Pages 6, 71, 1 Published by Govinda Mohan Sarkár Barmmá, Grurmárí, Rangpur. 1317 sál or 1910-11. A.D. [6th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1.**	Prahlád Chandra Sarkár, 221, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1177	The author, Nakaikhata, Rangpur.
59	**জাতি বিকাশ। প্রথম খণ্ড। [Jati-vikas. Pratham Khanda.** Expounder of Caste. Part I. An account of the Rajvamsi or Paundra Kshatriya caste.] Edited by Lakshmí Náráyan Tarkachudámani. Pages 108. Published by the editor, Gáivándhá, Rangpur. [29th March, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1.**	C. Sen, 168, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta.	1,000	892	K. C. Bhattacháryya. 33 Scott's Lane, Calcutta.
60	**জ্যোতিষ-দর্পণং। প্রথম খণ্ডং। [Jyotisha Darpanam. Prathama Khandam.** The Mirror of Astrology. Part I. Sanskrit text of Vrihat Párásari, an ancient Sanskrit work on Astrology, with a Bengali translation.] Compiled and translated by Thakurdás Chudámani. Pages 207. Published by the compiler, 19-1, Kántápukur Lane, Calcutta. 1318 sál or 1910-11 A.D. [22nd June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. (T). **Price, Re. 1-4**	Srímanta Ráy Chaudhuri, 8, Sántirám Ghosh's Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1639	The compiler, 19-1, Kántápukur Lane, Calcutta.

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	VII—BENGALI AND SANSKRIT—MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.*				
61	জ্যোতির্ম্মুক্তাবলী । [Jyotirmmuktavali. A collection of pearls on Astrology A Sanskrit work on Astrology by Vamsivadan Dvija with a Bengali translation.] Translated partly by Krishnamohan Vidyábhúshan and partly by Ramnáth Gosvámi Vidyálankar. Pages 3, 160. Published by S. N. Gosvámi, Gauripur, Assam. [28th March, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. (P.) **Price, 8 annas.**	J. N. Basu, Wilkin's Press, College Square, Calcutta.	1,000	919	The publisher, Gauripur, Assam.
62	**Nagendra Nath Basu (M.R.A.S.)**—বঙ্গের জাতীয় ইতিহাস । বৈশ্য-কাণ্ড । প্রথম ভাগ । [Vanger Játiya Itihás, Vaisya Kánda. Pratham Bhág. "The Castes and Sects of Bengal. Vaisya Kánda. Vol. I." A comprehensive history of the Vaisya caste from the earliest times, compiled from original sources] Pages, 2, 304. Published by the author, 20, Kántápukur Lane, Calcutta. 1318 sál or 1911-12 A.D. [2nd June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2.**	Rákhál Chandra Mitra, 21-3, Sántirám Ghosh's Street, Calcutta.	4,000	1442	......
63	**Padmanath Bhattacharyya (M.A.)**—প্রবন্ধাষ্টক । [Prabandhashtaká. Eight essays. A collection of eight essays on various subjects] Pages 3, 160. Published by Upendra Náth Pál Chaudhuri, 20, Patuátolá Lane, Calcutta. [4th May, 1911] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 10 annas.**	Bipin Vihári Náth, Mahilá Press, Calcutta.	1,000	1311	The author.
64	**Radhikaprasad Ghosh Chaudhuri Devavarma**—সন্দেহ নিরসন । [Sandeha Nirasan. Refutation of doubt. An attempt to prove that Káyasthas are Kshatriyas and entitled to wear the sacred thread, follow the caste rules of Kshatriyas about asaucha, &c] Pages 21. Published by Sukhadánanda Visvás, 85, Grey Street, Calcutta. [9th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, ...**	Sukhadánanda Visvás, 83-1, Grey Street, Calcutta.	500	1444	The author, Ghorámárá, Rájshahi.
65	বঙ্গদেশীয় কায়স্থ সভার নবম বার্ষিক অধিবেশনের কার্য্যবিবরণী । [Vangadesiya Kayastha Sabhar Navam Varshik Adhivesaner Karyyavivarani.—Proceedings of the ninth anniversary meeting of the Káyastha Sabhá of Bengal] Pages 56. Published by the Káyastha Sabhá of Bengal, 85, Grey Street Calcutta. 1318 sál or 1911-12 A.D. [20th June 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	Ditto ...	500	1607	Sarat Kumar Mitra, 85, Grey Street, Calcutta.
66	বঙ্গবাসী পঞ্জিকা । সন ১৩১৮ সাল । [Vangavasi Panjika. San 1318 sal Almanac issued from the *Bangavasi* newspaper office for 1318 B.S or 1911-12 A.D. with miscellaneous information.] Pages 416. Published by Natavar Chakravarti, 38-2, Bhavani Charan Datta's Street, Calcutta [10th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated. For free distribution.*	Natavar Chakravarti, 38-2, Bhavani Charan Datta's Street, Calcutta.	30,000	1123	......

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copy-right (his name and residence), registration No. and date of registration of copyright.
	VII—BENGALI AND SANSKRIT—MISCELLANEOUS—*concld.*				
67	বশীকরণ তন্ত্র বা কামরত্ন । [**Vasikaran Tantra va Kamaratna.** Tantra relating to the subduing of a person or the jewel of the object of desire. A work on mystic arts Sanskrit text of Nága Bhatta with a Bengali translation.] Compiled by Devendra Náth Chatterji. Pages 192 Published by Sarat Chandra Síl, 186, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta. 1911. [4th May, 1911.] 12°. 2nd edition. **Price, nil.** [Previous edition not received.]	J. N. De, 63, Nimtalá Ghát Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1206	.....
68	**Vraja Lal Adhikari.**—জ্যোতিষ-সার । [Jyotish sár Essence of Astrology. A compilation on Hindu Astrology.] Pages 4, 153. Published by Yogendra Náth Mukherji, 30, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta 1318 sál or 1911-12 A.D [15th May, 1911.] 8° 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1-8.**	A. Banerji, 76, Balarám De's Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1324	The author, Gcári Krishnanagar.
69	**Yogesvar Chatterji.**—ধর্ম্মবীর যুধিষ্ঠির । (Dharmavír Yudhishthir Yudhishthir (a name), the religious hero. A character sketch of the mythological character Yudhishthir.) Pages 43. Published by the author, Chinsura. 1317 sál or 1910-11 A.D. [15th April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. *For free distribution.*	B. B. Chakravarti, 12, Nárikelbágán Lane, Calcutta.	50	19	Sarat Chandra Mitra, 12, Nárikelbágán Lane, Calcutta.
	VII—BENGALI AND SANSKRIT—POETRY.				
70	**Girijaprasad Bhattacharyya.**—সম্রাট্ পঞ্চম-জর্জ রাজ্যাভিষেকঃ । [Samrát Panchama-Jarj Rájyábhishekah. Coronation of Emperor George V. A poem in Sanskrit on the Coronation of Emperor George V, with a Bengali translation in prose.] Pages 18. Published by the author, 29 5, Bádurbágán, 2nd Lane, Calcutta. 1833 Sakávdá or 1911-12 A.D. [19th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 4 annas.**	Nanda Lál Berá, 43, Ramánáth Kaviraj's Lane, Calcutta.	1,000	1330	The author, 29-5, Bádurbágán 2nd Lane, Calcutta.
71	গীতগোবিন্দ । [**Gitagovinda.** Songs in honour of Govinda (Sri Krishna). Vol. II. The original text of Jayadeva with a Bengali translation in verse by one Rasamay Dás, who lived more than a century ago.] Edited by Rájkumár Vedatírtha Smrititírtha Kávyabhúshan. Pages, 3, 52. Published by the editor, Kaikálá, Hugli. [20th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 annas.**	Manmatha Náth Ghosh, 38, Sivanáráyan Das's Lane, Calcutta.	500	1367	The editor, Kaikálá, Hugli.
72	কবিতা-রত্নাবলী । [**Kavita-Ratnavali.** A collection of jewels of poems. A collection of didactic poems in Sanskrit with their Bengali translation in verse] Edited by Govinda Chandra Mukherji, Kaviranjan. Pages, 6, 44. Published by the editor, Khágdá, Murshidávád. [14th June, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 annas.**	Asutosh Visvás, Chandraprava Press, Khágdá, Murshidávád.	500	11	.....

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—continued.

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Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	VII—BENGALI AND SANSKRIT—RELIGION.				
73	**চন্দ্রদহামাহাত্ম্যং।** [**Chandradaha Mahatmyam.** Sanctity of Chandradahá. A description of the sanctity of a pond named Chandradahá in Jessore.] Compiled by Kárttik Chandra Visvás. Pages 8. Published by Prasanna Kumár Visvás and Hridaya Náth Visvás, Kesavpur, Jessore. 1318 sál or 1911-12 A.D. [11th May, 1911]. 8°. New edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	Advaita Charan Deva Náth, Vaisya Bhándár Press, Khulna.	1,000	2	The compiler, Kesavpur, Jessore.
74	**গীতা-গ্রন্থাবলী।** [**Gita Granthavali.** A collection of Gitás (religious songs). A collection of 25 religious poems composed at different periods with their Bengali translation.] Edited by Upendra Náth Mukherji. Pages 2, 608. Published by Gurudás Chatterji, Calcutta. 1318 sál or 1911-12 A.D. [24th June, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Rs 4.**	Púrna Chandra Mukherji, 115-4, Grey Street, Calcutta.	4,000	1623	The editor.
75	**গীতা-সঙ্গীত।** [**Gita Sangit.** Songs of the Gitá. The original text of the Bhagavat Gitá with a paraphrase in Bengali verse.] Translated by Umes Chandra Banerji. Pages 8, 186, 2. 1317 sál or 1910-11 A.D. [9th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. (T.) **Price, 10 annas.**	Nages Chandra Jáná, City Press, Midnapur.	2,000	1	The Printer, City Press, Midnapur.
76	**Jagat Chandra Gosvami (Sarvvavidya.)—গীতামৃত-রস।** [Gitámrita Rasa. The essence of the nectar of Gitá (Divine Lay). The original text of Bhagavat Gitá with a Bengali paraphrase in verse.] Pages 40, 928, 82, 4. Published by Nalini Charan Nandí, Gauránga Bhándár. Akiyáb. 426, Gauráugávda. 1911-12 A.D. [4th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1-4.**	N. C. Visvás, 11-1, Nawabdi Ostagar's Lane, Calcutta.	2,000	1338	The publisher, Gauránga Bhándár, Akiyár.
77	**কলি-মাহাত্ম্যম্। পঞ্চম খণ্ড।** [**Kali Mahatmyam. Panchama Khanda.** Description of Kali (era). Part V. Sanskrit text from Kalki Purana with a Bengali translation.] Compiled by Rasik Mohan Chatterji. Pages, 165 to 212. Published by the compiler, 5, Simlá Street, Calcutta. 1318 sál or 1911-12. A. D. [5th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, ...** [Previous part noticed in entry No. 95 at page 69 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending December, 1907.]	Surendra Náth Mukherji, 5, Simla Street, Calcutta.	500	1220	The compiler, 5, Simla Street, Calcutta.
78	**Krishnananda Svami—ভক্তি ও ভক্ত।** [Bhakti o Bhakta. Devotion and Devotee. Sanskrit text of Nárada Bhakti-Sútra and Sándilya Bhakti-Sútra with Bengali translation and explanatory notes in Bengali, lives of a number of Vaishnav devotees, and an exposition of the religion of love by the author.] Pages 16, 216. Published by Sevánanda Svámi, Yogásram. Benares. [28th April, 1911.] 16°. 5th edition. Revised and enlarged. **Price, 10 annas.** [Previous edition not received.]	Mahesvar, Bhattácháriya, 25, Káybágán Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1213	The Manager, Yogásram, Benares City.

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Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	VII—BENGALI AND SANSKRIT—RELIGION —*contd.*				
79	**Pran Kumar Mukherji**- চন্দ্রনাথ দর্পণ। [Chandranáth Darpan. Mirror of Chandranáth. A guide to the Hindu shrine of Chandranáth in Chittagong.] Pages, 73 to 119. Published by Harakumár Mukherji and Súryya Kumár Mukherji, Sitákunda. Chittagong. 1317 sál or 1911-12. A. D. [24th March, 1911.] 8°. Enlarged edition. **Price, Re. 1.**	Apúrva Krishna Náth, 46, Gauribede's Lane, Calcutta	1,000	161	Atul Krishna Náth, 25, Gauribede Lane, Calcutta.
80	**Ramesh Chandra Chakravarti**, ব্রহ্মচর্য্য। [Brahmacharyya. Self-restraint. Instruction to young men in moral, physical and religious culture, based on Hindu sastras.] Pages 9, 11, 50. Published by the author, 8-2, Kshetra Dhol's Lane, Calcutta. Váisák 1318 sál or April and May, 1911-12 A.D. [2nd May, 1911.] 16°. 6th edition. Enlarged. *Illustrated.* **Price, 8 annas.** [Previous edition noticed in entry No 835 at page 8-9 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending December, 1904.]	N. C. Visvás, 11-1, Nawabdi Ostágar's Lane, Calcutta.	2,000	1836	The author, 8-2, Kshetra Dhol's Lane, Calcutta.
81	শঙ্করাচার্য্যের গ্রন্থমালা। Sankaracharyyer Granthamala. Works of Sankaracháryya. A collection of the minor works hymns etc., of Sankaracháryya, with Bengali translation.] Edited by Upendra Náth Mukherji. Pages 2, 476. Published by Púrna Chandra Mukherji, 115-4, Grey Street, Calcutta. 1318 sál or 1911-12 A.D. [27th June, 1911.] 8°. 4th edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Rs. 3.** [Previous edition noticed in entry No. 20 at pages 36-37 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1908.]	Púrna Chandra Mukherji, 115-4, Grey Street, Calcutta.	4,000	1621	Upendra Náth Mukherji.
82	সানুবাদ শান্তিশতক। [Sanuvad-Santi-Sataka. One hundred Sanskrit Slokás by Silhana Misra on how to attain peace of mind, with a Bengali translation in verse.] Translated by Nakari Ráy Gupta. Pages 2, 53, 1. Published by Vinodvihárí Chakravarti, 70, Kalutolá Street, Calcutta. 1318 sál or 1911-12 A.D. [17th May, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. (T). **Price, 4 annas.**	Vinodvihári Chakravarti 70, Kalutolá Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1886	......
83	সটীক-পুরোহিত সর্ব্বস্ব। **Satika-Purohita Sarvvasva.** The wealth of priests with annotation. A guide for Hindu priests in the performance of religious rites.] Compiled by Prasanna Kumár Sástri Bhattácháryya. Pages 5, 8, 818, 47. Published by Panchasikha Bhattácháryya, 5, Chhidám Mudi's Lane, Calcutta. 1317 sál or 1910-11 A.D. [27th March, 1911.] 8°. 2nd edition. **Price, Rs. 2.** [Previous edition noticed in entry No. 24 at page 56 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1907.]	Kúla Chandra De, 5, Chhidám Mudi's Lane, Calcutta.	1,000	1003	......

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Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	VII—BENGALI AND SANSKRIT—RELIGION—*contd.*				
84	সটীকং সানুবাদঞ্চ আহ্নিক কৃত্যম্ । প্রথম-দ্বিতীয়-তৃতীয় খণ্ডানি । [**Satikam Sanuvadancha Ahnika-krityam. Prathama-Dvitiya-Tritiya Khandani.** Daily religious rites with notes and translations. Parts I to III. Deals with Hindu rituals.] Edited by Syámá Charan Kaviratna. Pages 18, 383. Published by Gurudás Chattarji, 201, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta. 1318 sál or 1911-12 A.D. [15th May, 1911.] 12°. 10th edition Enlarged and corrected. **Price, 10 annas.** [Previous edition noticed in entry No. 111 at page 97 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending September, 1909.]	Nutvihárí Dás, 2, Goyábágán Street, Calcutta.	3,000	1309	The editor, Sivpur, Howrah.
85	শ্রীমদ্ভাগবতম্ । **Srimatbhagavatam.** (Name of a Purana) Parts 56—60. The original text of the 10th Canto with ten commentaries, explanatory notes and a Bengali translation] Edited by Nitya Svarup Brahmachári. Pages 1473 to 1672. Published by Ganes Chandra Bhattácháryya, 14, Rámatanu Basu's Lane, Calcutta. 425 Chaitanyávda or 1910-11 A.D. [18th April, 1911.] 4°. 1st edition. (T.) **Price, 4 annas.** [Previous part not received.]	Ganes Chandra Bhattácháryya, 14, Rámatanu Basu's Lane, Calcutta.	1,000	986	......
86	———— Parts 61 to 65. Pages 1673 to 1880. Published by ditto. 425 Chaitanyávda or 1910-11 A. D. [3rd May, 1911.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	Ditto ...	1,000	1122	......
87	———— Parts 66 to 70. Pages 1881 to 2080. Published by ditto. 425 Chaitanyávda or 1910-11 A. D. [5th June, 1911.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas**	Ditto ..	1,000	1393	......
88	———— Parts 71 to 75. Pages 2081 to 2280. Published by ditto. 425 Chaitanyavda or 1910-11 A. D. 7th June, 1911.] 4°. 1st edition. **Priee, 4 annas.**	Ditto ...	1,000	13 4	....
89	শ্রীশ্রীবদরী কেদার মাহাত্ম্য । **Sri Sri Vadari Kedar Mahatmyam.** Glory of Kedar (Siva) and Badarí (gods in two Hindu shrines). Sanskrit text from Kedar Khanda with a Bengali translation and a guide for pilgrims.] Pages 6, 111, 21. Published by Mahesánanda Sarmmá Nandaprayág, Gadavál. 1911 [22nd May, 1911. 18°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, ...**	Naval Kisor Gupta, Bhárat Mitra Press, 97, Muktárám Babu's Street, Calcutta	1,000	1265	The publisher, Nandaprayág Gadvál.

BENGAL LIBRARY—*Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911*—continued.

Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	VII—BENGALI AND SANSKRIT—RELIGION—*contd*				
90	শ্রীশ্রীবৈষ্ণবীয় নিত্যকর্ম্ম পদ্ধতিঃ। [**Sri Sri Vaishnaviya Nityakarmma Paddhatih.** A guide for Vaishnavas in the performance of daily religious rites.] Compiled by Pundaríkáksha Adhikári. Pages 4, 66. Published by Murári Mohan Adhikári, 11-1, Karimbaks Lane, Kásipur, Calcutta. 426, Chaitanyávda, or 1911-12 A.D. [1st April, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas**	J. N. De, 63, Nimtalá Ghát Street, Calcutta.		1042	......
91	শুক্ল যজুর্ব্বেদীয় ঈশোপনিষৎ। [**Sukla Yajurvvediya Isopanishat.** The Isopanishat as embodied in the White Yajurveda The original text with Sankara's commentary, explanatory notes in Sanskrit and a Bengali translation of the commentary.] Edited by Durgá Charan Sánkhya—Vedántatírtha. Pages 5, 43. Published by Anil Chandra Datta, 60, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta 1318 sál or 1911-12 A.D. [10th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price. 8 annas.**	A. Banarji, 76, Balarám De's Street, Calcutta.	2,000	1242	The editor and publisher, 60, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.
92	**Surendra Mohan Bhattacharyya**—গৃহস্থের যোগশিক্ষা। [Grihasther Yogasikshá. How a householder may learn the practice of Yoga. Instruction to a novice how to practice Yoga.] Pages 2, 2, 8, 175 Published by Bhupendra Nath Bhattácháryya & Bros., Anantapur, Nadia. 1911. [16th April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price. Re. 1**	Phakir Chandra Das, 70, Báránasi Ghosh's Street Calcutta.	1,000	1014	The author, 31-2, Benetolá Street, Calcutta.
93	**Tarakisor Sarma Chaudhuri.**—ব্রহ্মবাদী ঋষি ও ব্রহ্মবিদ্যা। [Brahmavádí Rishi O Brahma Vidyá. The Seers believing in Brahma and the knowledge of Brahma. An attempt to describe the virtues of ancient Hindu Seers and their spiritual knowledge and an endeavour to reconcile the religious tenets of the different systems of Indian philosophy.] Pages 375. Published by the author, 47, Basupárá Lane, Calcutta. 1833 Sakávdáh or 1911-12 A.D. [28th April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2.**	A. Banerji, 76, Balarám De's Street, Calcutta.	2,000	1121	The author, 47, Basupárá Lane, Calcutta.
94	তত্ত্বরত্নাবলী। [**Tattvaratnavali.** A collection of jewels of truths. A religious compilation from Hindu Sástras.] Edited by Akshaya Kumár Tattvanidhi. Pages 12, 98. Published by the editor, Sáhachák, Midnapore. 1317 sál or 191 -11 A D. [20th March, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 10 annas.**	Avinás Chandra Basu, 81, College Street, Calcutta.	200	901	The editor, Sáháchak, Midnapore
95	উপনিষদাবলী। [**Upanishadavali** A collection of Upanishads. The original text with a Bengali translation and commentaries in Sanskrit.] Edited by Prasanna Kumár Sástri. Pages 186. Published by Panchasikh Bhattácháryya, 5, Chhidám Mudi's Lane, Calcutta. [25th March, 1911.] 12°. 3rd edition **Price, Re. 1.** [Previous edition noticed in entry No 2910 at pages 52-53 of Catalogue for the quarter ending June, 1896.]	Panchasikh Bhattácháryya, 5, Chhidám Mudi's Lane, Calcutta.	1,000	1005	......

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Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the use of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	VII—BENGALI AND SANSKRIT RELIGION—*concld.*				
96	বাশিষ্ঠ মহারামায়ণম্। ১০৯ সংখ্যা। Vasistha-Maha Ramayanam. **109 Sankhya** The great Rámayana by Vasistha. No. 109. Text with the annotation by Anandabodhendra Bhikshu.] Edited by Kálivar Dev Sarmá. Pages 48. Published by Nanda Lál Pál, 214, Bowbázár Street Calcutta. 1519 Sakávdah or 1897-98 A.D. [8th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. (T.) **Price, 6 annas.** [Previous part noticed in entry No. 41 at page 114 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Asutosh Gad, 214, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta.	1,000	417	The publisher, 214, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta.
97	**Yadu Nath Das.**—বৈষ্ণবামৃত ভ্রমরগীতা। [Vaishnavámrita Bhramar Gitá. The lay about the bee, which is like nectar to Vaishnavas. A Vaishnava song in Sanskrit with a paraphrase in Bengali verse.] Pages 19. Published by Kánái Lál Sil, 105, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta. 1317 sál or 1910-11 A.D. [12th April, 1911.] 12°. 2nd edition. **Price, 2 annas.** [Previous edition noticed in entry No 128, at pages 82-83 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March 1901.]	Chunilál Síl, 25, Nimtalá Ghát Street, Calcutta.	2,000	1154	......
98	বেদান্ত সমন্বয়। ত্রয়োদশ খণ্ড। [**Vedanta Samanvaya. Trayodasa Khanda.** The Vedánta Harmonized. Part XIII. Texts from the Upanishads with explanatory notes in Sanskrit and a Bengali translation.] Edited by Rev. Gaur Govinda Ráy. Pages 737 to 800. Published by K. C. Mitra, 3, Ramánáth Majumdár's Street, Calcutta. 1832 sak or 1910-11 A.D. [6th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.** [Previous part noticed in entry No. 69, at page 99, of the Catalogue for the quarter ending June, 1910.]	K. P. Náth, 3, Ramánáth Majumdár's Street, Calcutta.	600	956	The Bráhmo, Mission Office, 3, Ramánáth Majumdar's Street, Calcutta.
99	বিলাপ কুসুমাঞ্জলি। [**Vilap Kusumanjali** A palmful of flowers of lamentation. Vaishnava hymns in Sanskrit by Raghunáth Dás Gosvámi with their Bengali translation in verse by Rasik Chandra Dás.] Pages 53. Compiled and published by Madhusúdan Dás Adhikári. Eláti. Hughli 1318 sál or 1911-12 A.D. [24th April, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	J. N. De, 63, Nimtalá Ghát Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1205	......
	VIII—BENGALI AND SANTALI—LANGUAGE.				
	Educational—				
1	সাঁওতাল শিক্ষার সরল পুস্তক। [**Santhal Sikshar Saral Pustak.** An easy book to learn the Santáli language.] Edited by Nages Kumár Jáná. Pages 40. Published by the editor, Kavikota, Midnapore. 1911. [21st June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas and 6 pies.**	City Press, Midnapur.	2,000	2	The publisher, Kavikotá, Midnapore.

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	IX—BENGALI AND URDU—RELIGION.				
1	আসল বাঙ্গালা গজল। [Asal Vangala Gajal. Genuine Bengali Gazals Poems in praise of the prophet and hymns] Compiled by Sekh Mahammad Zamiruddin. Pages 24. Published by the compiler, Gádádov. Nadia. 1317 sál or 1910-11 A.D [8th March, 1911.] 12°. 4th edition. **Price, 1 anna.** [2nd edition noticed in entry No. 1037 at page 33 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending December, 1909.]	Mahammad Reajuddin Ahmed, 159 Karayá Road, Calcutta.	1,000	1(.4	The compiler, Gádádov, Nadiá.
2	Mahammad Abdul Hamid.—গজলে নূর। [Gajale Núr. Light of Gazal. Religious instruction to Muhammadans with a hymn in Urdu.] Part I. Pages 24. Published by the author, Tálá, Calcutta. 1318 sál or 1911-12 A.D. [6th June, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	Lakshmí Náráyan Dás, 43, Grey Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1632	The author, Tálá, Calcutta.
	X—ENGLISH AND HINDI—LANGUAGE.				
	Educational—				
2	Haridas.—अंगरेजी शिक्षा। पहिला भाग। [Angreji Sikshá. Pahilá Bhág. Instruction in English. Part I. A manual for teaching English] Pages 143. Published by the author, 201, Harrison Road, Calcutta. 1911. [6th June, 1911.] 8° 4th edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	Rámapratáp Bhárgav, Narsing Press, 201 Harrison Road, Calcutta.	3,000	1402	The author, 201, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
3	——— अंगरेजी शिक्षा। तीसरा भाग। [Angreji Sikshá. Tísrá Bhág Instruction in Enghlish. Part III A manual for teaching English] Pages 252. Published by the author, 201, Harrison Road, Calcutta. 1911. [20th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1.**	Ditto ...	1,000	1034	No. 28. The author, 201 Harrison Road, Calcutta. Reg. No. 33, dated 28th April 1911.
	XI—ENGLISH AND LATIN—LANGUAGE.				
	Educational—				
1	Silva, W. D.—A First Latin Course. Pages 66. Published by the Calcutta School Book and Useful Literature Society, 1, Wellington Street, Calcutta. 1911. [29th May, 1911.] 16°. 4th edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	B. N. Mandal, 28, Jagannáth Datta's Lane, Gárpár, Calcutta.	500	34	B. N. Mandal, Calcutta School Book and Useful Literature Society.

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	XII—ENGLISH AND PERSIAN—MISCELLANEOUS.				
1	**Catalogue of the Collection of Coins illustrative of the History of the Rulers of Delhi up to 1858 A.D in the Delhi Museum of Archæology.** Edited by R. B. Whitehead, I.C.S. Pages 102. Published by Archæological Surveyor, Agra. 1910. [12th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2.**	Rev C. H. Harvey. Baptist Mission Press, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	250	1076	......
	XIII—ENGLISH AND SANSKRIT—MISCELLANEOUS.				
9	**Haraprasad Sastri (Mahamahopadhyaya, M.A., F.A.S.B.)**—Notices of Sanskrit Manuscripts. Second series. Vol. IV. Pages 36, 265. Published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1, Park Street, Calcutta. 1911. [2nd May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, ...** [Previous volume noticed in entry No. 1 at page 57 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1907.]	Rev. P. Knight, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	500	1294	......
	XIII—ENGLISH AND SANSKRIT—POETRY.				
10	**Visvanath Rath Kavyatirtha.**—An Ode in memory of King Edward VII. [In Sanskrit verse, in Uriya and Devanágri characters, with an English translation in prose.] Pages 38. Published the author, Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Cuttack. 1911. [27th March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, nil.**	B. S. Dás, Mukur Press, Cuttack.	500	10	The author, Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Cuttack.
	XIV—ENGLISH AND URDU—LANGUAGE.				
	Educational—				
3	اردو اور انگریزی پرائمر [Anglo-Urdu Primer.] Compiled by Háji Mahammad Rahmatulláh Badvi. Pages 136. Published by Háji Mahammad Abdul Qáyum, 16, Wellesley Square, Calcutta. 1911. [1st March, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	Mahammad Sáfi, 33-1, North Sealdah Road, Calcutta.	1,000	148	Háji Mahammad Abdul Qáyum, 16, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
	XIV—ENGLISH AND URDU—MISCELLANEOUS.				
4	اردو انگریزی خط و کتابت [Anglo-Urdu Letter-writer.] Compiled by Háji Muhammad Rahmatulláh Badvi. Pages 116. Published by Háji Mahammad Abdul Qáyum, 16, Wellesley Square, Calcutta. 1911. [24th February, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 annas.**	Ditto ...	1,000	147	Ditto.

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	XV—ENGLISH AND URIYA-LANGUAGE.				
	Educational—				
3	**Child's Easy First Grammar in Uriya.** [Rudiments of English Grammar in Uriya.] Pages 84. Published by Devendra Náth Pán. Mahidásbásár, Cuttack. 1911. [27th March, 1911.] 12°. 2nd edition. Revised and enlarged. **Price, 4 annas.**	Braja Sundar Dás, Mukur Press, Cuttack.	2,000	11	Nagendra Nát Ghosh, Mahdásbásár, Cuttack.
	XVI—HINDI AND SANSKRIT—MISCELLANEOUS.				
4	**Haridas Vaidya.**—स्वास्थ्यरक्षा। [Svásthya Rakshá. Presevation of Health. A treatise on hygiene based on Ayurveda.] Pages 12, 332. Published by the author 201, Harrison Road, Calcutta. 1911. [15th April, 1911.] 8°. 2nd edition. **Price, Re. 1-8.** [1st edition noticed in entry No. 9 at page 77 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending December, 1908.]	Rámapratáp Bhárgav, 201, Harrison Road, Calcutta.	1,000	1032	No. 29. The author, 201 Harrison Road Calcutta. Reg. No. 29 dated 28th April 1911.
5	**Madhav Prasad.**—बालचर्य्या। [Bálcharyyá. Rules to be observed by the children. Moral, religious and hygienic instruction for Hindu children.] Pages 2, 24. Published by Ganes Lál, Bhágalpur. [12th April, 1911.] 12°. 2nd edition. **Price, 1 anna.** [1st edition noticed in entry No. 23 at page 81 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March 1906.]	Charles Peter, Behar Angel Press, Bhágalpur.	2,000	2	The publisher Bhágalpur.
	XVI—HINDI AND SANSKRIT—RELIGION.				
6	नान्हिदत्तपञ्चविंशतिका:। [Nanhi Datta Panchavinsatikah. Twenty-five sayings of Nanhidatta (a name). Deals with the time of observing certain Hindu domestic ceremonies. Sanskrit texts with Hindi annotations.] Edited by Bachchu Jhá. Pages 30. Published by Gonaur Jhá, Dvárbhángá. [8th April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 pies.**	Gonaur Jhá, Sri Kánesvar Press, Nayábázár, Dárbhangá.	1,000	9	......
7	सरोजसुन्दरं। [Saroja Sundara. Beautiful Lily. A compilation on Smriti with Hindi annotations by Pandit Ganesa Datta Sarmma.] Edited by Mahádev Jhá. Pages 2, 28. Published by the editor, Madhubáni, Dvarbhángá. 1911. [9th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	Rámánanda Thákur, Maithil Printing Works, Madhubani.	1,000	14	The publisher Mathubáni, Dvárbhanga.

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	XVII—SANSKRIT AND TIBETAN—RELIGION.				
1	**Avadana Kalpalata.** Vol. II. Fasc. VIII. [Original text of Kshemendra with its Tibetan version. Bibliotheca Indica. New Series. No. 1262.] Edited by Rái Sarát Chandra Dás Bahádur, C.I.E., and Mahámahopádhyáya Satís Chandra Vidyábhúshan, M.A., PH.D. Pages 673 to 768. Published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1, Park Street, Calcutta. 1911. [27th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. (R). **Price, ...** [Previous Fasc. noticed in entry No. 3 at page 89 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending December, 1910.]	Rev. P. Knight, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	500	1293	...
	XVIII—SANSKRIT AND URIYA—MISCELLANEOUS.				
22	କୋକଶାସ୍ତ୍ର ବା ଆଦିଶାସ୍ତ୍ର । [**Koka Sastra Va Adisastra.** Erotics. A work on erotics. The Sanskrit text of Nágárjun with Uriya translation.] Translated by Kaviráj Hrishíkes Pándá Kaviranjan. Pages 96. Published by Zemindar Dhanjay Chandhuri, Meripur, Cuttack. 1911. [12th May, 1911.] 12°. 2nd edition. (T.) **Price, 6 annas.**	K. B. Pattánáyak, 8, St. James' Square, Calcutta.	1,000	1346	Manilál Mahárána, 8, St. James' Square, Calcutta.
23	ମାରକ ଶତୁରି । [**Maraka Saturi.** Determination of the destroyer planet. A book on Astrology.] Translated by Gopináth Kar. Pages 8. Published by Sadásiv Datta, Bálubázár, Cuttack. 1911. [20th March, 1911.] 16°. 2nd edition. (T.) **Price, 6 pies.**	B. Shàdangi Orissa, Orissa Patriot Press, Cuttack.	1,000	28	The publisher, Bálubázár, Cuttack.
	XVIII—SANSKRIT AND URIYA—POETRY.				
24	ବୃହତ୍ ଚାଣକ୍ୟ । [**Vrihat Chanakya.** Unabridged Chánakya. The didactic verses of Chánakya with their Uriya translation.] Translated by Gopináth Kar. Pages 28. Published by Bhágavat Prasád Dán, Dewánbázár, Cuttack. 1911. [27th March, 1911.] 16°. 9th edition. **Price, 1 anna and 6 pies.**	N. N. Sáhu, Arunodaya Press, Cuttack.	2,000	4	The publisher, Dewánbázár, Cuttack.
	XVIII—SANSKRIT AND URIYA—RELIGION.				
25	**Achyutananda.**—ଶରୀରଭେଦତତ୍ତ୍ୱ ଭଜନ । ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ଭାଗ । [Saríirabheda-tattvabhajana. Dvítiya Bhág. Songs about the true knowledge of the body. Part II. Religious songs.] Pages 19. Published by Hari Behárá, Alisábázár, Cuttack. 1911. [26th February, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna and 6 pies.**	Púrna Chandra Mandal, Union Printing Works, Cuttack.	1,000	456	The publisher, Cuttack.
26	**Dinakrishna Das.** - ଆର୍ତ୍ତତ୍ରାଣ ଚଉତିଶା । [Aratátrána Chautisá. Verses beginning with the thirty-four letters of the alphabet about the rescuer of the distressed. Hymns to Srikrishna.] Pages 13. Published by Madhusúdan Pándá, Puri. 1911 [24th April, 1911.] 12°. 2nd edition. **Price, 9 pies.**	M. S. Pándá, Jagannáth Press, Puri.	2,000	3	The publisher, Puri.

BENGAL LIBRARY—*Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911*—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (with his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	XVIII—SANSKRIT AND URIYA—RELIGION - *contd.*				
27	**Jagannath Das.**—ସଚିତ୍ର ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ଭାଗବତ । ଏକାଦଶସ୍କନ୍ଧ । [Sachitra Srímad Bhágavat. Ekádasaskandha. The Purána of that name. Chapter XIII. With illustrations. Sanskrit text with Uriya translation in verse.] Pages 200. Published by Manilál Mahárána, 8, St. James Square, Calcutta. 1911. [5th April, 1911.] 1·°. 4th edition. **Price, 5 anna and 6 pies.**	K. B. Pattanáyak, 8, St. James Square, Calcutta.	1,000	994	Manilál Mahárána, 8, St. James Square, Calcutta.
28	ପଯ୍ୟଶ୍ରାଦ୍ଧପଦ୍ଧତି । [**Payasradha Paddhati**. Rituals for the performance of Payá Srádh.] Translated by Gopináth Kar. Pages 8. Published by Nityánanda Sáhu, Kásibázár, Cuttack 1911. [3rd April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. (T). **Price, 6 pies.**	N. N. Sáhu, Arunodaya Press, Cuttack.	1,000	14	The publisher, Kásibázár, Cuttack.
29	ମହାପ୍ରସାଦ ମାହାତ୍ମ୍ୟ । [**Mahaprasada Mahatmya**. Greatness of the food offered to god Jagannáth. Sanskrit text with Uriya translation.] Compiled by Sudarsan Nanda. Pages 8. Published by the compiler, Sutáhát, Cuttack. 1911. [16th March, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 annas**	V. Kar, Utkal Sáhitya Press, Cuttack.	1,000	469	The publisher, Sutáhát, Cuttack.
30	**Radhapriya Devi.**—ଶ୍ରୀରାଧାଗୋବିନ୍ଦ ଶାରଦରାସ । [Sri Rádhágovinda Saradarásah. Autumnal Rás sports of Srikrishna and Rádhiká. Rásá sports of Srikrishna and Rádhiká as contained in the Rásápanchadhyáya of the Srimad Bhágavat, with Uriya translation in verse.] Pages 234. Published by Básudev Rath, Rádhánáthpur, Sásan. 1911. [6th April, 1911.] 12°. 6th edition. **Price, nil.**	Ditto ...	1,000	3·	Rájá Bahádur of Athgarh.
31	ଟୀକା ଭାଗବତ ନିତ୍ୟକର୍ମ ଓ ଦଶଅବତାର । [**Tika Bhagavata Nitya Karma O Dasa Avatara**. Abridged Bhagvat. Daily religious rites and ten incarnations. Sanskrit text with Uriya translation in verse.] Pages 12. Published by H. S. A. Aziz. Bálubázár, Cuttack. 1911. [28th April, 1911.] 12°. 3rd edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	B. Shadangi, Orissa Patriot Press, Cuttack.	2,000	52	The publisher, Bálubázár, Cuttack.
32	ତୁଳସୀ ମାହାତ୍ମ୍ୟ । [**Tulasimahatmya.** Greatness of the Tulasi plant. Sanskrit text with Uriya translation in verse regarding the holiness of the Tulasi plant and its various uses.] Translated by Gopináth Kar. Pages 16. Published by Náráyan Chandra Dán, Dewánbázár, Cuttack. 1911. [27th March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. (T). **Price, 1 anna.**	N. N. Sáhu, Arunodaya Press, Cuttack.	1,000	5	The publisher, Dewánbázár, Cuttack.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the use of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	XVIII—SANSKRIT AND URIYA—RELIGION—*concld.*				
33	ବିଷ୍ଣୁ ନିର୍ମାଲ୍ୟ ମହିମା । [**Vishnunirmalyamahima.** Greatness of the remains of the offerings presented to the god Vishnu. Sanskrit text with Uriya translation] Translated by Gopináth Kár. Pages 8. Published by Náráyan Chandra Dán, Dewánbázár, Cuttack. 1911. [27th March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 9 pies.**	N. N. Sáhu, Arunodaya Press, Cuttack.	1,000	7	The publisher, Dewánbazár, Cuttack.
	TRI-LINGUAL BOOKS.				
	I—BENGALI, ENGLISH AND SANSKRIT—LANGUAGE.				
	Educational—				
13	**Bhutnath Vidyaratna.**—নীতিমালার অর্থ পুস্তক। [Nítimálár Artha Pustak. Key to "Nitimálá."] Pages 192. Published by the author, 9-1, Haripál's Lane, Calcutta. 1911. [13th May, 1911.] 16°. 5th edition. **Price, 10 annas.**	R. Chatterji, 2-12, Wellington Street, Calcutta.	2,000	1332	The author, 9-1, Haripal's Lane, Calcutta.
14	**Test Examination Questions for I. A. and I. Sc. Candidates, 1911.** Pages 238. Published by K. C. Bhattácháryya, & Co., 168, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta. [9th March, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 12 annas.**	C. Sen, 1-8, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta.	1,000	891	K. C. Bhattácháryya, 33, Scott's Lane, Calcutta.
15	**Test Questions with Answers and Important Hints for Matriculation Candidates, 1911.** Part I. Pages 160. Published by K. C. Bhattácháryya & Co., 168, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta. [6th March, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	Ditto ...	1,500	893	Ditto.
	I—BENGALI, ENGLISH AND SANSKRIT—RELIGION.				
16	**Jogindra Nath Tarkachudamani.**—যজ্ঞ সংহিতা। [Yajna Samhitá. Part I. The religion of sacrifices. A polemical treatise on typies of Hindu religion.] Pages 2, 121. Published by the author, 47, Beadon Street, Calcutta. [25th May, 1911.] 8°. 2nd edition. Improved. **Price, Rs. 3.** [1st edition noticed in entry No. 114 at pages 48-49 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending June 1892.]	A. C. Sányál, 41, Sikdárbágán Street, Calcutta.	250	1421	The author, Simla, Calcutta.
	II—BENGALI, PERSIAN AND URDU—MISCELLANEOUS.				
1	সেজরা শরিফ। **Sejara Sarif.** [The Holy Genealogy. Genealogy of Háfiz Ahmad of Jaunpur with religious instruction] Compiled by Ismail Khán. Pages 25. Published by the compiler, Tengápárá, Mymensingh. 1318 sál or 1911-12 A.D. [24th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *For free distribution.*	Mahammad Reyájuddin Ahmad, 159, Kareyá Road, Calcutta.	750	30	The compiler, Tengápárá, Mymensingh.

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	UNI-LINGUAL PERIODICALS.				
	I.—ASSAMESE PERIODICALS—MISCELLANEOUS.				
7	বাঁহী। [Banhi. Flute. 2nd year. No. 5. A monthly journal devoted to miscellaneous subjects.] Edited by Lakshmí Náth Bejbaruvá. Pages 48. Published by H. Bejbaruvá, 2, Lállbázár Street, Calcutta. March, 1911. [11th March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 3 at page 125 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Subodh Chandra Kundu, British Indian Printing Works, Howrah.	600	5	The editor, Howrah.
8	———2nd year. No. 6. Pages 48. April, 1911. [5th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated* **Price, 4 annas.**	Ditto ...	600	6	Ditto
9	———2nd year. No. 7. Pages 48. May, 1911. [6th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	Ditto ...	600	12	Ditto.
	I.—ASSAMESE PERIODICALS—RELIGION.				
10	দীপ্তি। [Dipti. Refulgence. 6th year. No. 10. A monthly journal devoted to Christian religion.] Edited by Rev. S. A. D. Boggs. Pages 12. Published by the Baptist Mission Press, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta. April, 1911. [7th April, 1911.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna and 6 pies.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 6 at page 125 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Rev. C. H. Harvey, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	330	1055	.....
11	——— 6th year. No. 11. Pages 12. May, 1911. [16th May, 1911.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna and 6 pies.**	Rev. P. Knight, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	330	1273	......
12	——— 6th year. No. 12. Pages 12. June, 1911. [12th June, 1911.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna and 6 pies.**	Ditto ...	330	1558	......

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	II.—BENGALI PERIODICALS—ART.				
166	সঙ্গীত প্রকাশিকা। [**Sangita Prakasika.** Expounder of Music. Vol. X. No. 6. A monthly journal devoted to Hindu and European music.] Edited by Jyotirindra Náth Tagore. Pages 22. Published by Ranagopál Chakravarti, 55, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta. Phálgun, 1317 sál or February-March, 1911. [15th April, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 4 at page 125 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Ranagopál Chakravarti, 55, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	150	1150	The editor, 6, D. N. Tagore's Lane, Calcutta.
167	———Vol X. No. 7. Pages 22. Chaitra, 1317 sál or March-April, 1911 [27th April, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	Ditto ..	150	1151	Ditto.
168	শিল্পী। [**Silpi.** Artist. Vol. I. No. 2. A monthly paper devoted to art and manufacture.] Edited by Jánaki Náth Basák. Pages 96. Published by Kishor Chandra Bhunja Chaudhuri, 203-2, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta. [21st March, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 5 at page 125 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Mahesvar Bhattácháryya, 26, Raybágán Street, Calcutta.	1,000	935	The author, Calcutta.
	II.—BENGALI PERIODICALS—HISTORY (INCLUDING GEOGRAPHY).				
169	ঐতিহাসিক চিত্র। [**Aitihasik Chitra.** Historical pictures. Vol. VI. No. 9. A monthly journal devoted to Indian historical research.] Edited by Nikhil Náth Ráy. Pages 48. Published by A. Banerji, 76, Balarám De's Street, Calcutta. Paus, 1317 sál or December-January, 1911. [5th April, 1911.] 16.° 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 4 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 8 at page 126 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	A. Banerji, 76, Balarám De's Street, Calcutta.	500	1044	Nikhil Náth Ráy, H. P. Chatterji and A. C. Mukherji, 76, Balarám De's Street, Calcutta.
170	——— Vol. VI. No. 10. Pages 48. Mágh, 1317 sál or January-February, 1911. [8th April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 4 annas.**	Ditto ...	500	1045	Ditto.
171	———Vol. VI. No. 11. Pages 48. Phálgun, 1317 sal or February-March, 1911. [1st May, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 4 annas.**	Ditto ...	500	1243	Ditto.
172	———Vol. VI. No. 12. Pages 48. Chaitra, 1317 sál or March-April, 1911. [8th May, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 4 annas.**	Ditto ...	500	1244	Ditto.
173	———Vol. VII. No 1. Pages 48. Vaisákh, 1318 sál or April-May, 1911. [24th May, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 3 annas.**	Ditto ...	500	1391	Ditto.

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—continued.

1 Serial No.	2 Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	3 Printer and place of printing.	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration No.	6 Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	II.—BENGALI PERIODICALS—MEDICINE.				
174	ভিষক্-দর্পণ। [Bhisak-Darpan. The Physician's Mirror. Vol. XXI. No. 2. A monthly journal of Allopathic medicine.] Edited by Dr. Giris Chandra Bágchi. Pages 40. Published by Sányál & Co., 25, Ráybágán Street, Calcutta. February, 1911. [21st March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 6 yearly.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 13 at page 126 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Mahesvar Bhattácháryya, 25, Ráybágán Street, Calcutta.	250	932	The editor, Calcutta.
175	————Vol. XXI. No. 3. Pages 40. March, 1911. [24th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 6 yearly.**	Ditto ...	250	1209	Ditto.
176	চিকিৎসা প্রকাশ। [Chikitsa-Prakas. Light of Medical Science. Vol. III. No. 10. A monthly journal of Western Medical Science.] Edited by Dr. Dhírendra Náth Háldár. Pages 32. Published by Sasikánta Bhattácháryya, Andulberiá, Nadiá. Mágh, 1317 sál or January-February, 1911. [14th March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 14 at page 127 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Govarddhan Pán, 80-1, Muktárám Babu's Street, Calcutta.	1,000	904	The editor, Andulberia, Nadia.
77	————. Vol. III. No. 11. Pages 28. Phálgun 1317 sál or February-March, 1911. [29th March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	Ditto ...	1,000	905	Ditto.
78	————. Vol. III. No. 12. Pages 24. Published by T. N. Háldár, Andulbaria, Nadia. Chaitra, 1317, sál or March-April 1911. [2nd April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	Ditto ...	1,000	949	Ditto.
78	চিকিৎসা সম্মিলনী। [Chikitsa Sammilani. Union of Medical Science. Vol. III. No. 5. A monthly journal devoted to various systems of treatment of deseases.] Edited by Kaviraj Sítal Chandra Chatterji, Kaviratna. Pages 32. Published by Kaviráj Pares Náth Kavibhúshan, 200, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta. Chaitra, 1317 sál or March-April 1911. [2nd June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 409 at page 121 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending September, 1910.]	B. N. Nandi, 12, Simla Street Bye-Lane, Calcutta.	1,000	1601	The publisher, 12 Simla Street, Bye-Lane, Calcutta.

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence, register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	II.—BENGALI PERIODICALS -MEDICINE—*concld.*				
180	সরল হোমিওপ্যাথি। [Saral Homiopyathi. Easy Homœopathy. Vol. X. No. 12. A monthly homœopathic journal.] Edited by N. N. Set, L.M.S., and A. K Mukherji, L.M.S. Pages 16. Published by A. N. M., 88, Harrison Road, Calcutta. December 1910. [2nd April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1 yearly.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 16 at page 127 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	J. N. De, 63, Nimtalá Ghát Street, Calcutta.	...	1039	......
181	———— Vol. XI. Nos 1 and 2 (together). Pages 32. January 1911. [5th June, 1911]. 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	Sarat Chandra Dás New Arya Mission Press, Calcutta	500	1481	The publisher, 88, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
	II.—BENGALI PERIODICALS—MISCELLANEOUS.				
182	অলৌকিক-রহস্য। [Alaukik-Rahasya. Supernatural Mysteries. 2nd year. Nos. 9 and 10 (together). A monthly journal dealing chiefly with psychic matters.] Edited by Kshírod Prasád Vidyá vinod, M.A. Pages 96. Published by Satíndra Sevak Nandí, 50, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta. Paus and Mágh 1317 sál or December-February 1911. [4th May, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 17 at page 127 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	A. Banerji, 76, Balaram De's Street Calcutta, Metcalfe Press.	1,500	1246	A. N. Datta and the editor, 50, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.
183	[illegible]না। [Alochana. Review. 14th year. No. 10. A monthly magazine dealing with topics of general interest.] Edited by Yogíndra Náth Chatterji. Pages 16. Published by J. K. Sinha, Karmayoga Press, Howrah. Mágh, 1317 sál or January-February, 1911. [16th March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 20 at page 127 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	J. K. Sinha, Karmayoga Press, Howrah.	250	99	The editor, Panchanantalá. Howrah.
184	———— 14th year. No. 11. Pages 16. Phálgun, 1317 sál or February-March, 1911. [16th March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	Ditto ...	250	98	Ditto.
185	———— 14th year. No. 12. Pages 16. Chaitra, 1317 sál or March-April, 1911 [16th March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	Ditto ...	250	100	Ditto.
186	———— 15th year. No. 1. Pages 32, Vaisákh, 1318 sál or April-May, 1911. [20th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 2 annas.**	Ditto ...	500	16	Ditto.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	II.—BENGALI PERIODICALS - MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.*				
187	আলোক। [Alok. Light. Vol. II. No. 1. A monthly paper devoted to miscellaneous subjects.] Edited by P. C. Gánguli. Pages 9 Published by the editor, 22, Sukea's Street, Calcutta. Vaisákh, 1318 sál or April-May, 1911. [20th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 pies.** [Previous number noticed in entry No 21 at page 128 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	A. C. Sarkár, 211, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1849	......
188	আর্চ্চনা। [Arohohana. Worship. 7th year. No. 10. A monthly magazine dealing with miscellaneous subjects.] Edited by Kesav Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L. Pages 32. Published by Satyánanda Ráy, 18, Párvatí Charan Ghosh's Lane, Calcutta. November, 1910. [28th March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 24 at page 128 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Hari Charan De, 51-2, Sukea's Street, Calcutta.	500	1092	......
189	————7th year. No. 11. Pages 32. December, 1910. [10th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	Ditto ...	500	1093	......
190	————7th year No. 12. Pages 32. January, 1911. [20th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	Ditto ...	500	1094	......
191	————8th year. No. 1. Pages 40. February, 1911. [10th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	Ditto ...	500	1379	......
192	————8th year. No. 2. Pages 40. March, 1911. [19th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	Ditto ...	800	1380	......
193	অর্ঘ্য। [Arghya. Offerings. Vol. I. No. 6. A monthly magazine dealing with miscellaneous subjects.] Edited by Amulya Charan Sen. Pages 32. Published by the editor, 53, Báránasi Ghosh's Street, Calcutta. Phálgun, 1317 sál or February-March, 1911. [14th March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, ...** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 26 at page 128 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	A. L. Ghosh, 4, Williams' Lane, Calcutta.	500	910	The editor, 53, Báránasi Ghosh's Street, Calcutta.
194	————Vol. I. No. 7. Pages 32. Chaitra 1317 sál or March-April, 1911. [13th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, ...**	Ditto ...	500	1323	Ditto.

Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	II.—BENGALI PERIODICALS—MISCELLANEOUS— *contd.*				
195	আর্য্যাবর্ত্ত। [**Aryyavartta.** The Aryan Land. 1st year. No. 12. A monthly magazine devoted to miscellaneous subjects.] Edited by Hemendra Prasád Ghosh. Pages 64. Published by Durgá Náth Basu, 106-2, Syámbázár Street, Calcutta. Chaitra, 1317 sál or March-April, 1911. [10th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition *Illustrated.* **Price, 8 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 29 at page 129 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Lakshmi Náráyán Dás, 43, Grey Street, Calcutta.	600	1027	The editor, 106-2, Syámbázár Street, Calcutta.
196	———2nd year. No. 1. Pages 80. Vaisákh, 1318 sál or April-May, 1911. [12th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 8 annas.**	L. N Dás 43, Grey Street, Calcutta and S. C. Ghosh, 64-1, and 64-2, Sukea's Street, Calcutta.	800	1828	Ditto.
197	———2nd year. No. 2. Pages 72. Jaishta, 1318 sál or May-June, 1911. [4th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 8 annas.**	Lakshmi Náráyán Dás, 43, Grey, Street Calcutta.	800	1420	Ditto.
198	অবসর। [**Avasar.** Leisure. Vol. VII. Nos. 7 and 8 (together) A monthly magazine dealing with miscellaneous subjects.] Edited by Suren Chandi Datta. Pages 80. Published by Panchánan Mitra, 92, Káliprasád Datta's Street, Calcutta. Phálgun and Chaitra, 1317 sál or February-April 1911. [4th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 31 at page 129 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Panchánan Mitra, 92, Káliprasád Datta's Street, Calcutta.	1,700	1316	The editor 9, Káliprasád Datta's Street, Calcutta.
199	——— Vol. VII. No. 9. Pages 48. Baisákh 1318 sál or April-May 1911. [1st June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	Ditto ..	1,700	1612	Ditto.
200	ভক্তি। [**Bhakti.** Devotion. 9th year. Nos. 6 and 7 (together.) A monthly journal dealing mainly with religious subjects.] Edited by Atul Krishna Gosámi. Pages 64. Published by Dines Chandra Bhattácháryya, Kondár Bagan Howrah. Mágh and Phálgun, 1317 sál or January-March 1911. [29th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1 yearly.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 34 at page 129 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Subodh Chandra Kundu, British Indian Printing Works, Howrah.	1,000	14	The publisher, Kodár Bágán, Howrah.
201	———9th year. No. 8. Pages 32. Chaitra, 1317 sál or April-May 1911. [15th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1 yearly.**	Ditto ...	1,000	13	Ditto.

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	II.—BENGALI PERIODICALS—MISCELLANEOUS— *cont'd*				
202	ভারতী। [Bharati. Goddess of Speech. 35th year. No. 1. A monthly journal devoted to miscellaneous subjects.] Edited by Srímatí Svarna Kumárí Deví. Pages 100. Published by Satis Chandra Mukherji, 44, Old Báliganj Road, Calcutta. Vaisákh, 1318 sál or April-May 1911. [15th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 8 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 37 at page 130 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Haricharan Máńná, 20, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	2,000	1002	......
203	————. 35th year. No. 2. Pages 100. Jaishta, 1318 sál or May-June 1911. [15th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 8 annas.**	Ditto ...	2,000	1237	......
204	————35th year. No. 3. Pages 100. Asadh, 1318 sál or June-July, 1911. [15th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 8 annas.**	Ditto ...	2,000	1486	......
205	দেবালয়। [Devalaya. Temple. 2nd year. No. 12. A monthly magazine dealing with religious, social and other subjects.] Edited by S. N. Ráy Chaudhurí, B.A. Pages 24. Published by N. N. Sen Gupta, 210-3-2, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta. Chaitra, 1317 sál or March-April, 1911. [10th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas and 6 pies.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 42 at page 130 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	A. C. Sarkár, 211, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	850	1356	......
206	————3rd year. No. 1. Pages 24. Vaisákh, 1318 sál or April-May, 1911. [15th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 annas.**	Ditto ...	1,000	1357	......
207	গৃহস্থ। [Grihastha. Householder. Vol. II. No. 5. A monthly magazine dealing with miscellaneous subjects.] Pages 36. Published by Lál Mohan Mallik, 24, Middle Road, Calcutta. Phálgun, 1317 sál or February-March, 1911. [4th March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 4 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 45 at page 131 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Lál Mohan Mallik, 24, Middle Road, Calcutta.	2,000	155	Rám Rákhál Ghosh, 24, Middle Road, Calcutta.
208	———— Vol. II No. 6. Pages 18, 8. Chaitra, 1317 sál or March-April, 1911. [12th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 4 annas.**	Ditto ...	2,000	11	Ditto.
209	———— Vol. II. No. 7. Pages 46. Vaisákh, 1318 sál or April-May, 1911. [12th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 4 annas.**	Ditto ...	2,000	21	Ditto.
210	———— Vol. II. No. 8. Pages 34. Jaishtha, 1318 sál or May-June, 1911. [6th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 4 annas.**	Ditto ...	2,000	88	Ditto.

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—continued.

1 Serial No.	2 Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	3 Printer and place of printing.	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration No.	6 Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	II.—BENGALI PERIODICALS—MISCELLANEOUS— *contd.*				
211	হিন্দু সখা। [Hindu Sakha Friend of the Hindu. 3rd year. No. 9. A monthly magazine dealing with miscellaneous subjects.] Edited by Ráj Kumár Vedatírtha and Haripada Bandopádháya. Pages 16. Published by S. K. Bhattácháryya, Kaikálá, Hugli. Paus 1317 sál or December 1910 and January 1911. [5th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 677 at page 100 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending December, 1910.]	Manmatha Náth Ghosh, 38, Siva-náráyan Dás's Lane, Calcutta.	500	1363	The editors, Kaikálá, Hugli.
212	——— 3rd year. Nos. 10 and 11 (together). Pages 24 Magh and Phálgun, 1317 sál or January-March, 1911. [9th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas**	Ditto ...	500	1364	Ditto.
213	——— 3rd year. No. 12. Pages 18. Chaitra 1317, sál or March-April, 1911. [12th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	Ditto ...	500	1356	Ditto.
214	দি ইউনাইটেড ট্রেড গেজেট। [The Iunaited Tred Gejet. The United Trade Gazette. 2nd year. No. 11. A monthly trade journal.] Edited by Náráyan Krishna Gosvámí. Pages 8. Published by Sivasankar Sáhá, 67, Nimu Gosvámí's Lane, Calcutta. March, 1911. [26th April, 1911.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 47 at page 181 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Tinkadi Chakravarti, 66, Nimu Gosvámí's Lane, Calcutta.	3,000	1142	The publisher, 67, Nimu Gosvámí's Lane, Calcutta.
215	——— 2nd year. No. 12. Pages 8. April, 1911. [29th April, 1911.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	Ditto ...	3,000	1143	Ditto.
216	——— 3rd year. No. 1. Pages 8. May 1911. [27th May, 1911.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	Ditto ..	5,000	1339	Ditto.
217	——— 3rd year. No. 2. Pages 8. June 1911. [26th June, 1911.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	Ditto ...	5,000	1606	Ditto.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	II.—BENGALI PERIODICALS—MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.*				
218	জগজ্জ্যোতিঃ। [Jagajayotih. The Light of the World. 3rd year. No. 10. A monthly journal devoted to 'Buddhist religion and Páli literature.] Edited by Jnánaratna Kavidhvaja Guná-lankár Mahásthavir. Pages 26. Published by Maháraj Mahájan, 5, Lalit Mohan Dás's Lane, Calcutta. Chaitra 1317 sál or March-April, 1911. [16th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 49 at page 131 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Abdul Gafur, 78, Amherst Street, Calcutta.	750	1105	The Bauddha Dharmmánkur Sabhá, 5, Lalit Mohan Dás's Lane, Calcutta.
219	——— 3rd year. No. 11. Pages 24. Vaisákh 1318 sál or April-May, 1911. [18th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 annas.**	Ditto ...	750	1377	Ditto.
220	জন্মভূমি। [Janma Bhumi. The Land of Birth. 18th year. No. 11. A monthly magazine dealing with miscellaneous subjects.] Edited by Yatíndra Náth Datta. Pages 40. Published by Narendra Náth Datta, 39, Mánik Basu's Ghât Street, Calcutta. Phálgun, 1317 sál or February-March, 1911. [9th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas and 6 pies.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 52 at page 132 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Narendra Náth Datta, 39, Mánik Basu's Ghât Street, Calcutta.	500	958	The publisher, 39, Mánik Basu's Ghât Street, Calcutta.
221	——— 18th year. No. 12. Pages 40. Chaitra, 1317 sál or March-April, 1911. [27th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas and 6 pies.**	Ditto ...	500	1107	Ditto.
222	——— 19th year. No. 1. Pages 40. Vaisákh, 1318 sál or April-May, 1911. [28th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas and 6 pies.**	Ditto ...	500	1370	Ditto.
223	কোহিনূর। [Kohinur. Mountain of Light. 1st year. No. 1. A monthly magazine dealing with miscellaneous subjects.] Pages 32. Published by Md. Rousan Ali Chaudhuri, Pángsá. Vaisákh, 1318 sál or April-May, 1911. [13th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	Hari Charan De, 51-2, Sukea's Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1098	.....

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	II.—BENGALI PERIODICALS—MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.*				
224	কণিকা [**Kanika.** Particle. 5th year. No. 1. A monthly magazine dealing with miscellaneous subjects.] Edited by Visvesvar Bhattácháryya. Page 23. Published by Umes Náth Bhattácháryya, Saidábád Berhampur. Vaisákh 1318 sál or April-May, 1911. [31st May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price ...** [4th year numbers 5 and 6 (together) noticed in entry No. 63 at page 132 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911 and Nos. 7 to 12 not received.]	Umes Náth Bhattácháryya, Saidábád, Berhampur.	...	5	......
225	কর্ম্মকার-বন্ধু। [**Karmmakar-Bandhu.** Friend of the Karmmakár. 1st year. Nos. 10, 11 and 12 (together). A monthly organ of the Karmmakár caste.] Edited by Vanamálí Set. Pages 48. Published by the editor, 14, Madan Barál's Lane, Calcutta. Kártik, Agráháyan and Paus, 1317 sál or October-December, 1910 and January, 1911. [20th March, 1911.] 8° 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna and 6 pies.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 64 at page 132 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Vanamálí Set, 14, Madan Barál's Lane, Calcutta.	1,000	885	The editor, 16, Circular Garden Reach Road, Kidderpur.
226	———2nd year. Nos. 1 and 2 (together). Pages 32. Mágh and Phálgun 1317 sál or January-March, 1911. [31st May, 1911]. 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna and 6 pies.**	Ditto ...	1,000	1454	Ditto.
227	কায়স্থ পত্রিকা। [**Kayastha Patrika.** A paper of the Káyastha caste. New series. Vol. I. No. 11. A monthly organ of the Káyastha caste.] Edited by Sarat Chandra Mitra Pages 27. Published by the editor, 85, Grey Street, Calcutta. Phálgun 1317 sál or February-March, 1911. [31st March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated* **Price, Rs. 2 yearly.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 67 at page 133 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	S. N. Visvás 33-1, Grey Street, Calcutta.	700	925	.....
228	———New series. Vol. I. No. 12. Pages 45. Chaitra, 1317 sál or March-April, 1911. [18th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2 yearly.**	Ditto ...	700	995	The editor, 85, Grey Street, Calcutta.
229	———New series. Vol. II. No. 1. Pages 32. Vaisakh, 1318 sál or April-May, 1911. [2nd May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2 yearly.**	Ditto ...	1,000	1214	Ditto.

BENGAL LIBRARY—*Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911*—continued.

1 Serial No.	2 Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	3 Printer and place of printing.	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration No.	6 Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	II.—BENGALI PERIODICALS—MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.*				
230	কায়স্থ পত্রিকা। [**Kayastha Patrika.** A paper of the Káyastha caste. New series Vol. II. No. 2. A monthly organ of the Káyastha caste.] Edited by Sarat Chandra Mitra. Pages 32. Published by the editor, 85, Grey Street, Calcutta. Jaishtha, 1318 sál or May-June, 1911. [20th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2 yearly.**	S. N. Visvás 83-1, Grey Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1488	The editor, 85, Grey Street, Calcutta.
231	——— New series. Vol. II. No. 3. Pages 34. Asháḍh, 1318 sál or June-July, 1911. [19th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2 yearly.**	Ditto ...	1,000	1608	Ditto.
232	কৃষক। [**Krishak.** Cultivator. Vol. XI. No. 11 A monthly magazine devoted to agriculture] Edited by Nikunja Vihárí Datta, M.A., M.R.A.S. Pages 24. Published by Sasibhúshan Mukherji, 162, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta. Phálgun, 1317 sál or February-March, 1911. [15th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2 yearly.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 59 at page 133 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Bhavatáran Mallik, 196, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1030	The publisher, 162, Bowbázár, Street, Calcutta.
233	——— Vol. XI. No. 12. Pages 24. Chaitra, 1817 sál or March-April, 1911. [24th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2 yearly.**	Ditto ...	1,000	1031	Ditto.
234	——— Vol. XII. No. 1. Pages 32. Vaisákh, 1318 sál or April-May, 1911. [29th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Rs. 2 yearly.**	Ditto ...	1,000	1348	Ditto.
235	কুসদহ। [**Kusdaha.** (Name of a place). 3rd year. No. 1. A monthly paper dealing with miscellaneous subjects.] Edited by Yogíndra Náth Kundu. Pages 16. Published by the editor, 28-1, Sukea's Street, Calcutta. Vaisakh, 1318 or April-May, 1911. [14th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna and 6 pies.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 694 at page 103 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending December, 1910.]	Yogíndra Nath Kundu, 353, Benetolá Lane, Calcutta.	600	1167	The editor 28-1, Sukeá's Street Calcutta.
236	——— 3rd year. No. 2. Pages 16. Jyaishtha, 1318 sál or May-June, 1911. [15th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna and 6 pies.**	Ditto ...	600	1445	Ditto.
237	——— 3rd year. No. 3. Pages 16. Asáḍh, 1318 sál or June-July, 1911. [16th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna and 6 pies.**	Ditto ...	600	1600	Ditto

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	II.—BENGALI PERIODICALS—MISCELLANEOUS— *contd.*				
238	মহাজন বন্ধু। [**Mahajan Bandhu.** The Merchants' Friend. 10th year. Nos. 8 and 9 (together.) A monthly paper dealing with trade, agriculture and industry.] Edited by Ráj Krishna Pál. Pages 30. Published by the editor, 24, Golak Datta's Lane, Calcutta. Agraháyan and Paus, 1317 sál or November-December 1910 and January, 1911. [15th March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 697 at page 103 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending December, 1910.]	Kunja Vihárí Datta, 124, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	500	966	The editor, 24, Golak Datta's Lane, Calcutta.
239	———10th year. Nos. 10, 11 and 12 (together). Pages 42. Mágh, Phálgun and Chaitra, 1317 sál or January-April, 1911. [29th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 9 annas.**	J. N. De, 63, Nimtalá Ghát Street, Calcutta.	250	1543	Ditto.
240	মহিলা। [**Mahila.** The Woman. Vol. XVI. No. 6. A monthly magazine intended for females and dealing with matters of general interest.] Edited by Rev. Vraja Gopál Niyogi. Pages 24. Published by K. P. Náth, 3, Ramánáth Majumdár's Street, Calcutta. January, 1911. [24th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 61 at page 133 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	K. P. Náth, 3, Ramánáth Majumdár's Street, Calcutta.	300	1081	The Brahmo Samáj Mission Office, 3, Ramánáth Majumdár's Street, Calcutta.
241	——— Vol. XVI. No. 7. Pages 24. May, 1911. [14th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	Ditto ...	300	1207	Ditto.
242	——— Vol. XVI. No. 8. Pages 24. June, 1911. [13th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	Ditto ...	300	1451	Ditto.
243	মাহিষ্য সমাজ। [**Mahishya Samaj.** Máhishya caste. Vol. I. No. 3. A monthly organ of the Máhishya caste.] Edited by Rámpada Visvás. Pages 12. Published by the editor, 38, Police Hospital Road, Calcutta. Asadh, 1317 sál or June-July, 1910. [29th March, 1911.] 12°. 2nd edition. **Price, 1 anna and 6 pies.** [Previous edition noticed in entry No. 479 at page 130 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending September, 1910.]	S. C. Chaudhuri, 29, Kálidás Sinha's Lane, Calcutta.	1,000	1127	......
244	———. Vol. I. No. 11. Pages 36. Phálgun, 1317 sál or February-March, 1911. [28th March, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna and 6 pies.** [Vol. I. No. 9 noticed in entry No. 68 at page 134 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911. No. 10 not received.]	Ditto ...	1,000	1128	......

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	II.—BENGALI PERIODICALS—MISCELLANEOUS— *contd.*				
245	মানসী। [**Manasi**. Born of the Mind. Vol. III. No. 2. A monthly paper devoted to miscellaneous subjects.] Edited by Subodh Chandra Datta. Pages 64. Published by B. B. Chakravarti, 12, Nárkelbágán Lane, Calcutta. Chaitra, 1317 sál or March-April, 1911. [25th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Rs. 2 and annas 6 yearly.** [Vol. II. No. 12 noticed in entry No. 68 at page 134 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911. Vol. III. No. 1 not received.]	B. B. Chakravarti, 12, Nárkelbágán Lane, Calcutta.	1,000	20	The editor, 12, Nárikelbágán Lane, Calcutta.
246	———— Vol. III. No. 3. Pages 72. Vaisákh, 1318 sál or April-May, 1911. [5th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Rs. 2 and annas 6 yearly.**	Ditto ...	750	16	Ditto.
247	মুকুল। [**Mukul**. Blossom. Vol. XVI. No. 10. A monthly magazine intended for children, contributed to mainly by educated ladies.] Edited by H. C. Sarkár. Pages 16. Published by the Ravivasariya Nítividyalaya, 16, Raghunath Chatterji's Street, Calcutta. Mágh, 1317 sál or January-February, 1911. [3rd May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 2 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 72 at page 136 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	A. C. Sarkár, 211, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1350	......
248	———— Vol. XVI. No. 11. Pages 16. Phálgun, 1317 sál or February-March, 1911. [15th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 3 annas.**	Ditto ...	1,000	1361	......
249	———— Vol. XVI. No. 12. Pages 16. Chaitra, 1317 sál or March-April 1911. [31st May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 3 annas.**	Ditto ...	1,000	1419	......
250	———— Vol. XVII. No. 1. Pages 16. Vaisákh, 1318 sál or April-May, 1911. [20th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 3 annas.**	Ditto ...	1,000	1523	......
251	মৃণ্ময়ী। [**Mrinmayi** (a name.) Vol. II. No. 11. A monthly paper devoted to miscellaneous subjects.] Edited by Kshirod Chandra Ráy Chaudhuri. Pages 48. Published by the editor, Cuttack. Phálgun, 1317 sál or February-March, 1911. [18th March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 75 at page 136 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	K. C. Ráy, Star Press, Cuttack.	200	467	The editor, Cuttack.

1	2	3	4	5	9
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	II.—BENGALI PERIODICALS—MISCELLANEOUS— *contd.*				
252	নাট্য-মন্দির। [**Natya-Mandir.** The Stage. 1st year. No. 9. A monthly paper devoted to stage matters.] Edited by Amarendra Náth Datta. Pages 78. Published by the editor, Star Theatre, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta. Chaitra, 1317 sál or March-April, 1911. [8th April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 4 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 78 at page 136 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	J. N. Basu, Wilkins' Press, College Square, Calcutta.	1,200	981	The editor, 13[illegible] Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.
253	———— 1st year. No. 10. Pages 80. Vaisákh, 1318 sál or April-May, 1911. [4th May, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 4 annas.**	Ditto ...	1,200	1171	Ditto.
254	নব্য ভারত। [**Navya Bharat.** New India. Vol. XXVIII. No. 12. A monthly magazine dealing with miscellaneous subjects.] Edited by Deví Prasanna Ráy Chaudhurí. Pages 68. Published by the editor, 210-5, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta Chaitra, 1317 sál or March-April, 1911. [9th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No 80 at page 136 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Deví Prasanna Ráy Chaudhurí, 210-5, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	2,000	954	The editor, 210-4, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.
255	———— Vol. XXIX. No. 1. Pages 72. Vaisákh, 1318 sál or April-May, 1911. [6th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	Ditto ...	2,200	1169	Ditto.
256	নির্মাল্য। [**Nirmalya.** Remains of an offering to a deity. 1st year. No. 11. A monthly magazine dealing with miscellaneous subjects.] Edited by Vasanta Kumár Basu. Pages 29. Published by the editor, Serampur, Sánipárá, Lane, Hugli. Agráhyan, 1317 sál or November-December, 1911. [2nd May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 81 at page 136 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	A. C. Sarkár, 211, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	500	1360	......
257	———— 1st year. No. 12. Pages 22. Paus, 1317 sál or December 1910 and January 1911. [15th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 annas.**	Ditto ...	500	1361	......
258	———— 2nd year. No. 1. Pages 32. Vaisákh, 1318 sál or April-May, 1911. [4th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 annas.**	Ditto ...	500	1526	......

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	II—BENGALI PERIODICALS—MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.*				
259	পল্লীচিত্র। [**Pallichitra.** Village sketches. 4th year. No 1. A monthly paper dealing with miscellaneous subjects] Edited by Asutosh Basu. Pages 20. Published by Bipin Vihári Visvás, Bágerhát, Khulna. Vaisakh, 1318 sál or April-May, 1911. [27th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 2 annas** [3rd year number, No. 2 noticed in entry No 568 at page 90 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending December, 19·9.]	Bipin Vihári Visvás, Bágerhát, Khulna.	500	6	Sarat Chandra Mitra, Bágerhát, Khulna.
260	পন্থা। [**Pantha.** Path. Vol. XIV. No. 9. A monthly organ of the Calcutta Theosophical Society, mainly devoted to theosophical subjects] Edited by H. N. Datta, M.A., B.L., and Rájendra Lál Mukherji, M.A., B.L. Pages 40. Published by Kshírod Prasád Vidyávinod, M.A., 87, Amherst Street, Calcutta. Paus, 1317 sál or December 1910 and January, 1911. [10th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas and 3 pies.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 82 at page 136 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	A. Banerji, 76, Balarám De's Street, Calcutta	1,000	1048	A. N. Datta, A. C. Mukherji and H. P. Chatterji, 76, Balarám De's Street, Calcutta.
261	———— Vol. XIV No 10. Pages 40. Mágh, 1317 sál or January-February, 1911. [22nd May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas and 3 pies.**	Ditto ...	1,000	1390	Ditto.
262	————Vol. XIV. No. 11. Pages 40. Phálgun, 1317 sál or February-March, 1911. [10th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas and 3 pies.**	Ditto ...	1,000	1500	Ditto.
263	————Vol. XIV. No. 12. Pages 40. Chaitra, 1317 sál or March-April, 1911. [12th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas and 3 pies.**	Ditto ...	1,000	1501	Ditto.
264	পতাকা। [**Pataka.** Banner. Vol. I. No. I. A monthly magazine dealing with social topics]. Edited by Haricharan Dás. Pages 22. Published by Nityánanda Rám, 35, Pataldángá Street, Calcutta. Vaisákh, 1318 sál or April-May, 1911. [10th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 2 annas.**	Nityananda Rám, 35, Pataldángá, Street, Calcutta.	250	1227	The publisher, 35, Pátaldángá Street, Calcutta.
265	———— Vol. I. No. 2. Pages 24. June, 1911. [16th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 annas.**	Ditto ...	500	1515	Ditto.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	II.—BENGALI PERIODICALS—MISCELLANEOUS— *contd.*				
266	প্রজাপতি। [Prajapati. Preserver of the Universe. 2nd year. No. 12. A monthly magazine of the Sadgop caste dealing with miscellaneous subjects.] Edited by Jnánendra Náth Kumár. Pages 24 5,. Published by the editor. 100-4, Corporation Street, Calcutta. Chaitra, 1317 sál or March-April, 1911. [1st April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2 yearly.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. at page of the Catalogue for the quarter ending .]	J. N. De, 63, Nimtalá Ghát Street, Calcutta.	...	1041	......
267	———3rd year. No. 1. Pages 24. Vaisákh 1318 sál or April-May, 1911. [20th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2 yearly.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. at page of the Catalogue for the quarter ending .]	Ditto ...	1,500	1202	......
268	———3rd year. No. 2. Pages 24. Jyaistha, 1318 sál or April-May, 1911. [25th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2 yearly.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. at page of the Catalogue for the quarter ending .]	Ditto ...	1,250	1546	......
269	প্রকৃতি। [Prakriti. Nature. Vol. IV. No. 7. A monthly magazine intended for children dealing with miscellaneous subjects.] Edited by D. N Sen. Pages 2.. Published by the editor, 41, Mechhuábázár Street, Calcutta. Vaisákh, 1318 sál or April-May, 1911. [18th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 2 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 89 at page 137 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	J. N. Basu, Wilkins' Press, College Square, Calcutta.	1,000	1170	The editor, 41 Mechhuábázár Street, Calcutta.
270	———Vol. IV. No. 8. Pages 18. Jyaishtha 1311 sál or May-June, 1911. [15th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition *Illustrated.* **Price, 2 annas.**	Ditto ...	1,000	1262	Ditto.
271	প্রতিবাসী। [Prativasi. Neighbour. 1st year. No. 1. A monthly magazine dealing with miscellaneous subjects.] Edited by Asutosh Mukherji. Pages 12. Published by Vishnupada Dás Adhikari, 19, Isvar Mill's Lane, Goabágán, Calcutta. Vaisakh, 1318 sál or April-May, 1911. [9th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 1 anna.**	Vishnupada Dás Adhikari, 19, Isvar Mill's Lane Goabágán, Calcutta.	2,000	1175	......

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	II.-BENGALI PERIODICALS—MISCELLANEOUS— *contd.*				
272	প্রবাসী । [**Pravasi.** Sojourner. Vol. XI. Part I. No. 1. A monthly paper devoted to miscelleneous subjects.] Edited by R. Chatterji. Pages 112. Published by Púrna Chandra Dás, 61-62, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta. Vaisákh, 1318 sál or April-May, 1911. [5th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 5 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 92 at page 138 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Púrna Chandra Dás, 61-62, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta.	5,000	1001	The editor, 210-3-1, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.
273	———Vol. XI. Part I. No. 2. Pages 104. Jaisthe, 1318 sál or May-June, 1911. [15th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 5 annas.**	Ditto ...	5,000	1236	Ditto.
274	———Vol. XI. Part I. No. 3. Pages 112. Asádh 1318 sál or June-July, 1911. [17th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 5 annas.**	Ditto ...	5,000	1494	Ditto.
275	প্রীতি । [**Priti.** Affection. 1st year. No. 1. A monthly paper devoted to miscellaneous subjects.] Edited by Sukhadánanda Visvás. Pages 32. Published by the editor, 66-1, Sikdárbágán Street, Calcutta. Vaisakh, 1318 sál or April-May, 1911. [16th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated* **Price, Rs. 2 yearly.**	Sukhadánanda Visvás, 66-1, Sikdarbágán, Street, Calcutta.	500	1300	The editor, 88-1, Grey Street, Calcutta.
276	রঙ্গপুর-সাহিত্য পরিষৎ পত্রিকা । [**Rangpur Sahitya Parisat Patrika.** The journal of Rangpur Academy of Literature. Vol. V. No. 2. A quarterly journal devoted to literary and historical research.] Edited by Panchánan Sarkár, M.A., B.L. Pages 40, 2, 42. Published by the editor, Rangpur 1317 sál or 1910-11 A.D. [13th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 8 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 728 at page 108 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending December, 1910.]	A. Banerji, 76, Balaram De's Street, Calcutta.	500	1478	Surendra Chandra Ráy Chaudhuri, Sámpur, Rangpur.
277	——— পঞ্চম ভাগ, অতিরিক্ত সংখ্যা । [Pancham Bhág. Atirikta Samkhyá. Vol. V Extra number. This number contains the history of Sherpur by Haragopál Dás Kundu.] Pages 127 1317 sál or 1910-11 A.D [19th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated* **Price, 8 annas.**	Ditto ...	600	1241	Haragopál Dás Kundu, care of the publisher Rangpur.
278	সাহিত্য । [**Sahitya.** Literature. Vol. XXI. No. 12. A monthly magazine devoted mainly to literature.] Edited by Sures Chandra Samájpati. Pages 48. Published by the editor, 2-1, Rámadhan Mitra's Lane, Calcutta. Chaitra, 1317 sál or March-April, 1911. [4th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 97 at page 138 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	A. C. Sarkár, 211, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1258	... ...
279	——— Vol. XXII. No. 1. Pages 78. Vaisákh. 1318 sál or April-May, 1911. [25th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 6 annas.**	Ditto ...	1,000	1359	......

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	II.—BENGALI PERIODICALS—MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.*				
280	সাহিত্য পরিষৎ পত্রিকা। [**Sahitya Parisat Patrika.** A journal of the Bengal Academy of literature. Vol. XVI. No. 4. A quarterly paper devoted mainly to literary research work.] Edited by Nagendra Náth Basu. Pages 64, 44. Published by Ráma Kamal Sinha, 243-, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. 1316 sál or 1909-10, A.D. [27th July, 1910.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 12 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 122 at page 147 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1910.]	Rakhál Chandra Mitra, 21-3, Sántirám Ghosh's Street, Calcutta.	2,000	1247	.. ..
281	সাহিত্য সংহিতা। [**Sahitya Samhita.** Compilation of Literature Vol. XI. No 10. A monthly paper dealing with literary subjects.] Edited by Suval Chandra Mitra. Pages 40. Published by the Sahitya Sabhá, 106-1, Grey Street, Calcutta. Mágh, 1317 sál or January-February, 1911. [6th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, ...** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 100 at page 139 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	A. C. Sarkár, 211, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	500	1352	......
282	————Vol. XI. No. 11. Pages 40. Phálgun, 1317 sál or February-March, 1911. [15th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, ...**	Ditto ...	500	1353	......
283	———— Vol. XI. No. 12. Pages 52. Chaitra. 1317 sál or March-April, 1911. [28th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, ...**	Ditto ...	500	1524	...
284	সমাজ। [**Samaj.** The Society. 2nd year. No. 4. A monthly organ of the Yogi caste dealing with social and other subjects.] Edited by Rádhá Govinda Náth, M.A. Pages 33. Published by Manibhúshan Náth, 14, Madan Barál's Lane, Calcutta. Phálgun, 1317 sál or February-March, 1911. [22nd March, 1911.] 8° 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 108 at page 129 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Manibhúshan Náth, 14, Madan Barál's Lane, Calcutta.	1,000	884	The publisher, 29, Sambhu Bábu's Lane, Entáli, Calcutta.
285	————2nd year. No. 5. Pages 40. Chaitra, 1317 sál or March-April, 1911. [3rd May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	Ditto ...	1,000	1157	Ditto.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), registration No. and date of registration of copyright.
	II.—BENGALI PERIODICALS—MISCELLANEOUS— *contd.*				
286	শিল্প ও সাহিত্য। [Silpa O Sahitya. Art and Literature. Vol. X. No. 5. A monthly paper dealing with art and literature.] Edited by Manmatha Náth Chakravarti. Pages 28. Published by Syám Lál Chakravarti, 92, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta. Mágh, 1317 sál or January-February, 1911. [1st April, 1911.] 4°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Rs. 2 yearly.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 107 at page 140 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Syám Lál Chakravarti, 92, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta.	500	914	The editor, 92, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta.
287	———. Vol. X. No. 6. Pages 28. Phálgun, 1317 sál or February-March, 1911. [22nd May, 1911.] 4°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Rs. 2 yearly.**	Ditto ...	500	1321	......
288	———Vol. X. No. 7. Pages 28. Chaitra, 1317 sál or March-April, 1911. [22nd May, 1911.] 4°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Rs. 2 yearly.**	Ditto ...	500	1322	......
289	শিশু-জীবন। [Sisu-Jivan. Child's Life. Vol. I. No 2 A monthly organ of the Calcutta Froebel Society.] Edited by Avinás Chandra Basu. Pages 16. Published by Púrna Chandra Gosvámi, 16, Náráyan Chandra Datta's Street, Calcutta. March, 1911. [17th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Re. 1-4 yearly.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 108 at page 140 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Mahesvar Bhattácháryya, 25, Raybágán Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1208	The Froebel Society, 16, Náráyan Chand Datta's Street, Calcutta.
290	সুপ্রভাত। [Suprabhat. Auspicious Dawn. Vol. IV. No. 8. A monthly paper dealing with miscellaneous subjects.] Edited by Kumudini Mitra, B.A. Pages 48. Published by Abdul Latif, 6, College Square, Calcutta. Phálgun, 1317 sál or February-March 1911. [12th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price,** ... [Previous number noticed in entry No. 110 at page 140 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Abdul Latif, 6, College Square, Calcutta.	950	969	The editor, 6, College Square, Calcutta.
291	——— Vol. IV. No. 9. Pages 48. Chaitra, 1317 sál or March-April, 1911. [15th July, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price,** ...	Ditto ...	1,000	1190	Ditto.
292	———Vol. IV. No. 10. Pages 48. Vaisákh, 1317 sál or April-May, 1911. [18th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price,** ...	Ditto ...	1,000	1400	Ditto.
293	———. Vol. IV. No. 11. Pages 48. Jaishtha 1317 sál or May-June, 1911. [6th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price,** .	Ditto ...	1,000	1407	Ditto.

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	II.—BENGALI PERIODICALS—MISCELLANEOUS— *contd.*				
294	তাম্বুলি সমাজ। [Tamvuli Samaj. The Támvuli Community. For Mágh and Phálgun, 1317 sál. A monthly organ of the Támvuli caste.] Edited by Rájkrishna Pál and Yogendra Náth Sinha, B.A., B.L. Pages 48. Published by Rájkrishna Pál, 89, Bartalá Street, Calcutta. Mágh and Phálgun, 1317 sál or January-March, 1911. [4th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1 yearly.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 113 at page 141 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	J. N. De, 68, Nimtalá Ghát Street, Calcutta.	...	1040	......
295	———— For Chaitra, 1317 sál. Pages 24. Chaitra 1317 sál or March-April, 1911. [2nd May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1 yearly.**	Ditto ...	300	1201	......
296	———— For Vaisákh and Jyaistha, 1318 sál. Pages 48. Vaisakh and Jyastha, 1318 sál or April-June, 1911. [14th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1 yearly.**	Ditto ...	300	1644	......
297	তারা। [Tara. (A name of goddess Kali.) 4th year. Nos. 3 and 4 (together.) A monthly magazine dealing with miscellaneous subjects.] Edited by Tárápada Chatterji, Sudhir Ranjan Vidyáratna and Hem Chandra Kávyavinod. Pages 16. Published by the editors, Ilchhová, Mandalái, Hugli. Paus and Mágh 1317 sál or December 1910 and January February, 1911. [10th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 764 at page 111 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending December, 1910.]	Manmatha Nath Ghosh, 58, Sivanáráyan Dás's Lane, Calcutta.	250	1366	The editors, Ilchhová Mandalái, Hugli.
298	তত্ত্বমঞ্জরী। [Tattvamanjari. Blossoms of Truth. 14th year. No. 9. A monthly magazine dealing with miscellaneous subjects.] Edited by Vijay Náth Majumdár. Pages 24. Published by the editor, 6, Bhím Ghosh's Lane, Calcutta. Paus 1317 sál or December 1910 and January, 1911. [20th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1 yearly.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 115 at page 141 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Vijay Náth Majumdár, 6, Bhím Ghosh's Lane, Calcutta.	600	1145	......
299	———— 14th year. No. 10. Pages 24. Mágh, 1317 sál or January-February, 1911. [20th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1 yearly.**	Ditto ...	600	1146	......
300	————14th year. No. 11. Pages 24. Phálgun, 1317 sál or February-March, 1911. [2nd June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1 yearly.**	Ditto ...	600	1504	......
301	————14th year. No. 12. Pages 24. Chaitra, 1317 sál or March-April, 1911. [2nd June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1 yearly.**	Ditto ...	600	1505	......

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1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	II.—BENGALI PERIODICALS—MISCELLANEOUS— *contd.*				
302	তিলি বান্ধব। [**Tili Bandhav.** Friend of the Tili Caste. 1st year. No. 1. A monthly magazine aiming at the improvement of the Tili caste.] Pages 24. Published by Báhirdás Pál. 4, Telkal Ghát Road, Howrah Vaisákh 1316 sál or April-May, 1909. [24th April, 1911.] 8°. 2nd edition. **Price, Re. 1 yearly.**	Báhirdás Pál, 4, Telkal Ghát Road, Howrah.	500	8	The publisher, No. 1, Kadamtalá Básár, Bantra Road, Howrah.
303	——— 2nd year. No. 10. Pages 24. Mágh, 1317 sál or January-February, 1911. [16th March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1 yearly.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 118 at page 141 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Ditto ...	1,000	97	Ditto.
304	——— 2nd year. No. 11. Edited by Báhirdás Pál. Pages 24. Published by the editor, 4 Telkal Ghát Road, Howrah. Phálgun, 1317 sál or February-March, 1911. [18th March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	Ditto	1,000	102	......
305	———2nd year. No. 12. Pages 24. Chaitra, 1317 sál or March-April, 1911. [22nd April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1 yearly.**	Ditto ...	1,000	9	The publisher, No. 1, Kadamtalá Básár, Bantra Road, Howrah.
306	———3rd year. No. 1. Pages 24. Published by Báhirdás Pál, 4, Telkál Ghát Road, Howrah. Vaisákh 1318 sál or April-May, 1911. [25th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1 yearly.**	Ditto ...	1,000	17	Ditto.
307	উদ্বোধন। [**Udbodhan.** Awakening. 13th year. No. 3. A monthly organ of the Ráma Krishna Mission, mainly devoted to Hindu philosophy and religion.] Edited by Svámí Saradananda. Pages 64. Published by Brahmachári Kapila, 12-13, Gopál Chandra Niyogi's Lane, Calcutta. Chaitra, 1317 sál or March-April, 1911. [8th April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price,** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 121 at page 142 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Satís Chandra Ghosh, 64-1 and 64-2, Sukea's Street, Calcutta.	1,500	977	Srí Srí Ráma Krishna Math, Belur.
308	——— 13th year. Nos. 4 and 5 (together). Pages 128 Vaisákh and Jaistha, 1318 sál or April-June, 1911. [12th May, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas per copy.**	Ditto ...	1,600	1258	Ditto.

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	II.—BENGALI PERIODICALS—MISCELLANEOUS— *contd.*				
309	উপাসনা। [Upasana. Worship. 7th year. No. 3. A monthly magazine dealing with miscellaneous subjects.] Edited by Chandra Sekhar Mukherji. Pages 48. Published by the editor, Kásimbázár, Berhampur. Agraháyan, 1317 sál or November-December, 1910. [10th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, ...** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 122 at page 142 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Lalit Mohan Chaudhuri, Kásimbázár, Berhampur.	300	6	......
310	————7th year. No. 4. Pages 48. Paus, 1317 sál or December 1910 and January, 1911. [18th March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, ...**	Ditto ...	300	7	......
311	————7th year. No. 5. Pages 48. Mágh, 1317 sál or January-February, 1911. [25th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, ...**	Ditto ...	300	8	......
312	————7th year. No. 6. Pages 48. Phálgun, 1317 sál or February-March, 1911. [5th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, ...**	Ditto ...	300	10	......
313	উৎসব। [Utsav. Festival. 5th year. No. 12. A monthly magazine dealing with subjects of philosophical and religious interest.] Edited by Rámdayál Majumdár, M.A. Pages 40. Published by Naní Lál Ráy Chaudhurí, 162, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta. Chaitra, 1317 sál or March-April, 1911 [12th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 125 at page 142 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Sarat Chandra Dás, 10, Sambhu Chandra Chatterji's Street, Calcutta.	1,250	1106	The editor, 162 Bowbázár Street, Calcutta.
314	———— 6th year. No. 1. Pages 40. Vaisakh, 1318 sál or April-May, 1911. [18th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	Ditto ...	1,250	1362	Ditto.
315	বৈষ্ণব-সুহৃদ্। [Vaishnava-Suhrid. Friend of the Vaishnavas. Vol. I. No. 2. A monthly organ of the Vaishnavas, dealing with miscellaneous subjects.] Pages 12. Published by Amulya Charan Adhikári, Eláti, Hugli. 425 Chaitanyávda, or 1910-11 A.D. [24th April, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 12 annas yearly.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 126 at page 143 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	J. N. De, 63, Nimtalá Ghát Street, Calcutta.	...	1203	......
316	———— Vol. I. No. 3. Pages 12. 425, Chaitanyávda or 1910-11 A.D. [20th June, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 12 annas yearly.**	Ditto ...	500	1546	......
317	———— Vol. I. No. 4. Pages 12, 425. Chaitányávda, or 1910-11 A.D. [20th June, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 12 annas.**	Ditto ...	500	1547	......

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	II.—BENGALI PERIODICALS—MISCELLANEOUS— *contd.*				
318	বৈশ্য পত্রিকা। [**Vaisya Patrika.** Paper of the Vaisyas. 1st year. No. 6. A monthly organ of the Vaisyas dealing with miscellaneous subjects.] Edited by Prasanna Gopál Ráy, B.L. Pages 24. Published by the editor, Jessore, Mágh, 1317 sál or January-February, 1911. [15th March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 128 at page 143 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Káliprasanna Chatterji, Hindu Patriká Press, Jessore.	1,000	20	The editor, Jessore.
319	——1st year. No. 7. Pages 24. Phálgun, 1317 sál or February-March, 1911. [25th March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	Ditto ...	1,000	21	Ditto.
320	——1st year. No 8. Pages 24. Chaitra, 1317 sál or March-April, 1911. [10th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	Ditto ...	1,000	2	Ditto.
321	——1s year. No. 9. Pages 24. Vaisákh, 1318 sál or April-May, 1911. [5th My, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	Ditto ...	1,000	4	Ditto.
322	——1st year. No. 10. Pages 24. Jaishtha, 1317 sál or May-June, 1911. [1st June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	Ditto ..	1,000	6	Ditto.
323	বঙ্গদর্শন। [**Vanga Darsan.** The Mirror of Bengal. Vol. X. No. 11. A monthly magazine dealing with miscellaneous subjects.] Edited by S. C. Majumdár. Pages 56. Published by the editor, 20, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta. Phálgun 1317 sál or February-March, 1911. [2nd May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 134 at page 144 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	A. C. Sarkár, 211, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	800	1364	......
324	—— Vol. X. No. 12. Pages 52. Chaitra, 1317 sál or March-April, 1911. [15th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	Ditto ...	800	1365	......
325	—— Vol. XI. No. 1. Pages 68. Vaisákh, 1317 sál or April-May, 1911. [18th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	Ditto ...	2,000	1525	......

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), registration No. and date of registration of copyright.
	II.—BENGALI PERIODICALS—MISCELLANEOUS— *contd.*				
826	বঙ্গীয় বৈশ্য সুহৃদ্। [**Vangiya Vaisya Suhrid.** Friend of the Vaisyas of Bengal. 1st year. No 5 and 6 (together). A monthly organ of the Gandha Vanik castes.] Edited by Prabhát Chandra Datta Gupta. Pages 57. Published by the editor, Khágrá, Murshidábád. Mágh and Phálgun, 1317 sál or January-March, 1911. [7th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, ...** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 136 at page 144 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Asutosh Majúmdár, Chandra Prabhá Press, Khágrá, Murshidábád.	500	12	......
827	বাণী। [**Vani.** The Goddess of Speech. 3rd year. Nos. 10 and 11 (together). A monthly magazine devoted to miscellaneous subjects.] Edited by Amulya Charan Ghosh Vidyábhúshan. Pages 94. Published by the editor, 47, Durgá Charan Mitra's Street, Calcutta. Mágh and Phálgun, 1317 sal or January-March, 1911. [5th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 138 at page 144 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Asutosh Chakravartí, 47, Durgá Charan Mitra's Street, Calcutta.	2,000	1181	The editor, 47, Dúrgá Charan Mitra's Street, Calcutta.
828	———— 3rd year. No. 12. Pages 54. Chaitra, 1317 sál or March-April, 1911. [24th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	Ditto ...	1,100	1299	Ditto.
829	———— 4th year. No. 1. Pages 64. Vaisákh, 1318 sál or April-May, 1911. [23rd June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	Ditto ...	2,000	1628	Ditto.
830	বসুধা। [**Vasudha.** The Earth. 10th year. No. 11. A monthly magazine dealing with subjects of general interest.] Edited by Banku Vihárí Dhar. Pages 32. Published by the editor, 22, Phakir Chánd Chakravartí's Lane, Calcutta. Phálgun, 1317 sál or February-March, 1911. [18th March, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 2 annas and 6 pies.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 141 at page 145 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Abdul Gafur, 78, Amherst Street, Calcutta.	400	1016	......
831	———— 10th year. No. 12. Pages 36. Chaitra, 1317 sál or March-April, 1911. [15th April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas and 6 pies.**	Ditto ...	400	1090	......
832	———— 11th year. No. 1. Pages 40. Vaisákh, 1318 sál or April-May, 1911. [20th May, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 2 annas and 6 pies.**	Ditto ...	500	1878	The editor, 22, Phakir Chánd Chakravartí's Lane, Calcutta.

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	II.—BENGALI PERIODICALS—MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.*				
333	বীরভূমি। [Virbhumi. Land of Heroes, or the name of a district in Bengal. New series. 1st year. No. 6. A monthly magazine dealing mainly with literary subjects.] Edited by Kuladáprasád Mallik Vágavadratna, B.A. Pages 52. Published by Sivakinkar Mukherji, B.A., B.L., Suri, Birbhum. Chaitra 1317 sál or March-April, 1911. [7th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, ...** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 141 at page 146 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Abdul Latif, 6. College Square, Calcutta.	...	970	The editor.
334	যমুনা। [Yamuna. (A name.) 2nd year. No. 9. A monthly magazine dealing with miscellaneous subjects.] Edited by Dhírendra Náth Pál. Pages 32. Published by B. V. Chakravarti, 12, Nárikelbágán Lane, Calcutta. Paus, 1317 sál or December, 1910, and January, 1911. [12th March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Re. 1-8 yearly.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 145 at page 148 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	B. V. Chakravarti, 12, Nárikelbágán Lane, Calcutta.	1,000	2	Satis Chandra Mitra, 12, Nárikelbágán Lane, Calcutta.
335	———— 2nd year. No. 10. Pages 30. Mágh, 1317 sál or January-February, 1911. [16th March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Re. 1-8 yearly.**	Ditto ...	1,000	3	Ditto.
336	———— 2nd year. No. 11. Pages 32. Phálgun, 1317 sál or February-March, 1911. [26th March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Re. 1-8 yearly.**	Ditto ...	1,000	4	Ditto.
337	———— 2nd year. No. 12. Pages 32. Chaitra, 1317 sál or March-April, 1911. [5th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Re. 1-8 yearly.**	Ditto ...	1,000	5	Ditto.
338	———— 3rd year. No. 1. Pages 40. Váisak, 1318 sál or April-May, 1911. [20th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Re. 1-8 yearly.**	Ditto ...	600	18	Ditto.
339	———— 3rd year. No. 2. Pages 32. Jaistha, 1317 sál or May-June, 1911. [10th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Re. 1-8 yearly.**	Ditto ...	600	37	Ditto.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), registration No. and date of registration of copyright.
	II.—BENGALI PERIODICALS—MISCELLANEOUS— *concld.*				
340	যোগি সখা । [Yogi Sakha. The friend of the Yogi caste. 7th year. No. 6. A monthly magazine dealing mainly with questions of interest to the Yogi caste.] Edited by Adhar Chandra Náth. Pages 32. Published by Kálipada Náth, 11-5-1, Rámkrishna Dás's Lane, Calcutta. Asvin, 1317 sál or September-October, 1910. [2nd April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna and 6 pies.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 148 at page 146 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Hari Charan De, 51-2, Sukea's Street, Calcutta.	800	1097	......
341	———— 7th year. Nos. 7 and 8 (together). Pages 58. Kártik and Agrahâyan, 1317 sál or October-December, 1910. [15th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 annas.**	Ditto ...	800	1096	......
342	———— 7th year. No. 9. Pages 28. Paus, 1317 sál or December, 1910, and January, 1911. [26th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna and 6 pies.**	Ditto ...	800	1095	......
343	————7th year. No. 10. Pages 27. Mágh, 1317 sál or January-February, 1911. [7th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna and 6 pies.**	Ditto ...	800	1381	......
344	————7th year. No. 11. Pages 30. Phálgan, 1317 sál or February-March, 1911. [17th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna and 6 pies.**	Ditto ...	800	1382	......
345	————7th year. No. 12. Pages 21. Chaitra, 1317 sál or March-April, 1911. [26th May, 1911.] 8.° 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna and 6 pies.**	Ditto ...	800	1383	......
	II.—BENGALI PERIODICALS—RELIGION.				
346	বিল বন্ধু । [Bila-Bandhu. Friend of dwellers in Beel land (marshy ground) Vol. IV. Nos 10 and 11 (together). A monthly Christian journal.] Edited by Rev. W. Carey and Rev. D. K. Chakravarti. Pages 16. Published by Rev. W Carey, Barisál. April-May, 1911. [27th April, 1911.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No 165 at page 147 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Rev. P. Knight, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	150	1376	......
347	————Vol. IV. No. 12. Pages 8. June, 1911. [27th May, 1911.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	Ditto ...	150	1560	......

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), registration No. and date of registration of copyright.
	II.—BENGALI PERIODICALS—RELIGION—*concld.*				
348	**খ্রীষ্টীয় বান্ধব।** [Khristiya Bandhav. The Christian Friend. Vol. XXXIII. No. 4. A monthly Christian journal.] Edited by Rev. M. N. Náth. Pages 24. Published by the Baptist Mission Press, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta. April 1911. [7th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 158 at page 147 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Rev C. H. Harvey, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	300	1058	......
349	———— Vol. XXXIII. No. 5. Pages 24. May, 1911. [17th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	Rev. P. Knight, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	330	1277	...
350	———— Vol. XXXIII. No. 6 Pages 24. June, 1911 [6th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	Ditto ...	300	1562	...
351	**শ্রীগৌরাঙ্গ সেবক পত্রিকা।** [Sri Gauranga Sevak Patrika. A journal of the followers of Sri Gauranga. 1st year. No. 2. A monthly journal on Vaishnava religion.] Edited by Lalit Mohan Banerji. Pages 56. Published by Rásh Vihári Sánkhyatírtha, Kásimbázár, Berhampur. Chaitra, 1317 sál or March-April, 1911. [27th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, ...** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 159 at page 147 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Lalit Mohan Chaudhurí, Satyaratna Press, Kásimbázár, Berhampur.	500	9	.....
352	**তত্ত্ববোধিনী পত্রিকা।** [Tattvabodhini Patrika. A journal for the exposition of truth. No. 813. A monthly journal of the Ádi Bráhmo Samáj dealing with religious subjects.] Edited by Ravindra Náth Tagore. Pages 22. Published by Ranagopal Chakravartí, 55, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta. Vaisákh, 1318 sál or April-May, 1911. [14th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 163 at page 148 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Ranagopál Chakravartí, 55, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	300	1149	The editor, D. N. Tagore Lane, Calcutta.
353	————. No. 814. Pages 24. Jaishtha, 1318 sál or May-June, 1911. [15th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition.] **Price, 6 annas.**	Ditto ...	300	1418	Ditto.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	III.—ENGLISH PERIODICALS—LAW.				
114	**Calcutta Case Law.** (The) Vol. III. No. 6. [A monthly journal with Complete Record of the Privy Council and the Calcutta High Court Cases, Notes of cases of other Indian High Courts, &c.] Edited by Mahim Chandra Ray, B.L. Pages 10, 6, 7, 149, 25. Published by the editor, Comilla. May, 1911. [1st June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1-8.** [Previous number not received.]	G. Henderson and J. Culshaw, 46, Dharamatála Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1567	The editor, Comilla.
115	**Calcutta Law Journal (The).** Vol. XIII. No 7. [A fortnightly journal containing the reports of cases decided by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and the Calcutta High Court.] Edited by Haraprasád Chatterji, M.A., B.L., and Jnanendra Náth Bose, B.L. Pages 2, 65, 2. Published by Biráj Mohan Majumdár, M.A., B.L., 7, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta. April, 1911. [1st April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 10 yearly.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 7 at page 149 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	B. L. Chakravarti, 8, Dixon's Lane, Calcutta.	2,000	883	J. N. Basu and others, 7, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.
116	———— Vol. XIII. No. 8. Pages 2, 6, 56. April, 1911. [21st April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 10 yearly.**	Ditto ...	2,000	1017	Ditto.
117	————Vol. XIII. No. 9. Pages 6, 61, 2. May, 1911. [1st May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 10 yearly.**	Ditto ...	2,000	1165	Ditto.
118	————Vol. XIII. No. 10. Pages 8, 56. May, 1911. [16th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 10 yearly.**	Ditto ...	2,000	1226	Ditto.
119	————Vol. XIII. No. 11. Pages 12, 60. June, 1911. [1st June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 10 yearly.**	Ditto ...	2,000	1387	Ditto.
120	————Vol. XIII. No. 12. Pages 6, 68. June, 1911. [16th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 10 yearly.**	Ditto ...	2,000	1528	Ditto.
121	**Cranenburgh's Current Cases (Criminal).** Vol. I. No. 1. [A fortnightly journal containing summary of all new criminal cases of the Privy Council and of the several High Courts, Chief Courts, etc.] Edited by Nrisingha Das Basu, B.L., and Hari Charan Chatterji. Pages 24. Published by the Cranenburgh Law Publishing Press, 3 to 5, Bow Street, Calcutta. March, 1911. [17th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	B. Barál, 3 to 5 Bow Street, Calcutta.	2,000	1495	The Publishers, 3 to 5, Bow Street, Calcutta.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	III.—ENGLISH PERIODICALS—LAW—*concld.*				
122	**Cranenburgh's Current Cases (Civil and Criminal).** Vol. I. No. 1. [A fortnightly Journal containing all new rulings, Civil and Criminal of the Privy Council, and of the several High Courts, and the Courts of the Judicial Commissioners, etc.] Edited by Nrisinha Dás Basu, B.L., and Hari Charan Chatterji, Pleader. Pages 40. Published by the Cranenburgh Law Publishing Press, 3 to 5, Bow Street, Calcutta. March, 1911. [4th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 5 annas.**	B. Barál, 3 to 5 Bow Street, Calcutta.	2,000	924	The Publisher, 3 to 5, Bow Street, Calcutta.
123	————Vol. I. No. 2. Pages 40. March, 1911. [13th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 5 annas.**	Ditto ...	2,000	1013	Ditto.
124	————Vol. I. No. 3. Pages 40. April, 1911. [24th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 5 annas.**	Ditto ...	2,000	1082	Ditto.
125	————Vol. I No. 4. Pages 40. April, 1911. [11th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition **Price, 5 annas.**	Ditto ...	2,000	1186	Ditto.
126	————Vol. I. No. 5. Pages 40. May, 1911. [25th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 5 annas.**	Ditto ...	1,000	1341	Ditto.
127	————Vol. I. No 6. Pages 40. May, 1911. [17th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 5 annas.**	Ditto ...	1,000	1496	Ditto.
128	**Indian Case Notes (The).** Vol. II. Part 2. [A monthly Law Journal.] Edited by S. N. Sen and others. Pages 16. Published by Manindra Náth Mitra and Brothers, 3, College Square, Calcutta. February, 1911. [10th February, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 9 at page 149 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	J. N. Basu, Wilkins Press, College Square, Calcutta.	1,000	917	The publishers, 3, College Square, Calcutta.
129	————Vol. II. Part 3. Pages 16. March, 1911. [6th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 annas.**	Ditto ...	1,000	979	Ditto.
130	————Vol. II. Parts 4 and 5 (together.) Pages 32. April-May, 1911. [26th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas per copy.**	Ditto ...	1,000	1424	Ditto.

1 Serial No.	2 Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era,—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press etc! publication, size, edition and price.	3 Printer and place of printing.	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration No.	6 Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	III.—ENGLISH PERIODICALS—MEDICINE.				
131	**Calcutta Journal of Medicine.** (The). Vol. XXIX. No. 8. [A monthly record of the Medical and Auxiliary Sciences.] Edited by A. L. Sarkár, L.M.S. Pages 46. Published by P. Sarkár, 51, Sánkáritolá, Calcutta. August, 1910. [30th March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 17 at page 160 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	P. Sarkár, 51, Sánkáritolá, Calcutta.	100	1108	......
132	———Vol. XXIX. No. 9. Pages 46. September, 1910. [8th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1.**	Ditto ...	100	1109	......
133	———Vol. XXIX. No. 10. Pages 46. October, 1910. [27th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1.**	Ditto ...	100	1116	......
134	**Calcutta Medical Journal** (The). Vol. V. No. 8. [A monthly allopathic journal.] Edited by H. N. Ray. Pages 40. Published by the editor, 72, Harrison Road, Calcutta. February, 1911. [12th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 8 annas.** [Previous number not received. Vol. V, No. 6, noticed in entry No. 19 at page 151 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Haris Chandra Dás Gupta, 10, Syámá Charan De's Street, Calcutta.	500	968	The editor, 72, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
135	———Vol. V. No. 9. Pages 40. March, 1911. [4th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	Ditto ...	500	1173	Ditto.
136	———Vol. V. No. 10. Pages 41. April, 1911. [15th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	Ditto ...	500	1476	Ditto.
137	**Food and Drugs.** Vol. I. No. 4. [A quarterly journal of Dietetics, Metabolism, Materia medica and Therapeutics.] Edited by Kártik Chandra Basu, M.B. Pages 42. Published by N. C. Basu, 115, Amherst Street, Calcutta. April, 1911. [15th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Re. 1 yearly.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 20 at page 151 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Náráyan Chandra Ghosh, 115, Amherst Street, Calcutta.	2,000	1432	The editor, 45, Amherst Street, Calcutta.
138	**Indian Homœopathic Reporter** (The). Vol. 3. No. 11. [A monthly journal devoted to Homœopathy and auxiliary sciences.] Edited by Sarat Chandra Ghosh, M.D. Pages 24. Published by Hem Chandra Ghosh, B.L., 1, Kedár Basu's Lane, Bhawánipur, Calcutta. November, 1910. [10th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 21 at page 151 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March 1911.]	J. N. Basu, Wilkins' Press, College Square, Calcutta.	500	978	The editor, 1, Kedár Basu's Lane, Bhawánipur, Calcutta.

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	III—ENGLISH PERIODICALS—MEDICINE—*concld.*				
139	**Indian Medical Record (The)** Vol XXXI. No. 3. [A monthly journal of public health and tropical medicine with a complete Government gazette of the Indian Empire.] Edited by K. S. Pushong, M.D. Pages 40. Published by J. K. Ghosh, 14, Madan Barál's Lane, Calcutta. March, 1911. [4th April, 1911.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 28 at page 152 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March 1911.]	J. K. Ghosh, 14, Madan Barál's Lane, Calcutta.	1,000	912	Kaviraj A. C. Visárad, 186, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta.
140	———— Vol. XXXI. No. 4. Pages 36. April, 1911. [3rd May, 1911.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	Ditto ...	1,000	1156	Ditto.
141	————Vol. XXXI. No. 5. Pages 36. May, 1911. [2nd June, 1911.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	Ditto ...	1,000	1453	Ditto.
142	**Journal of Tropical Veterinary Science (The).** Vol. VI No 2. [A quarterly journal dealing with the diseases of tropical animals and their remedies.] Edited by the Inspector-General of the Indian Civil Veterinary Department. Pages 125. Published by Thacker, Spink and Co., 5 and 6, Government Place, Calcutta. 1911. [7th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Rs. 4.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 30 at page 152 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Thacker, Spink and Co., 6, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.	500	1428	The editor, Calcutta.
143	**M. S. Journal (The).** Vol. VI. No. 1. [A monthly Medico-surgical journal of the Tropics.] Edited by S. K. Mallik, M.D., M.S. (Edin.). Pages 32. Published by B. P. Ray, 198-1, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta. January, 1911. [18th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 12 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 32 at page 152 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	A. Banerji, Metcalfe Press, 76, Balarám De's Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1159	The editor, 198-1, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.
144	————Vol. VI. No. 2. Pages 32. Published by A. P. Ray, 198-1, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta. February, 1911. [12th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 12 annas.**	Ditto ...	1,000	1240	Ditto.
145	———— Vol. VI. No. 3. Pages 32. March, 1911. [4th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 12 annas.**	Ditto ...	1,000	1499	Ditto.

BENGAL LIBRARY—*Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911*—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	III.—ENGLISH PERIODICALS—MISCELLANEOUS.				
146	**Agricultural Journal of India (The).** Vol. VI. Part II. [A quarterly journal devoted to agriculture.] Pages 108, 4. Published by Thacker, Spink & Co., 5 and 6, Government Place, Calcutta. April, 1911. [18th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Rs. 2.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 33 at page 153 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Thacker, Spink & Co., 6, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.	1,500	1427	The Imperial Department of Agriculture, India.
147	**Anglo-India.** Vol. I. No. 12. [A fortnightly journal of the Anglo-Indian community.] Edited by Captain Clifford. Pages 8. Published by G. Henderson and J. Culshaw, 46, Dharmatalá Street, Calcutta. June, 1911. [17th June, 1911.] Fools cap. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	Geo. Henderson, and Joseph Culshaw, Methodist Publishing House, 46, Dharmatalá Street, Calcutta.	500	1596	The editor, 10, Rowden Street, Calcutta.
148	**Burn's Monthly Magazine.** Vol V. No. 7. [A monthly paper devoted to engineering and allied subjects.] Edited by Messrs. Burn & Co., Ld. Pages 40. Published by the editor, Howrah Iron Works, Howrah. April, 1911. [15th April, 1911.] 4°. 1st edition. *Illustrated. For free distribution.* [Previous number noticed in entry No. 38 at page 153 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Messrs. Trail & Co., 20, British Indian Street, Calcutta.	2,000	1000	The editor, Howrah.
149	———Vol. V. No. 8. Pages 40. May, 1911. [6th May, 1911.] 4°. 1st edition. *Illustrated. For free distribution.*	Ditto ...	2,000	1168	Ditto.
150	———Vol. V. No. 9. Pages 40. June, 1911. [2nd June, 1911.] 4°. 1st edition. *Illustrated. For free distribution.*	Ditto ...	2,000	1466	Ditto.
151	**Calcutta Review (The).** Vol. CXXXII. No. CCLXIV. [A quarterly journal devoted to miscellaneous subjects.] Edited by C. J. A. Pritchard. Pages 127. Published by the editor, 256, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta. April, 1911. [27th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 5.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 39 at page 153 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	D. L. Monro, 300, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta.	...	1347	The editor, 256, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta.
152	**Calcutta University Magazine (The).** Vol. XX. No. 4. [A monthly journal dealing mainly with literary and educational subjects.] Edited by B. N. Sen, M.A. Pages 20. Published by Rájendra Lál Gánguli, 1-A, College Square, Calcutta. April, 1911. [10th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2 yearly.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 42 at page 154 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Bhavataran Mallik, 196, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta.	300	1028	The publisher, 1-A, College Square, Calcutta.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era - date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	III.—ENGLISH PERIODICALS--MISCELLANEOUS— *contd.*				
153	**Co operator.** Vol. II. Nos. 7 and 8 (together) [A monthly journal dealing with the principles and practice of co-operation and business method.] Edited by K. C. Ghosh. Pages 30. Published by S. C. Ghosh, 64-1, 64 2, Sukea's Street, Calcutta. January-February, 1911. [29th April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 43 at page 154 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	S. C. Ghosh, 64-1, 64-2, Sukea's Street, Calcutta.	500	1132	S. N. Tagore, Calcutta.
154	**Dawn and Dawn Society's Magazine** (The). New series. Vol VII. No. 3 [A monthly paper dealing with the question of National education and Indian industries.] Pages 36 Published by Lál Mohan Mallik, 24, Middle Road, Calcutta. March, 1911. [28th February, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 46 at page 154 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Lál Mohan Mallik, 24, Middle Road, Calcutta.	3,000	167	.....
155	———— Vol. VII. No 4. Pages 32. April, 1911. [31st March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	Ditto ...	3,000	12	......
156	————Vol. VII. No. 5. Pages 32. May, 1911. [30th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	Ditto ...	3,000	22	......
157	———— Vol. VII. No. 6. Pages 32. June, 1911. [31st May, 1911] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	Ditto ...	3,000	39	......
158	**Gardener's Magazine** (The). Vol XIII. No. 2. [A monthly journal devoted to gardening, agriculture, horticulture and the allied sciences.] Edited by B. M. Ráy. Pages 12. Published by the editor, Agricultural and Horticultural Nursery, 8, Gopálnagar Road, Alipore. February, 1911. [10th March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 48 at page 154 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	M. N. Mitra, New Town Press, Bhawánipur, Calcutta.	500	13	The editor Chetla, Gopálnagar, Road, Alipore.
159	———— Vol. XIII. No. 3. Pages 12. March, 1911. [3rd April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	Ditto ...	500	14	Ditto.
160	———— Vol. XIII. No. 4. Pages 12. April, 1911. [20th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	Ditto ...	500	19	Ditto.
161	———— Vol. XIII. No. 5. Pages 12. May, 1911. [16th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	Ditto ...	500	20	Ditto.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the name is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	III.—ENGLISH PERIODICALS—MISCELLANEOUS— *contd.*				
162	**Herald (The).** Vol. I. No. 2. [A monthly magazine devoted to miscellaneous subjects.] Edited by Krishna Chandra Ghosh, Vedántachintámani. Pages 78, 4. Published by S. C. Ghosh, 64-1, 64-2 Sukea's Street, Calcutta February, 1911. [7th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 12 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 50 at page 155 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	S. C. Ghosh, 64-1, 64-2, Sukea's Street, Calcutta.	500	976	The edito[r], Calcutta.
163	———— Vol. I. No 3. Pages 82. March, 1911. [18th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated* **Price, 12 annas.**	Ditto ...	500	13[illegible]7	Ditto.
164	**Hindu Spiritual Magazine (The).** Vol VI. No. 1. [A monthly magazine devoted to psychic matters, like Yoga, mesmerism, &c.] Edited by Mati Lál Ghosh. Pages 80. Published by T. K. Visvás, 19-20, Bágbázár Street, Calcutta. March, 1911. [25th March, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 53 at page 155 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	T. K. Visvás, 19-20, Bágbázár Street, Calcutta.	600	1008	Piyushkánti Ghosh, Ananda Cha[t]terji's Lan[e], Bágbázár, Ca[l]cutta.
165	———— Vol. VI. No. 2. Pages 80. April, 1911. [25th April, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	Ditto ...	600	1197	Ditto.
166	———— Vol. VI No. 3. Pages 80. May, 1911. [22nd May, 1911.] 16°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas.**	Ditto ...	600	1384	Ditto.
167	**Hypnotism and Occultism.** Vol. I. No. 4. [A monthly organ of the School of Hypnotism.] Edited by A. T. Basu, B.A. Pages 19. Published by the editor, 196, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. April, 1911. [11th April, 1911.] 8° 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Rs. 4 yearly.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 56 at page 155 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911].	Bhavataran Mallik, 196, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta.	200	1029	The editor, 6 a[nd] 7, Padmapuk[ur] Square, Ca[l]cutta.
168	———— Vol. I. No. 5. Pages 24. May, 1911. [5th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 4 yearly.**	Ditto ...	200	1163	Ditto.
169	———— Vol. I. No. 6. Pages 24. June, 1911. [10th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 4 yearly.**	Ditto ...	200	1650	Ditto.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copy right.
	III.—ENGLISH PERIODICALS—MISCELLANEOUS— *contd.*				
170	**Indian Express (The)** Vol. XI. No. 1. [A monthly journal of trade and science.] Edited by Púrna Chandra Basu. Pages 16. Published by the editor, 35-3, Benetolá Lane, Calcutta. January, 1911. [12th March, 1911.] Demy. half-sheet. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 1 anna.** [Vol. X number 11 noticed in entry No. 58 at page 156 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911. No. 12, not received.]	Púrna Chandra Basu, 35-3, Benetolá Lane, Calcutta.	250	908	The editor, 35-1, Rámtan Basu's Lane, Calcutta.
171	——Vol. XI. No. 2. Pages 16. February, 1911. [15th April, 1911.] Demy. half sheet. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 1 anna.**	Ditto ...	250	1166	Ditto
172	——Vol. XI. No. 3. Pages 16. March, 1911. [16th May, 1911.] Demy. half sheet. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 1 anna.**	Ditto ...	250	1426	Ditto.
173	**Indian Importer (The).**—Vol. III No. 1. [A monthly journal of Commerce, Indian Manufacture and Finance for India, Ceylon, Burma and the Straits.] Edited by Mordejay Benzima, Esq. Pages 20. Published by Trades News Publishing Company, 28, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta. April, 1911. [9th May, 1911.] 4°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Rs. 3 yearly.** [Vol. II number noticed 11 in entry No. 61 at page 156 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911. No. 12. Not received.]	Mahendra Náth Sarkar, 198, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1188	The editor, 28, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta.
174	——Vol. III. No. 2. Pages 16. Published by the editor, 28, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta. May, 1911. [5th June, 1911.] 4°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Rs. 3 yearly.**	B N Dás, 198, Bowbázár Street, Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1522	Ditto
175	**Indian World (The).** Vol. XIII. Nos. 71 and 72 (together.) [A monthly review of Indian Politics, Economics, Arts, Industries, History and Literature.] Edited by Prithvis Chandra Ráy. Pages 140. Published by Tulasí Charan Dás, 86, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta. February-March, 1911. [20th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 7 yearly.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 64 at page 157 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Tulasí Charan Dás, 86, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	500	1248	The editor, 86 Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.
176	——Vol. XIII. Nos. 73 and 74 (together.) Pages 128. April-May, 1911. [26th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 7 yearly.**	Ditto ..	500	1535	Ditto.

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and evidence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	III.—ENGLISH PERIODICALS—MISCELLANEOUS— *contd.*				
177	**Index to the Society's Journal and Proceedings,** Vol V. 1909. Edited by J. H. Elliott. Pages 18. Published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1, Park Street, Calcutta. 1909. [21st June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, ...**	Rev. P. Knight, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	800	1577	......
178	**Journal and Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.**—New Series. Vol. VII. No. 1 [A monthly journal containing the result of research work of the Asiatic Society.] Edited by the Assistant Secretary of the Society. Pages 14. Published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal. 1, Park Street, Calcutta. January, 1911. [25th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, ...** [Vol. VI number 11 noticed in entry No. 68 at page 157 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Ditto ...	800	1291	.....
179	——— Vol. VII. No. 2. Edited by J. H. Elliott Esq. Pages 132. February, 1911. [15th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, ...**	Ditto ...	800	1578	.....
180	——— Vol. VII. No. 3. Pages 45. March, 1911. [19th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price. ...**	Ditto ...	800	1579	.....
181	**Medical Mission in India.**—Vol. XVII. No. 65. [A quarterly journal of the Medical Missionary Association in India.] Edited by J. M. Macphail. Pages 43. Published by the Santal Mission Press, Pokhuriá, Mánbhum. April, 1911. [1st April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1-2 yearly.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 70 at page 158 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Rev. A. Campbell, Santal Mission Press, Pokhuriá, Mánbhum.	410	9	......
182	**Modern Review (The).** Vol. IX. No. 4. [A monthly review and miscellany.] Edited by R. Chatterji. Pages 123. Published by Púrna Chandra Dás, 61-62, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta. April, 1911. [1st April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 8 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 73 at page 158 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Púrna Chandra Dás, 61-62, Bowbázár Street, Calcutta.	2,500	915	The editor, 210-3-1, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.
183	——— Vol. IX. No. 5. Pages 104. May, 1911. [1st May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 8 annas.**	Ditto ...	2,500	1144	Ditto.
184	——— Vol. IX. No. 6. Pages 102. June, 1911. [1st June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 8 annas.**	Ditto ...	2,500	1358	Ditto.

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	III.—ENGLISH PERIODICALS—MISCELLANEOUS— *concld.*				
185	**National Magazine. (The).** Vol. XXIII. No. 6 [A monthly magazine devoted to miscellaneous subjects.] Edited by K. P. De. Pages 38. Published by the editor, 26, Kálidás Sinha's Lane, Calcutta. June, 1909. [16th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 76 at page 158 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	L. N. Mukherji, New Aryya Mission Press, Calcutta.	750	1184	The editor, 26, Kálidás Sinha's Lane, Calcutta.
186	——— Vol. XXIII. No. 7. Pages 36. July, 1909. [31st May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1.**	Ditto ...	750	1895	Ditto.
187	**Patna College Magazine.**— Vol. IV. No. 2. [A four-monthly magazine devoted to miscellaneous subjects.] Edited by Yadunáth Sarkar, M.A. Pages 32. Published by Gopináth, Patna College, Moradpur. February, 1911. [31st March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition **Price, 6 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 363 at page 125 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending December, 1910.]	Mahesvar Bhattachâryya, 26, Raybágán Street, Calcutta.	500	9?3	
188	**Printers' Provider (The).** Vol. IV. No. 38. [A monthly paper for printers in India.] Edited by Rev. S. T. Jones. Pages 8. Published by E. Jones, 4, 5 and 6, British Indian Street, Calcutta. March, 1911. [10th April, 1911.] 4°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Re. 1 yearly.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 79 at page 159 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	D. M. Cole, 4, 5, 6, British Indian Street, Calcutta.	500	902	The editor, 4, 5, 6, British Indian Street, Calcutta.
189	——— Vol. IV. No. 39 Pages 8. April, 1911. [1st May, 1911.] 4°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Re. 1 yearly.**	Ditto ...	500	1141	Ditto.
190	——— Vol. IV. No. 40. Pages 8. May, 1911. [1st June, 1911.] 4°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Re. 1 yearly.**	Ditto ..	500	1373	Ditto.
191	**Students' Chronicle. (The).** New Series. No. 16. [A monthly paper for Indian students.] Edited by Rev. W. Sutton Page, B.D. Pages 12. Published by Rev R. J. Grundy, Orissa Mission Press, Cuttack. March, 1911. [2nd March, 1911.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 82 at page 159 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Rev R. J. Grundy, Orissa Mission Press, Cuttack.	850	18	The editor, Serampore.
192	———. New Series. No. 17. Pages 12. April, 1911. [29th March, 1911.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, 1 anna.**	Ditto ..	850	22	Ditto.

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	III.—ENGLISH PERIODICALS—RELIGION.				
193	**Baptist Missionary Review. (The).** Vol. XVIII. No. 2. [A monthly missionary journal.] Edited by Rev. H Huizinga, Ph. D. Pages 40. Published by Rev. R. J. Grundy, Orissa Mission Press, Cuttack. February, 1911. [28th February, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 84 at page 159 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Rev. R. J. Grundy, Orissa Mission, Press, Cuttack.	550	17	......
194	——— Vol. XVIII. No. 3 Edited by L. E. Martin. Pages 40. March, 1911. [18th March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 annas.**	Ditto ...	550	21	......
195	——— Vol. XVIII. No. 4. Pages 40. April, 1911. [19th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 annas**	Ditto ...	550	38	......
196	**India Sunday School Journal (The).** Vol XXII. No 4. [An illustrated monthly magazine for Bible students and Bible teachers in Southern India.] Edited by Rev. R. Burges. Pages 34 Published by the I. S. S Union, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta April, 1911. [30th March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Rs. 2 yearly.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 88 at page 160 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Rev. C. H. Harvey, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	1,000	1071	......
197	——— Vol. XXII. No. 5. Pages 34. May, 1911. [28th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Rs. 2 yearly.**	Rev. P. Knight, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	1,000	1279	......
198	——— Vol. XXII. No. 6. Pages 40. Published by the Baptist Mission Press, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta. June, 1911. [1st June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Rs 2 yearly.**	Ditto ...	1,000	1564	......
199	**Indian Temperance Record (The).** Vol V. No. 4. [A monthly journal of the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the Calcutta Temperance Federation.] Edited by A. E. Goodwin. Pages 12. Published by the Baptist Mission Press, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta. April, 1911. [7th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 2 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 91 at page 160 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Rev. C. H. Harvey 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	750	1059	......
200	——— Vol. V. No 5. Pages 16. May, 1911. [5th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 2 annas.**	Rev P. Knight, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	700	1275	......
201	——— Vol. V. No 6. Pages 16. June, 1911. [9th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 2 annas.**	Ditto ...	700	1561	......

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the use of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	III.—ENGLISH PERIODICALS—RELIGION—*contd.*				
202	**Inquirer (The).** Vol. XIII. No. 7. [A monthly Christian paper intended for the guidance of young men in India.] Edited by Rev. F. W. Steinthal, B.D. Pages 8. Published by the National Council of Young Men's Christian Association, 86, College Street, Calcutta. March, 1911. [24th March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas yearly.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 93 at page 161 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	N. Mukherji, 16-1, Syámácharan De's Street, Calcutta.	4,200	1021	The National Council of Young Men's Christian Association, 86, College Street, Calcutta.
203	——— Vol. XIII. No. 8. Pages 8. April 1911. [10th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas yearly.**	Ditto ...	4,200	1022	Ditto.
204	——— Vol. XIV. No. 9. Pages 8. May, 1911. [15th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas yearly.**	Ditto ...	4,200	1440	Ditto.
205	**Monthly News Letter (The).** Vol. XXV. No. 4 [A monthly Christian journal.] Edited by T. W. Norledge. Pages 4. Published by the Baptist Mission Press, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta. April, 1911. [1st April, 1911.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, ...** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 96 at page 161 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Rev. C. H. Harvey, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	300	1054	......
206	——— Vol. XXV. No. 5. Pages 4. May, 1911. [28th April, 1911.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, ...**	Rev. P. Knight, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	300	1272	......
207	——— Vol. XXV. No. 6. Pages 4. June, 1911. [27th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, ...**	Ditto ...	300	1566	......
208	**Oriental Mystic Magazine. (The).** Vol. II. Nos. 8, 9 and 10 (together.) [A monthly magazine devoted to the study of the Holy scriptures of all nations.] Edited by M. C Robinson, A.U.M. Pages 12 Published by the editor, 27, Gardner's Lane, Calcutta March-April, 1911. [12th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2 yearly.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 98 at page 161 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	B. B. Datta, 3, Hastings Street, Calcutta.	250	1498	......
209	**Our Bond.** Vol. XVII. No. 4. [A monthly Christian journal.] Edited by Rev. J. Takle. Pages 8. Published by the Baptist Mission Press, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta. April, 1911. [1st April, 1911.] 8.° 1st edition. **Price, ...** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 101 at page 161 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Rev. C. H. Harvey, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	500	1060	......
210	——— Vol. XVII. No. 5. Pages 8. May, 1911. [28th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, ...**	Rev. P. Knight, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	475	1280	......
211	——— Vol. XVII. No. 6. Pages 8. June, 1911. [29th May, 1911.] 8.° 1st edition. **Price, ...**	Ditto ...	475	1565	......

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	III.—ENGLISH PERIODICALS—RELIGION—*concld.*				
212	**The pilgrim.** Vol. I. No. 1. [The Organ of the Independent Theosophical League] Edited by Upendra Náth Basu and Miss Lilian Edger. Pages 64. Published by S. C. Ghosh, 64-1, 64-2 Sukeas Street, Calcutta. June, 1911. [10th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 3-8 for four issue.**	S. C. Ghosh, 64-1, 64-2, Sukeas Street, Calcutta.	750	1466	The General Secretary, Independent Theosophical League, Sudhá Kánan, Benares, India.
213	**Young Men of India.** Vol. XXII. No. 4. [A monthly Christian journal.] Edited by E. M. Moffat. Pages 22. Published by the Young Men's Christian Association, 86, College Street, Calcutta. April, 1911. [1st April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, ...** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 104 at page 162 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Rev. C. H Harvey, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	1,700	1059	.....
214	——— Vol. XXII. No. 5. Pages 22. May, 1911. [4th May, 1911.] 8.° 1st edition. **Price, ...**	Rev. P. Knight, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	1,600	1278	.....
215	——— Vol. XXII. No. 6. Pages 23. June, 1911. [2nd June, 1911.] 8.° 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1 yearly.**	Ditto ...	1,700	1563	......
216	**Y. W. C. A. Outlook.** Vol II. No. 3. [A monthly journal of the Y. W. C. A.] Edited by Miss Radford Pages 4. Published by the Y. W. C. A., 134, Corporation Street, Calcutta. March, 1911. [25th March, 1911.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1 yearly.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 106 at page 162 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	N. Mukherji, 16-1, Syámá Charan De's Street, Calcutta.	500	1019	The publisher, 134, Corporation Street, Calcutta.
217	——— Vol. II. No. 4. Pages 4. April, 1911. [10th April, 1911.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1 yearly.**	Ditto ...	500	1020	Ditto.
218	——— Vol. II. No. 5. Pages 4. May, 1911. [15th May, 1911.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1 yearly.**	Ditto ...	500	1439	Ditto.
	III.—ENGLISH PERIODICALS—SCIENCE (NATURAL AND OTHER).				
219	**Journal of the Astronomical Society of India (The)** Vol. I. No. 5. [A monthly journal of the Astronomical Society of India.] Edited by J. J. Meikle. Pages 22. Published by Rái Sahib M. Guláb Sinha and Sons, 76, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta. March, 1911. [6th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Re. 1-8 yearly.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 109 at page 132 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Matirám, 76, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	500	955	P. N. Mukherji, Secretary, Astronomical Society of India, Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Calcutta.
220	——— Vol. I. No. 6. Pages 31. April, 1911. [20th April, 1911] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Re. 1-8 yearly.**	Ditto ...	500	1364	Ditto.
221	——— Vol. I. No. 7. Pages 27. May, 1911. [18th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Re. 1-8 yearly.**	Ditto ...	500	1460	Ditto.

BENGAL LIBRARY—Cataogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	III.—ENGLISH PERIODICALS-SCIENCE (NATURAL AND OTHER)—*concld.*				
222	**Records of the Indian Museum**—Vol. IV. No. 7. [A quarterly journal of Indian Zoology.] Edited by Dr. N. Annandale. Pages 62. Published by the Indian Museum, 27, Chowringhi Road, Calcutta. June 1911. [9th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1-8**	Rev. P. Knight, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	500	1576	......
110	[Previous number noticed in entry No. 112 at page 168 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March 1911.]				
223	———— Vol. VI. Part I. Pages 46. March, 1911. [30th March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Rs. 2.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 395 at page 128 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending December, 1910.]	Rev. C. H. Harvey, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	375	1073	......
224	———— Vol. VI. Part II. Page 76. May, 1911 [19th May, 1911.] 8° 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Rs. 2.**	Rev. P. Knight, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	375	1380	......
225	————Vol. V. 1910. [Index.] Pages 24. 1910. [19th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, ...**	Ditto ...	500	1576	......
226	**Transactions of the Mining and Geological Institute of India.**—Vol VI. Part I. [A half-yearly journal devoted to Mining and Geology.] Edited by the Honorary Secretary of the Society. Pages 59 Published by the Mining and Geological Institute of India, 12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta. March, 1911. [6th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Rs. 2-8.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 113 at page 168 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Rev. C. H. Harvey, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	400	1074	......
227	————Vol. VI. Part II. Pages 56. April, 1911. [22nd April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, Rs. 2-8.**	Ditto ...	400	1075	......
	IV.—GARO PERIODICALS—RELIGION.				
5	**A. Chikni Ripeng.** Vol. XXXI. No. 4. [A monthly Christian paper.] Edited by Rev E G Phillips. Pages 6, 12. Published by the Baptist Mission Press, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta. April, 1911. [7th April, 1911.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, 12 annas yearly.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 4 at page 163 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Ditto ...	700	1066	......
6	———— Vol. XXXI. No. 5. Pages 12. May, 1911. [5th May, 1911.] 4°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 12 annas yearly.**	Rev. P. Knight, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	700	1374	......
7	————Vol. XXXI. No. 6. Pages 12. June, 1911. [29th May, 1911.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, 12 annas yearly.**	Ditto ...	750	1569	......

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	V—HINDI PERIODICALS—MISCELLANEOUS.				
6	श्रीहरिश्चन्द्रकला । सं १९६७ । संख्या १-१२ । [**Sri Haris Chandra Kala. Samvat 1967. Sankhya 1-12.** Works of Haris' Chandra. Samvat 1967. Nos. 1-12. (together) A monthly journal dealing with miscellaneous subjects.] Edited by Gokarna Sinha. Pages 298, 2, 28, 60, 108, 52, 6, 99, 84, 86, 12. Published by Chandi Prasad Sinha, Khadgavilas Press, Bankipur. Samvat 1967 or 1910-11 A D. [30th March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 6 yearly.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 4 at page 153 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending June 1910.]	Chandiprasad Sinha, Khadgavilás Press, Bankipur.	700	9	Ramranavijay Sinha, Khadgavilás Press, Bankipur
8	क्षत्रिय समाचार । [**Kshatriya Samachar.** News about the Kshatryas. Vol. I. No. 1. A Hindi monthly journal of the Kshatriyá caste.] Edited by Rai Puran Chand. Pages 14. Published by the editor, Dharamsala Ghát, Patna city. April, 1911 [18th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas yearly.**	Mahádev Sarmá, Satya Sudhákar Press, Patna city.	1,000	19	The editor, Dharamsálá Ghát, Patna city.
9	——— Vol. I No. 2. Pages 13. May, 1911. [1st June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 8 annas yearly.**	Thakur Prasad Misra, Satya Sudhákar Press, Patna city.	1,000	20	Ditto.
10	साहित्य-रत्नमाला । [**Sahitya Ratnamala.** Garlands of jewells of Literature. Vol. I. No. 1. A monthly Hindi Literary Journal] Edited by P. Satyanáráyan Pándeya, Sardar Nihal Sing and five others. Pages 42 Published by Dámodar Dás, 178, Sutápati Calcutta. Jyastha Samvat, 1968 or May-June, 1911. [21st May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. *Illustrated.* **Price, 4 annas.**	Sri Krishna, 64, Harrisson Road, Calcutta.	1,000	1508	...
	V.—HINDI PERIODICALS—RELIGION.				
11	आत्म-विद्या । [**Atma-Vidya.** Theosophy. Vol. I. No. 5. A monthly organ of the Behar Theosophical Society.] Edited by Siva Sankar Sahay. Pages 32. Published by Chandiprasád Sinha, Khadga Vilas Press, Bankipur. March, 1911. [2?th March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 3 at page 164 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Chandi Prasád Sinha, Kadgavilas Press, Bankipur.	500	8	Behar Theosophical Society, Federation Hall, Bankipur.
12	——— Vol. I. No. 6. Pages 32. April, 1911. [20th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	Ditto ..	500	14	Ditto.
13	——— Vol. I. No. 7. Pages 32. May, 1911. [26th May, 1911.] 8.° 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	Ditto ...	500	16	Ditto.

1 Serial No.	2 Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages published and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	3 Printer and place of printing.	4 Number of copies.	5 Registration No.	6 Proprietor of copyright (his name & residence), registration No. and date of registration of copyright.
	VI.—HINDI PERIODICALS—RELIGION—*concld.*				
14	**छोटा नागपुर दूत पत्रिका।** [Chota Nagpur Dut Patrika. The Chota Nágpur Messenger. No. 353. A monthly paper devoted to Christian religion.] Edited by Rev. E. H. Whitley. Pages 4. Published by the S. P. G. Mission, Ranchi. April, 1911. [3rd April, 1911.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 pies.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 6 at page 164 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Rev. C. H. Harvey, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	430	1053	......
15	————No. 354. Pages 4. May, 1911. [4th May, 1911.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 pies.**	Rev. P. Knight, 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	430	1271	......
16	————No. 355. Pages 4. June, 1911. [1st June, 1911.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 pies.**	Ditto ...	430	1557	......
	VI.—SANSKRIT PERIODICALS—MISCELLANEOUS.				
2	**विद्योदयः।** [Vidyodayah. The Dawn of Learning. Vol. XXXIX. Nos. 7 to 9 (together.) A monthly paper dealing with literary subjects.] Edited by Hrisíkesh Sástri. Pages 36. Published by Sarat Chandra Dás, 10, Sambhu Chandra Chatterji's Street, Calcutta. October-December, 1910. [2nd June, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 1 at page 164 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Sarat Chandra Dás, 10, Sambhu Chandra Chatterji's Street, Calcutta.	500	1482	The editor, Bháṭpárá.
	VII.—URIYA PERIODICALS—MISCELLANEOUS.				
7	**ମୁକୁର** [Mukur. Mirror. Vol. V. Nos. 7 and 8 (together.) A monthly paper dealing with subjects of general interest.] Edited by Vrajasundar Dás, B.A. Pages 44. Published by the editor, Chaudhuribázár, Cuttack. Kárttik and Agraháyan 1318 sál or October-December, 1910. [10th March, 1911.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 2 at page 165 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Vrajasundar Dás, B.A., Mukur Press, Chaudhuribázár, Cuttack.	600	465	The editor, Chaudhuribázár, Cuttack.
8	————Vol. V. Nos. 9 and 10 (together). Pages 44. Paus and Mágh, 1318 sál or December 1910 and January-February 1911. [31st March, 1911.] 4°. 1st edition. **Price, 6 annas.**	Ditto ...	600	12	Ditto.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	VII.—URIYA PERIODICALS—MISCELLANEOUS—*concld.*				
9	ଉତ୍କଳ-ସାହିତ୍ୟ । [**Utkala Sahitya.** Uriya Literature. Vol. XIV Nos. 9 and 10 (together.) A monthly journal devoted to miscellaneous subjects.] Edited by Visvanáth Kar. Pages 56. Published by the editor, Utkal Sáhitya Press, Balubázár, Cuttack. Paus and Mágh. 1318 sál or December 1910 and January-February 1911. [25th February, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition **Price, 6 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 3 at page 165 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Visvanáth Kar, Utkal Sáhitya Press, Bálubázár, Cuttack.	700	436	The editor Bálubázár, Cuttack.
10	——— Vol. XIV. No. 11. Pages 32. Phálgun. 1318 sál or February-March, 1911. [6th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 annas.**	Ditto ...	700	32	Ditto.
	VII.—URIYA PERIODICALS—RELIGION.				
11	ପ୍ରଭାତ ତାରା । [**Prabhati Tara.** The Morning Star. Vol. XV. No. 3. A monthly paper devoted to Christian religion.] Edited by Rev. G. S. Wilkins. Pages 16. Published by the Orissa Mission Press, Cuttack. March, 1911. [9th March, 1911.] 4°. 1st edition. (C.) **Price, 6 pies.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 6 at page 164 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Rev. R. J. Grundy, Orissa Mission Press, Cuttack.	300	16	The Orissa Mission Press Cuttack.
1	——— Vol XV. No. 4. Pages 16. April, 1911. [31st March, 1911.] 4°. 1st edition. (C.) **Price, 6 pies.**	Ditto ...	300	23	Ditto.
	BI-LINGUAL PERIODICALS.				
	I.—BENGALI AND ENGLISH PERIODICALS—MEDICINE.				
11	চিকিৎসা । [**Chikitsa.** Treatment Vol. IV. No. 6. A monthly Homœopathic journal.] Edited by Rájendra Lál Sur. Pages 24. Published by Ráma Lál Sur, 89, Syámbázár Street, Calcutta. 1317 sál or 1910-11 A.D. [11th April, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2-6 yearly.** [Previous number noticed in entry No 5 at page 166 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Panchánan Chakravarti, 104, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	1,000	1113	The editor, 89, Syámbázár Street, Calcutta.
12	——— Vol. IV. No. 7. Pages 24. 1317 sál or 1910 11 A.D. [18th April, 1911.] 12°. 1st edition. **Price, Rs. 2-6 yearly.**	Ditto ...	1,000	1114	Ditto.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	I.—BENGALI AND ENGLISH PERIODICALS—MISCELLANEOUS.				
18	**Scottish Churches College Magazine (The).** Vol. I. No. 6. [A bi-monthly magazine conducted by the students of the Scottish Churches College.] Edited by Rev. W. S. Urquhart. Pages 32. Published by M. M. Basu, 3 and 4, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta. March, 1911. [15th Marh, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 10 at page 167 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	J. N. Basu, Wilkins' Press, College Square, Calcutta.	900	918	The Scottish Churches College, 3 and 4, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.
	II.—BENGALI AND SANSKRIT PERIODICALS—RELIGION.				
10	**হিন্দু পত্রিকা।** [**Hindu Patrika.** The Hindu Magazine. 17th year. No. 10. A monthly paper devoted to Hindu philosophy and religion.] Edited by Rái Yadu Náth Majumdár Báhádur, M.A., B.L. Pages 40. Published by Káli Prasanna Chatterji, Jessore. Mágh, 1317 sál or January-February, 1911. [25th February, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 2 at page 167 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Káli Prasanna Chatterji, Hindu Patrika Press, Jessore.	1,200	18	The editor, Jessore.
11	———— 17th year. No. 11. Pages 40. Phálgun, 1317 sál or February-March, 1911.] [22nd March, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	Ditto ...	1,200	19	Ditto.
12	———— 17th year. No. 12. Pages 40. Chaitra, 1317 sál or March-April, 1911. [15th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas**	Ditto ...	1,200	1	Ditto.
13	———— 18th year. No. 1. Pages 40. Vaisakh, 1318 sál or April-May, 1911. [2nd May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	Ditto ...	1,050	3	Ditto.
14	———— 18th year. No. 2. Pages 40. Jaishtha, 1318 sál or May-June, 1911. [1st June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 4 annas.**	Ditto ...	1,050	7	Ditto.
15	**ব্রাহ্মণ।** [**Brahman.** Name of a caste. 1st year. No. 12. A monthly paper devoted to Hindu religion.] Edited by Amvika Charan Kávyatírtha and Nritya Gopal Chakravarti. Pages 24. Published by Hriday Náth Samaddár, Bágerhát, Khulna. Mágh, 1317 sál or February-March, 1911. [12th April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 4 at page 167 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Hriday Náth Samaddár, Chaitanya Press, Bágerhát, Khulna.	750	4	The publisher, Bágerhát, Khulna.
16	———— 2nd year. No. 1. Pages 24. Vaisakh, 1318 sál or April-May, 1911. [2nd June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	Ditto ...	750	5	Ditto.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	II.—BENGALI AND SANSKRIT PERIODICALS—RELIGION.—*concld.*				
17	শ্রীবৈষ্ণব সেবিকা। [Sri Vaishnava Sevika. Female attendant of the Vaishnavas. 1st year. Nos. 9 and 10 (together.) A monthly paper devoted to the Vaishnava religion.] Pages 28. Published by Hari Mohan Dás Thákur, 7, Nárikelbágán Lane, Calcutta. Srávan and Bhádra, 1317 sál or July-September 1910. [10th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 15 annas yearly.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 5 at page 168 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	J. N. De, 68, Nimtalá Ghát Street, Calcutta.	500	1199	......
18	———— 1st year. Nos. 11 and 12 (together.) Pages 28. Asvin and Kárttik, 1317 sál or September-November, 1910. [10th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 15 annas yearly.**	Ditto ...	500	1200	......
19	শ্রীশ্রীবৈষ্ণব সঙ্গিনী। [Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini. Female Companion of Vaishnavas. Vol. VI. No. 7. A monthly paper devoted to Vaishnava religion.] Edited by Srí Srí Gaura Bhakta Mandali. Pages 24. Published by Madhu Súdan Dás Adhikári, Eláti, Hugli. Mágh, 1317 sál or January-February, 1911. [29th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, Re. 1 yearly.** [Vol. VI. No. 5 noticed in entry No. 9 at page 168 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911. No. 6 not received.]	Náráyan Chandra Hajra, 167-4-1, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	800	1478	The publisher, Elati, Hugli
	III.—HINDI AND MAITHILI PERIODICALS—MISCELLANEOUS.				
2	मिथिला-मिहिर। [Mithila-Mihir. The Sun of Mithilá (name of an Indian province.) Vol. II. No. 11. A monthly journal devoted to miscellaneous subjects.] Edited by Vishnukánta Jhá. Pages 32. Published by Gonaur Jhá, Dvarbhangá Agraháyan, 1967 Samvat or November-December, 1910. [2nd April, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 3 annas.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 1 at page 168 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Gonaur Jhá, Kámesvar Press, Dvárbhángá.	500	8	......

BENGAL LIBRARY—Catalogue of Books for the Second Quarter ending the 30th June, 1911—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title-page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	IV.—HINDI AND SANSKRIT PERIODICALS—MISCELLANEOUS.				
4	साहित्य सरोवर। [**Sahitya Sarovar.** The Tank of Literature. Vol. III. No. 5. A monthly magazine dealing with literary subjects of general interest.] Edited by Bal Govinda Misra. Pages 33. Published by the editor. Gaya. March, 1911. [14th May, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas and 6 pies.** [Previous number noticed in entry No. 3 at page 169 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending March, 1911.]	Sonulál, Sáhitya Press, Gaya.	250	4	The editor Gaya.
5	———— Vol. III. No. 6. Pages 28. June, 1911. [14th June, 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. **Price, 2 annas and 6 pies.**	Ditto ...	250	10	Ditto.

Additional List of Copyright of Books which, having been previously received, could not be embodied in the accompanying Catalogue.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number.	Register number.	The title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title or contents when the same are not in the English language.	Name of author.	Catalogue No.	Quarter.	Page.	Date of registration of copyright.	The name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright or any portion of such copyright.
							1911.	
30	22	An Elementary Matriculation Arithmetic.	Lalit Mohan Mukhopádhyá, M.A., B.L.	113	1st, 1910	68	1st April	The author, 60, Pataldanga Street; Vinod Vihari Mukherji, 9, Fakir Chand De's Lane; and S. K. Náth and G. C. Náth, 29, Canning Street, Calcutta.
31	23	Matriculation Translation.	Suresh Chandra Datta, B.A.	33	1st, 1911	104	1st ,,	Suresh Chandra Datta, 17, Gopi Mohan Basu's Lane; Vinod Vihari Mukherji, 9, Fakir Chand De's Lane; and S. K. Náth and G. C. Náth, 29, Canning Street, Calcutta.
32	24	A Junior Course of English Composition on a new method, 1st edition.	Vinod Vihári Mukherji.	31	1st, 1909	53	1st ,,	The author, 9, Fakir Chand De's Lane, and S. K. Náth and G. C. Náth, 29, Canning Street, Calcutta.
33	25	Outlines of Matriculation Geography, 1st edition.	J. L. Banerji, M.A.	7	1st, 1910	52	1st ,,	Ditto.
34	26	Child's Easy Translation and Re-translation with lessons on Composition, 1st edition.	Vinod Vihári Mukherji.	61	3rd, 1908	80	1st ,,	Ditto.
35	27	Hindustani at a glance, 4th edition.	Mr. R. P. De ...	1	1st, 1911	116	5th ,,	The author, 4, Tarafdar's Lane, Kidderpur, Calcutta.
36	28	Likhan Pranali. Prathama Bhag. Method of Writing. Part I, 9th edition.	Giris Chandra Chakravarti.	170	1st, ,,	29	7th ,,	Kedar Náth Basu, 23-4, Akhil Mistri's Lane, Calcutta.
37	29	Likhan Pranali, Dvitiya Bhag. Method of Writing. Part II, 6th edition.	Ditto ...	170	1st, ,,	29	7th ,,	Ditto.
38	30	Acháryya Sankar o Ramanuj (two names).	Rájendra Náth Ghosh.	12	1st, ,,	5	8th ,,	The author, 12-4, Baburám Ghosh's Lane, Calcutta.
39	36	Saral Vángálá Abhidhan. Easy Bengali Dictionary.	Surat Chandra Mitra.	892	4th, 1909	14	8th May	The author, 66-67, College Street, Calcutta.
40	41	Krishna Kamal Giti-Kavya. Dramas and songs of Krishna Kamal (a name).	Krishna Kamal Gosvámi.	790	3rd, 1910	39	17th June	Nitya Gopál Gosvámi, Bhajanghat, Nadia.
41	44	Vaisya Jati o Barna Dharma. Vaisya caste and caste duties.	Compiled by Rajaní Kánta Bhuti.	20	1st, 1911	110	26th ,,	The compiler, 8, Dixon's Lane, Calcutta.
42	48	Nava Hirakkhani. New Diamond Mine.	Compiled by Mahammad Jamaluddin Táluk-dár.	734	3rd, 1909	38	23rd ,,	The compiler, Manager, New School Book Library, Bogra.
43	46	Bhárate Sakti Pujá. Prathama Bhag. Worship of the godhead as a female deity in India. Part I.	Saradananda ...	257	1st, 1911	40	29th ,,	The author, 12-13, Gopál Chandra Niogi's Lane, Calcutta.

N.B.—Nos. 22 to 29 of 1911 are incorporated in the body of the Catalogue for the quarter ending June 1911.

CALCUTTA;
The 1st September 1911.

MANMATHA NATH RUDRA, M.A.,
Librarian of the Bengal Library and Keeper of the Catalogue of Books under Section XVIII.

ERRATA.

Read "9th edition" *for* "19th edition" in Catalogue No. 170, page 29, of the Catalogue for the quarter ending 31st March, 1911.

Read "S. K. Náth and G. C. Náth, 29, Canning Street, Calcutta; Suresh Chandra Dutt, 17, Gopi Mohan Bose's Lane, Calcutta; and Vinod Vihari Mukherji, 9, Fakir Chand De's Lane, Calcutta;" *for* "S. C. Auddy & Co., 15, Haladhar Bardhan's Lane, Calcutta," in the last column of Catalogue No. 33 at page 104 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending 31st March, 1911.

Read "1000" instead of "500" in column 4 against entry No. 1 at page 46 of the Catalogue for the quarter ending 31st March, 1911.

The Catalogue of Books received in the Bengal Library during the Second Quarter ending the 30th June 1911 contains the following :—

No.	Language.	Books. Non-educational.	Books. Educational.	Total.
	Uni-linguals.			
1	Assamese	7	2	9
2	Bengali	209	54	263
3	Bhojpuri	1	...	1
4	English	73	46	119
5	Garo	1	...	1
6	Hindi	31	23	54
7	Lakher	...	1	1
8	Lushai	1	...	1
9	Mikir	1	...	1
10	Mundari	...	1	1
11	Musalmani-Bengali	4	...	4
12	Oraon	1	...	1
13	Persian	2	1	3
14	Sanskrit	21	3	24
15	Santali	...	1	1
16	Spanish	1	...	1
17	Tankhul-Naga	...	1	1
18	Urdu	7	5	12
19	Uriya	54	18	72
	Total Uni-linguals ...	414	156	570
	Bi-linguals.			
1	Arabic and Bengali	2	1	3
2	Arabic and Musalmani-Bengali ...	2	...	2
3	Assamese and English	...	2	2
4	Bengali and English	6	20	26
5	Bengali and Hindi	1	...	1
6	Bengali and Persian	1	...	1
7	Bengali and Sanskrit	53	4	57
8	Bengali and Santali	...	1	1
9	Bengali and Urdu	2	...	2
10	English and Hindi	...	2	2
11	English and Latin	...	1	1
12	English and Persian	1	...	1
13	English and Sanskrit	2	...	2
14	English and Urdu	1	1	2
15	English and Uriya	...	1	1
16	Hindi and Sanskrit	4	...	4
17	Sanskrit and Tibetian	1	...	1
18	Sanskrit and Uriya	12	...	12
	Total Bi-linguals ...	88	33	121
	Tri-linguals.			
1	Bengali, English and Sanskrit ...	1	3	4
2	Bengali, Persian and Urdu ...	1	...	1
	Total Tri-linguals ...	2	3	5
	Carried over ...	504	192	696

No.	Language.	Books.		Total.
		Non-educational.	Educational.	
	Brought forward ...	504	192	696
	Uni-lingual Periodicals.			
1	Assamese Periodicals	6	...	6
2	Bengali Periodicals	188	...	188
3	English Periodicals	114	...	114
4	Garo Periodicals	3	...	3
5	Hindi Periodicals	10	...	10
6	Sanskrit Periodicals	1	...	1
7	Uriya Periodicals	6	...	6
	Total Uni-lingual Periodicals ...	328	...	328
	Bi-lingual Periodicals.			
1	Bengali and English Periodicals ...	3	...	3
2	Bengali and Sanskrit Periodicals ...	10	...	10
3	Hindi and Maithili Periodicals ...	1	...	1
4	Hindi and Sanskrit Periodicals ...	2	...	2
	Total Bi-lingual Periodicals ...	16	...	16
	Grand Total of Books, &c. ...	848	192	1,040

Calcutta,

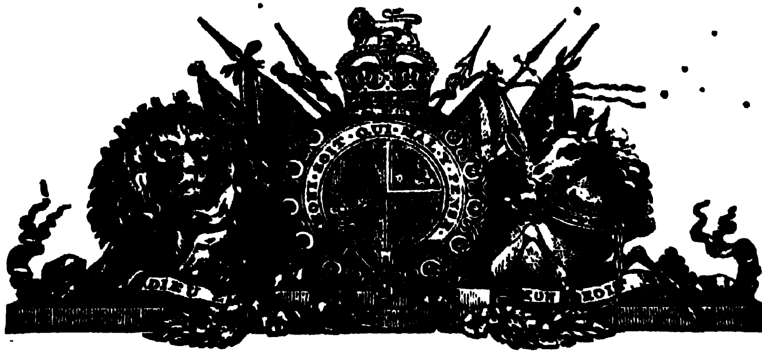
The 1st September, 1911.

MANMATHA NATH RUDRA, M.A.,

Librarian of the Bengal Library and Keeper of

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No. 39 of 1911



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1911.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of five rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta or seven rupees and eight annas if sent by post.*]

CONTENTS.

RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1910.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT—POLICE.

RESOLUTION—No. 2584P.—D.

Dated Darjeeling, the 23rd September 1911.

READ—

The Report on the administration of the Police Department for the year 1910.

Read also—

The Report for the year 1909 and the Resolution of Government thereon.

1. The Hon'ble Mr. L. F. Morshead, I.C.S., held charge of the office of Inspector-General of Police throughout the year.

2. *Political Crime.*—The important political cases of the year were noticed in reviewing the Report for 1909, with the exception of the Khulna-Jessore case. The year ended with a comparatively clean sheet in respect of this form of crime, but events of the first quarter of 1911, notably the murder of Head Constable Sirish Chandra Chakravarti in Calcutta and the

bomb outrage at Writers' Buildings, unfortunately demonstrated that no relaxation of vigilance is yet justifiable. The Special Department remained throughout the year under the efficient control of Mr. F. C. Daly, Deputy Inspector-General.

3. *Professional Crime.*—The Criminal Investigation Department under the charge of Mr. C. W. C. Plowden, C.I.E., maintained its record of usefulness. As a result of successful prosecutions, thefts from running trains on the East Indian Railway, to which the special attention of the Department was called in the Resolution on the Report for 1909, were reduced from 1,540 to 942, and further measures for the improvement of the policing of the Asansol-Burdwan Section of the E. I. Railway have been adopted during the current year. Important convictions of dacoits were obtained on the Bankura-Manbhum border and in the 24-Parganas and Hooghly. The arrangements with the Nepalese authorities on the Purnea border continued to work satisfactorily. As a result of those operations and those of the district police, the number of dacoities during the year fell from 341 to 231,—a most satisfactory result. The decline was most marked in the Bhagalpur Division (82 to 26) and in Chota Nagpur (50 to 25), though it must be remembered, as the Inspector-General points out, that divisional jurisdictions furnish a fallacious basis of comparison. The Finger-print Bureau continued to do most successful work, and the Inspector-General of Police quotes two striking cases in which finger prints left at the time of committing the offence were instrumental in securing the culprits' identification and conviction. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council notices with satisfaction that the collection and classification of information in the Criminal Intelligence Bureau was completed during the course of the year, and that systematic measures are now being adopted for the dissemination of criminal intelligence.

4. *Ordinary Crime—Crimes against Public Tranquillity.*—The satisfactory increase of activity which was shown during 1909 in the application of the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code was well maintained, and was accompanied by a further decrease in cases of rioting and unlawful assembly (907 to 837); but the Lieutenant-Governor in Council agrees with the Inspector-General of Police that a more frequent recourse to section 107, as against section 145, would be efficacious, and the application of section 106 might with advantage be extended. The increase of rioting cases in Shahabad is notable, and the reasons assigned for it are in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council insufficient. The matter calls for special attention. The Inspector-General of Police reports that in Monghyr Mr. Bamber, the District Superintendent, has introduced a practice of warning landowners and occupiers of disputes likely to lead to a breach of the peace in respect of lands in which they are interested, with a view to the application of section 154, Indian Penal Code, should they not endeavour to prevent the dispute culminating in a riot; this practice is said to have had a very satisfactory effect, and the Inspector-General thinks that it may explain the decrease of 30 per cent. in riot cases in the district. It is probable that the winding up of the settlement operations is largely responsible for the improvement in the peace of the district; but the Lieutenant-Governor in Council agrees that Mr. Bamber's practice is salutary, in so far as it conveys a preliminary warning, but does not approve of it being regarded as an alternative procedure to the free application of the preventive sections. Steps will be taken to bring the procedure subject to this condition to the notice of all District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police.

5. *Crime against the Person.*—The total number of cognizable cases reported during 1910 was 109,228, a net decrease of nearly 8,000 over the figures of the previous years; but class II—serious offences against the person—is exceptional in showing an increase of over 400 cases. Under the head of murder and culpable homicide there is a satisfactory decrease in the number of cases, though the results continue to be poor. The main increase is under grievous hurt, rape, kidnapping, and unnatural offences also show a very unsatisfactory increase, and require special attention. It appears that half the cases of kidnapping and abduction come from the Burdwan Division. Exemplary punishments are necessary to furnish an effective deterrent.

6. *Crime against Property.*—The further decrease in the total volume of cognizable crime falls, as in 1909, principally under the heads burglary (4,065 cases) and theft (4,156 cases). As last year, the decrease is attributed for the most part to improved agricultural conditions and to the rigorous prosecutions of bad-livelihood cases. It is significant that in Khulna, which was afflicted by the visitation of a tidal wave, the number of burglaries, so far from decreasing, rose 40 per cent. The prevalence of the system of "*panka*" or levy of blackmail for the recovery of stolen property in Shahabad, both in respect of burglaries and of cattle thefts, requires the zealous attention of the local authorities; it is an evil, as the Inspector-General indicates, that owes its continuance to mistrust of the police, and it is only to be eradicated by an all-round improvement in police administration.

7. *Security Cases and Surveillance.*—The use of security cases as a preventive measure showed some shrinkage from the high mark reached in 1909, but the percentage of successful prosecutions continued satisfactory; the small percentage of cases tried locally in the Patna and Tirhut Divisions (27 and 19 respectively) requires explanation. The Inspector-General correctly assumes that a local trial is the best test of the truth of such cases. Any failure in this respect is unsatisfactory and a cause of disappointment. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is glad to observe that in accordance with the orders passed in the Resolution of 1910 considerable attention has been paid to the systematic accumulation and periodical scrutiny of evidence against criminal suspects, and that the instructions on this subject are now generally appreciated. He is prepared to accept the Inspector-General of Police's opinion that surveillance over habitual criminals has become too widespread to be effective and that the time has come round for reducing the number of surveillees to be regularly visited.

8. *Growth of Cognizable Crime.*—As directed in last year's Resolution, the Inspector-General has subjected to a further examination the statistics of the rise in the number of burglaries and dacoities during the past fifteen years. The result of his examination is printed as Appendix I to the Report. He has now carried his inquiries back to 1891, and the result is that, after eliminating all such factors as seasonal vicissitudes the conclusion arrived at last year must be confirmed, viz., that there has been an increase in the volume of reported crime against property, not only absolutely but in proportion to the increase of population. At the same time the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is unable to accept Mr. Morshead's estimate of the causes contributing to this result. Mr. Morshead finds no distinct evidence of an improvement in reporting. Such an improvement however necessarily eludes proof of the kind sought, and the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is not convinced by the method of reasoning which has been adopted. On a question of this sort he would prefer to rely on the personal opinion of intelligent and experienced officers, and to assign to such considerations as an obviously more honest police administration, improved means of communication, and a growth of general intelligence their natural and inevitable results. Consequently he has no doubt that better reporting may safely be postulated as accounting in part at least for the increase. Again, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council would be disposed to attribute a far larger part to the spread of industrial conditions than the Inspector-General, on an examination of figures district by district, is disposed to do. As Mr. Morshead has had occasion to point out in the body of his report, administrative boundaries are a fallacious basis of comparison; and it may be added that statistical tests if subjected to a too strict interpretation are apt to be equally misleading. It is impossible to whittle down the force of the salient fact that the industrial population of the province, which in 1891 was 37 lacs or 7 per cent. of the total, had risen by 1901 to 66 or 13 per cent. The figures for 1911 are not yet available, but there has doubtless been a further increase; it is a matter of universal experience that the establishment of industrial conditions, especially in the transitional stages, is marked by a disproportionate increase in crime. This must particularly be the case where an industry undergoes a great and sudden development and is largely dependent on imported labour. Another factor to which the Inspector-General has failed in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to assign its due importance is the improved

means of communication. The numerous railway lines which traverse the country in all directions offer increased facilities to the professional criminal for carrying on his nefarious trade. In short, having regard to the material and industrial conditions which have prevailed in Bengal during the last decade, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council would have been surprised had crime against property failed to outrun the increase of population. It follows that he is not prepared to accept at the Inspector-General's valuation the conclusion that the outstanding cause of district fluctuations is the good or bad work of the Superintendent in charge, though he admits that the prime importance of this factor is liable to be overlooked, if only because it is one for which inefficient Superintendents are interested in finding alternatives. If the disproportionate growth of crime is to be attributed in any measure to this cause, the only possible conclusion is that the superior officers of the police force are growing more and more inefficient. Here again the Lieutenant-Governor in Council prefers to be guided by experience rather than by *a priori* reasoning, and has no hesitation in affirming that the standard of efficiency amongst the members of the Indian police is very much higher now than it was 10 or 15 years ago. The inquiry has not been as conclusive as might have been hoped, nor are its results as they stand matter for congratulation, yet the Lieutenant-Governor in Council feels that it has not been without value if it serves to bring home to all Superintendents the supreme importance of efficient personal influence. He trusts that the officers of the force, and especially the junior officers, will find in this discussion a stimulus and an encouragement.

9. *Rural Police.*—The defects in the President system which received notice in last year's Resolution have formed the subject of careful consideration by Government during the year. The main lines of reform have now been settled, and the Lieutenant-Governor in Council takes this opportunity of announcing them for general information. The principal defect in the present system is that there is a tendency for the chaukidar to report crime to the President and not to the police, thus depriving the force of its main source of intelligence. Instructions are under issue emphasizing the statutory obligation which rests on the rural police to report crime at the police station, and reviving the practice of holding weekly or fortnightly parades at the thana, the abandonment of which has been largely responsible for the chaukidar growing more and more out of touch with the police. Presidents who encourage or connive at omission to report crime promptly at the thana will be removed from office. In the second place efforts will be made to improve the *personnel* of the body of Presidents, both by weeding out undesirables and by securing greater care in selection. As in previous years, cases are quoted by the Inspector-General of Police in which Presidents have been guilty of usurping to themselves the functions of Courts and even of siding with criminals and releasing offenders. Such cases reflect discredit on the appointing authority, and in future when they occur, measures will be taken to bring home to the officers concerned their responsibility in the matter. Since it is unfair to the system while on its trial to be called on to work with unsuitable instruments, it has further been laid down that in Unions in which no suitable candidate is available or ready to take office, the system will be held in abeyance, and District Officers will be advised that on the expiry of a President's term of office, it is not essential to appoint a successor unless a candidate in all respects suitable can be secured. Lastly, in the matter of control, it has been decided to make an important departure by dividing subdivisions into smaller areas, to be known as circles, and appointing to the charge of such circles selected officers of the Subordinate Civil Service, whose primary functions will be to keep in touch with Presidents and assist them in their official business. This system will be put on trial during the coming cold weather on a small scale as an experimental measure; and it is expected to result in an improvement not only in the work of the Presidents, but in matters of general administration. It must be understood that there is no intention on the part of Government to abandon the President system, or to curtail the President's legitimate authority. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is satisfied that the system possesses the elements of vitality and he trusts that those measures will give it a new lease of useful life.

He has no desire to revert to the old order of things, and is as impressed as ever by the importance of securing for the administration the co-operation of the influential members of the rural community. He agrees with Mr. A. Ahmad, the District Magistrate of Bankura, that village influence over the village police could not in practice be eliminated, even if it were desirable to do so; the problem therefore is to adapt this influence to the needs of the administration, and this it is hoped to achieve by bringing the administration, in the person of the circle officer, closer to the village.

10 *Charges against the Police.*—An examination of the figures of such charges under the two principal heads, maltreatment and extortion, bears out the view affirmed by Government in the Resolution on the Report for 1909, that much of the criticism directed against the police is ill directed and malicious. Ten cases of maltreatment were instituted against the police during 1910, as against seven in 1909. Of these three were declared false, and four were dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code. Twenty cases of extortion were preferred, as against seventeen in 1909. Four were declared false, one was dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, and of the nine cases brought to trial, only two ended in conviction, and the remaining seven in discharge or acquittal. The suggestion so frequently insinuated that Government is remiss in its endeavours to stamp out such abuses as occur is sufficiently refuted by the action taken in the Birbhum torture case, one of the two cases of this nature which were proved to be true. In this case a Sub-Inspector, a constable, and two villagers were concerned in beating a prisoner arrested on suspicion in a burglary case in order to extort a confession. The prisoner died, and it is probable, though of this there is no adequate proof, that his death was caused by his maltreatment. The Superintendent, in spite of the case being brought to his notice, failed to inquire himself, or to exercise proper supervision over the enquiry, and the Divisional Inspector also shirked the investigation under circumstances which throw suspicion upon his motives. An Inspector from the Criminal Investigation Department was thereupon deputed, with the result that the accused were convicted in the Sessions Court, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. For his failure to deal adequately with this case the Superintendent has been degraded, and the Inspector, Sub-Inspector, and constable have been dismissed the force. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council takes this opportunity of calling the attention of all police officers to the punishments inflicted on the Superintendent and the Inspector as a warning of the consequences attendant upon failure to put forward the utmost exertions to investigate charges of maltreatment preferred against subordinates. The standing orders in the Police Manual specifically impose on superior police officers the duty of prompt and personal investigation in such cases. These orders have been reaffirmed and emphasized in the new edition of the Manual, and it has been further prescribed that Magistrates shall be more freely employed on preliminary investigations in such cases. In the second true case of this nature, a Sub-Inspector and two constables of the Midnapore district were charged with having maltreated an accused in a dacoity case. After inquiry by the Superintendent, who found the charges true, they were placed on trial, convicted under section 330, Indian Penal Code, sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, and dismissed the force. While the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has thus demonstrated his anxiety that all charges against the police should be efficiently investigated, and where proved, strictly punished, he is constrained to observe that the practice of preferring frivolous and even false charges of this nature is far too prevalent. The detection and punishment of guilty members is altogether to the advantage of the force, but false and frivolous charges do nothing but harm; and it is the duty of the Magistrate sternly to repress them and of the public to render him all possible assistance in doing so. Where there is a reasonable expectation of conviction, section 211, Indian Penal Code, should invariably be applied; and where the accusation is proved to be false, deterrent sentences should be inflicted. The Inspector-General of Police quotes two cases in Hazaribagh and Purnea in which complainants were convicted under section 211, Indian Penal

Code, of bringing false charges against the police, and were sentenced to three and one month's rigorous imprisonment respectively. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council has not the records of these cases before him, but unless extenuating circumstances of considerable weight were present, he agrees with the Inspector-General of Police that the sentences imposed were decidely inadequate.

11. *The Statistical Test of Police Work.*—A fiction which has recently made its reappearance in the public pres is the assertion that the promotion of police officers depends upon the percentage of convictions which they can secure. It is true, as the Inspector-General of Police points out, that success in investigation is a factor which cannot be eliminated in estimating an officer's efficiency, and statistics of this branch of police work may, in extreme cases, serve to call attention to a failure needing scrutiny; but that such statistics are accepted as the main, or even a principal, means of gauging eligibility for promotion is absolutely false. A succession of circulars dating from many years back has impressed upon the force the falsity of this view, and the limitations which must govern the use of such statistics have recently been placed beyond dispute in the revision of the Police Manual, which lays down that "an officer will be judged not merely by his percentage of successes in the investigation and prosecution of offences, which is to some extent a matter of fortune, but by his display of method and intelligence in detection, his general efficiency and keenness, his management of his subordinates and, above all, by his knowledge and control of the local charge committed to him." Many instances could be cited of officers who owed their promotion to the highest ranks not to successful results as judged by a statistical test, but to their uprightness of character, their healthy influence on their subordinates, and their clean and honest work. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council cannot believe that there is a single officer in the police force who genuinely believes that his promotion depends on his obtaining, regardless of the means employed, a high percentage of convictions; while the accusation against Government of having deliberately adopted a policy to this end could not emanate from any person with a sense of responsibility who had honestly studied the facts.

12. *Remands of Cases.*—The statement of remands is still an unsatisfactory record which calls for the attention of the Police and Magistrates. Frequently the Police are blameable in being unprepared with evidence, more frequently the fault lies on the Court in ordering unnecessary postponements. Needless worry and expense to the public are the consequences, and there is much room for improvement in this branch of work.

13. *Transfers of Officers.*—The Lieutenant-Governor in Council observes with satisfaction that success has attended the efforts made during the year, in accordance with the orders conveyed in the Resolution of 1910, to reduce the frequency of transfers of Sub-Inspectors. The matter, however, is one which requires continued attention, and as the Inspector-General points out, the transfers of Circle Inspectors call for more careful control on the part of Deputy Inspectors-General.

14. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council has pleasure in congratulating Mr. Morshead on a year of efficient administration, which has been attended by distinctly successful results. His thanks are also due to those officers who are mentioned by the Inspector-General as having done good work during the year. Lastly, he desires to place on record his appreciation of the distinguished services of those officers of the force who were honoured during the year by the grant of the King's Police Medal: Mr. G. C. Denham, of the Special Department, Mr. Bhimdal Lazarus Dewan Ray, Deputy Superintendent, Mr. C. W. Pettifer, Inspector, Armed Police, and Babu Ambika Charan Sen Gupta, Sub-Inspector.

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of the Resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and all Commissioners of Divisions, for information.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council,

C. J. STEVENSON-MOORE,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

PRELIMINARY FORECAST OF THE *BHADOI* CROPS OF BENGAL, 1911.

(On an average of the five years ending 1909-10 the area under autumn rice in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 6·1 per cent. of the total area under this crop in British India.)

Character of the season.—In March the rainfall was general over the province. April and May were showery, but the fall was defective in most districts. Sowings were late in most districts of the Burdwan, Presidency and Bhagalpur Divisions. In June the rainfall was above the average everywhere except in Midnapore, Hooghly, Howrah, 24-Parganas, Khulna and Saran, where it was defective. In July the rainfall was below the normal in all districts except Nadia, Jessore, Khulna and Darjeeling, where it was above the average. In August the rainfall continued defective in Midnapore, Hooghly, Howrah, the 24-Parganas, Cuttack, Balasore and Singhbhum; in the remaining districts it was above the normal. The continued short rain in Midnapore, Hooghly, Howrah, Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Cuttack, Balasore and Angul considerably damaged the crops in these districts. The defective rainfall in July and early part of August also affected the outturn in several other districts. Some damage was done by excessive rain in parts of Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Purnea and the Sonthal Parganas and by floods in Cuttack and Puri.

Area sown.—The total area sown this year with different *bhadoi* crops is reported to be 10,414,000 acres against 9,130,900 acres, the revised figures for last year. The normal area under the crop is 10,960,500 acres.

Outturn.—From the appendix attached to the report it will be seen that Champaran alone reports 100 per cent. crop. Burdwan, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur and Sambalpur report a crop between 90 and 99 per cent. Nadia, Khulna, Purnea, the Sonthal Parganas, Puri and Ranchi report a crop between 82 and 87 per cent. Eight

districts report an outturn between 70 and 77 per cent. and five districts a crop between 66 to 69 per cent. In the remaining five districts the crop is reported as follows:—Hooghly 56 per cent., Cuttack 54 per cent., Singhbhum 52 per cent, Midnapore and Howrah 50 per cent. each.

According to the estimates of the District Officers the outturn of the different *bhadoi* crops for the provinces as a whole works out to 82 per cent. of the normal.

W. B. HEYCOCK,
Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

CALCUTTA;
The 21st September 1911.

Preliminary forecast of the Bhadoi *Crops, 1911.*

District.	Total area of district, in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation, in acres.	Names of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area under each *specified* bhadoi crop, in acres.	Approximate area *last year* (1910) *under each specified* bhadoi *crop*, in acres.	Estimated area *this year* (1911) *under each specified* bhadoi *crop*, in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year (1910)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1911)?	Figures from the Cadastral Survey. Total area of the district which has been cadastrally surveyed.	Figures from the Cadastral Survey. Years during which the cadastral survey took place.	Figures from the Cadastral Survey. Area found under *bhadoi* crops during the cadastral survey.	Date at which the sowing of the crops was begun this year.	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Agriculture Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
									Acres.		Acres.			
Bardwan ...	1,721,900	1,284,200	*Autumn* rice	140,000	131,900	126,900	100	92	85,308	1889-92 and 1903-04 to 1909-10	...	Latter part of April to June.	The weather and rainfall were not favourable at the time of sowing of the crops. The condition of the crops is fair. The sowings were about normal. The decrease in the area sown is due to unfavourable weather at the time of sowing.	
			Indian-corn (maize)	3,000	3,000	3,000		100			...	June ...		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	6,700	2,100	2,000		92						
			Other *bhadoi* food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	2,200	2,100	2,100		100			...	April to July.		
			Other *bhadoi* non-food-crops ...	10,000	8,600	9,600		100						
			Total ...	161,900	147,100	143,600	100	93	85,308	...	...			

District.	Total area of district, in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation, in acres.	Names of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified bhadoi crop, in acres.	Approximate area last year (1910) under each specified bhadoi crop, in acres.	Estimated area this year (1911) under each specified bhadoi crop, in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year (1910)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1911)?	Figures from the Cadastral Survey. Total area of the district which has been cadastrally surveyed.	Figures from the Cadastral Survey. Years during which the cadastral survey took place.	Figures from the Cadastral Survey. Area found under *bhadoi* crops during the cadastral survey.	Date at which the sowing of the crops was begun this year.	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
									Acres.		Acres.			
rbhum ...	1,121,280	785,700	*Autumn* rice	144,100	144,100	144,100	100	75	46,382	1889 to 1891 and 1905-06.	...	...	The weather and rainfall were favourable for the growth of the crop except in Moureswar thana. The condition of the crop is good except in Moureswar on account of inundation and heavy downpour. The sowings were normal.	
			Indian-corn (maize)	1,900	1,900	1,900								
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	1,400	1,400	1,400								
			Other *bhadoi* non-food-crops ...	2,800	2,800	2,800								
			Total ...	150,200	150,200	150,200	100	75	46,382		...			
nkura ...	1,677,440	642,800	*Autumn* rice	21,900	13,600	12,800	60	75	16,466	1889 to 1902, 1906 and 1907.	Not available.	Middle of May and 1st part 7th June.	The rainfall was late and the weather was not favourable. The condition of the crops is good. The sowings were late. The crops of this year will be better than those of last year. The decrease in the area sown is due to the late rainfall at the sowing season.	
			Bajra	800	700	600	68	65						
			Mandua, *marua* or *ragi*... ..	1,100	500	700	60	65						
			Indian-corn (maize)	3,600	2,900	2,800	67	75						
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	8,400	7,000	5,000	64	100						
			Other *bhadoi* food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	700	4,000	4,000	62	83						
			Other *bhadoi* non-food-crops ...	1,200	1,400	1,400	69	53						
			Total ...	37,700	30,400	27,300	62	77	16,466		...			

Midnapore ...	3,319,940	2,190,600	*Autumn* rice	106,600	92,600	70,000	80	50	644,066	1908 to 1910.	Not known.	From 26th May to the end of June.	The weather conditions were quite unfavourable. The condition of the crops is poor for want of timely rain. The crops are expected to be worse than those of last year. The decrease in the area sown is due to want of timely rainfall.
			Bajra	6,100	5,000	3,000	90						
			Mandua, *marua* or *ragi* ...	2,000	7,100	6,000	85						
			Indian-corn (maize) ...	21,300	8,900	8,000	90						
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	48,600	15,340	10,000	80						
			Other *bhadoi* food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	23,000	23,700	20,000	85						
			Other *bhadoi* non-food-crops ...	54,200	31,000	29,000	80						
			Total ...	261,800	183,600	146,600	82	50	644,066				
Hooghly ...	763,704	446,960	*Autumn* rice	45,500	31,000	15,300	80	54	Not cadastrally surveyed.			1st week of June.	The weather and rainfall were not favourable to the growth of the *autumn* rice, but favourable to other crops. The condition of the crops is not fair for want of seasonable rainfall. The date of sowing was late on account of untimely and insufficient rainfall. The cause of decrease in the area sown under *autumn* rice is due to insufficient and untimely rainfall. The crops of this year are expected to be less than those of last year.
			Indian-corn (maize)	(30)	200	200	80	75				May.	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	600	400	400	79	80				Do.	
			Other *bhadoi* food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	2,030	2,800	2,900	79	67				Do.	
			Total ...	48,700	34,400	18,500	80	56					
Howrah ...	326,400	290,690	*Autumn* rice	18,500	17,400	14,600	78	50	...	...	...	1st week of June.	The weather and rainfall were not favourable for the growth of the crops. The condition of the crops is not good. The sowings were late this year. The decrease in the area sown is due to want of timely rainfall at the sowing season. This year's crops are worse in comparison with the crops of last year.
			Indian-corn (maize)	300	200	100		58	...	...	...	1st week of July.	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	1,300	1,100	1,000		50	...	...	...		
			Other *bhadoi* food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	2,700	2,700	2,200		50	...	...	...		
			Total ...	22,800	21,400	17,900	75	50	...	...	...		

District.	Total area of district, in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation, in acres.	Names of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified bhadoi crop, in acres.	Approximate area last year (1910) under each specified bhadoi crop, in acres.	Estimated area this year (1911) under each specified bhadoi crop, in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year (1910)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1911)?	Figures from the Cadastral Survey. Total area of the district which has been cadastrally surveyed.	Figures from the Cadastral Survey. Years during which the cadastral survey took place.	Figures from the Cadastral Survey. Area found under *bhadoi* crops during the cadastral survey.	Date at which the sowing of the crops was begun this year.	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
24-Parganas ..	3,100,[illegible]	1,668,700	*Autumn* rice	73,400	63,000	56,460	91	67	Acres. ...	...	Acres. ...	April in Barasat and Basirhat, but May in other subdivisions.	The weather and rainfall were not favourable in any part of the district. The condition of the crops is good in Basirhat, but in other subdivisions it is poor. The date of sowing was normal in Basirhat and Barasat, but late in other places. The decrease in the area sown is due to want of timely rainfall. The crops are expected to be worse than those of last year.	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	3,600	1,400	1,400	95	88	...	...	...	April in Barasat, May in Barrackpore, Sadar and Diamond Harbour and August in Basirhat.		
			Other *bhadoi* food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	5,600	4,000	3,000	94	50	...	...	...	May.		
			Other *bhadoi* non-food-crops ...	100	100	100	100	67	...	...	...	May.		
			Total ...	82,700	68,500	60,960	91	66	...	...	...			

Nadia	1,734,991	1,046,800	*Autumn* rice	401,100	404,500	489,800	70	87	Not cadastrally surveyed ...			Beginning of May.	The weather was generally favourable. The condition of the crops is good. The date of sowing was normal. The crops are expected to be better than those of last year. The decrease in the area sown is due to the increase in the cultivation of jute in the Chuadanga and Meherpur subdivisions.
			Mandua, *marua* or *ragi* ...	100	100	100	50	100					
			Indian-corn (maize)	800	...	...	...	...					
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	8,000	6,900	7,300	56	83					
			Other *bhadoi* food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	9,000	5,300	5,800	70	67					
			Other *bhadoi* non-food-crops ...	8,900	11,300	10,000	60	67					
			Total ...	517,900	518,100	513,000	70	86	...		...		
Murshidabad	1,065,200	1,985,500	*Autumn* rice	129,700	190,400	161,400	56	76	...	...		May to June.	The weather and rainfall conditions were not favourable except in the Kandi subdivision. The condition of the crops is fair. The date of sowing was normal except in the Jangipur subdivision where it was late. The crops of this year though expected to be better than those of last year will be poorer in comparison with the normal crops. The decrease in the area sown is due to unfavourable weather conditions and to the acquisition of land for Barharwa-Azimganj-Katwa Railway.
			Jowar	...	(22)	100	63	83	...	...	...		
			Bajra	500	800	600	64	58	...	...	...		
			Mandua, *marua* or *ragi*... ...	500	500	600	64	92	...	...	...		
			Indian-corn (maize)	200	1,100	1,100	63	75	...	...	...		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	2,200	5,600	5,100	66	75	...	...	...		
			Other *bhadoi* food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	6,600	5,200	5,800	68	75	...	...	...		
			Other *bhadoi* non-food-crops ...	73,500	9,400	17,300	77	75	...	...	...		
			Total .	314,200	213,000	193,000	58	75	...	...	...		
Jessore ...	1,572,183	1,191,000	*Autumn* rice	407,300	414,300	415,000	74	69	...	...	...	Beginning of April.	The weather and rainfall were not favourable. The condition of the crops is fair. The date of sowing was normal. The decrease in the area sown is due to the increase in the cultivation of jute crop for its high prices. The crops are expected to be worse than those of last year.
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	12,200	11,400	9,400	49	71	...	...	...		
			Other *bhadoi* food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	12,200	18,800	15,160	62	68	...	...	...		
			Other *bhadoi* non-food-crops ...	12,100	10,000	9,800	73	68	...	...	.		
			Total ...	443,800	455,400	449,300	73	69	...		...		

District.	Total area of district, in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation, in acres.	Names of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area under *each specified* bhadoi *crop*, in acres.	Approximate area *last year* (1910) *under each specified* bhadoi *crop*, in acres.	Estimated area *this year* (1911) *under each specified* bhadoi *crop*, in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year (1910)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1911)?	Figures from the Cadastral Survey. Total area of the district which has been cadastrally surveyed.	Figures from the Cadastral Survey. Years during which the cadastral survey took place.	Figures from the Cadastral Survey. Area found under *bhadoi* crops during the cadastral survey.	Date at which the sowing of the crops was begun this year.	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
									Acres.		Acres.			
Khulna ...	3,149,916	876,000	*Autumn* rice	45,800	59,500	60,600	100	85	177,900	1903-04 to 1909-10.	50	1st May ...	The weather and rainfall were favourable for the growth of the crops. The condition of the crops is fair. Sowings were early in the Satkhira and Sadar subdivisions and normal in the Bagerhat subdivision. The increase in the area sown is due to favourable weather and rainfall.	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	1,000	1,000	1,000		100			91	19th July ...		
			Other *bhadoi* food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	4,700	4,000	4,000		100			2	Do. ...		
			Total ...	51,500	64,500	65,600	100	86	177,900		148			

Patna ...	1,320,000	1,082,100	*Autumn* rice	14,200	14,000	14,200	72	67			7,243		There was want of rain at the beginning and heavy floods later on. The condition of the crops is fair. The date of sowing was normal.
			Jowar	16,500	12,800	12,500	40	92			163		
			Mandua, *marua* or *ragi* ...	63,800	73,800	74,200	85	67			341		
			Indian-corn (maize)	114,000	116,200	119, 00	54	67			5,189		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	17,400	14,500	15,300	66	75	73,164	1900-01	15,771	Middle of June.	
			Other *bhadoi* food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	8,800	9,100	9,100	78	75			141		
			Other *bhadoi* non-food-crops ...	8,800	4,700	5,200	80	75			794		
			Total ...	239,500	245,100	249,800	68	69	73,164	...	29,642		
Gaya ...	2,015,680	2,118,100	*Autumn* rice	18,000	17,500	17,400	85	69		1893 to 1895;			The weather and rainfall were not favourable. The condition of the crops is poor and prospects being marred by too late rains. The sowings were normal. The decrease in the area sown is due to the late rainfall.
			Jowar	29,300	21,600	21,000	76	69			1,871		
			Mandua, *marua* or *ragi* ...	76,300	60,600	60,600	90	62		1900	7,631		
			Indian-corn (maize)	65,900	62,300	62,500	80	69		to	6,632		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	24,100	23,600	23,300	75	69	517,900	1902;	94,189	June ...	
			Other *bhadoi* food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	3,300	3,700	3,200	75	69		1907 to 1908.	419		
			Other *bhadoi* non-food-crops ...	1,300	1,300	1,300	80	69			122		
			Total .	209,100	190,600	189,300	82	67	517,900		110,864		
Shahabad ..	2,800,773	1,848,600	*Autumn* rice	49,200	42,400	32,000	80	75					The weather and rainfall were not very favourable. The condition of the crops is fair. The sowings were early. The decrease in the area sown is due to want of timely rain.
			Jowar	8,100	7,900	7,300	69	75					
			Bajra	8,800	5,900	6,600	63	83					
			Mandua, *marua* or *ragi* ...	28,400	24,.00	20,200	75	75					
			Indian-corn (maize)	38,400	37,400	31,900	77	67					
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	28,000	26,300	20,000	71	67	...	...	..	14th June	
			Other *bhadoi* food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	9,400	9,400	9,800	59	67					
			Other *bhadoi* non-food-crops ..	2,200	1,900	2,700	77	75					
			Total ...	172,500	155,300	130,500	74	72	...		...		

District.	Total area of district, in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation, in acres.	Names of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified bhadoi crop, in acres.	Approximate area last year (1910) under each specified bhadoi crop, in acres.	Estimated area this year (1911) under each specified bhadoi crop, in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year (1910)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1911)?	Figures from the Cadastral Survey.			Date at which the sowing of the crops was begun this year.	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Agriculture, Bengal.
									Total area of the district which has been cadastrally surveyed.	Years during which the cadastral survey took place.	Area found under *bhadoi* crops during the cadastral survey.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Saran ...	1,711,256	298,500	*Autumn* rice	68,400	58,100	55,800	90	83	Acres. 1,633,485	1893 to 1901.	Acres. 65,334	June ...	The growth of the crops was retarded by a long break in the rains but was saved by rain at the end of July just in time. The condition of the crops is now good. The sowings were normal. The decrease in the area sown is due to the absence of rainfall at the time of sowing.	
			Jowar	5,000	4,400	3,900	95	92			3,101			
			Bajra	2,800	1,600	1,200	60	83			2,316			
			Mandua, *marua* or *ragi* ..	40,300	40,000	36,900	100	100			40,266			
			Indian-corn (maize) ...	213,300	200,400	193,500	100	100			213,240			
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	45,000	102,600	78,500	100	75			...			
			Other *bhadoi* food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	21,300	9,300	8,200	75	92			...			
			Other *bhadoi* non-food-crops ..	18,200	7,300	8,100	75	83			...			
			Total ..	412,300	423,700	386,100	97	98	1,633,485		325,747			
Champaran ...	2,259,840	1,447,600	*Autumn* rice	223,000	271,100	265,200	39	100	2,079,815	1892 to 1899	256,671	May and June.	The weather and rainfall were favourable for the growth of the crops. The condition of the crops is good. The sowings were normal. The crops are expected to be better than those of last year. The increase in the area sown is in the Bettiah subdivision where *aghani* crops having failed in some parts for several preceding years most of the *aghani* lands have been cultivated with *bhadoi* crops especially with autumn rice which is not so liable to damage by drought.	
			Jowar	6,000	1,700	2,100	63				...			
			Bajra	4,000	800	100	60				...			
			Mandua, *marua* or *ragi* ...	18,000	13,900	13,500	63				17,385			
			Indian-corn (maize)	120,000	116,300	119,300	40				117,868			
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	135,000	85,900	95,300	55				...			
			Other *bhadoi* food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	1,000	24,600	17,700	75				...			
			Other *bhadoi* non-food-crops ...	1,000	15,800	8,100	75				...			
			Total ...	568,000	529,900	541,300	61	100	2,079,815		391,924			

Muzaffarpur ...	1,942,400	1,697,800	*Autumn* rice	109,200	106,000	96,000	55	100	1,942,400	1892-93 to 1898-99	109,200	... ..	The weather and rainfall conditions were favourable in the beginning throughout the district but excessive rain has damaged the crops to some extent in places. The date of sowing was normal.
			Mandua, *marua* or *ragi* ...	82,400	82,300	83,700	56	100			82,400		
			Indian-corn (maize)	163,800	194,900	194,400	62	100			163,800		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	128,600	77,100	77,300	67	100			128,600		
			Other *bhadoi* food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	8,300	12,800	8,100	58	92			8,300		
			Other *bhadoi* non-food-crops ...	15,200	33,100	34,300	88	93			15,200		
			Total ...	507,500	506,200	493,800	62	99	1,942,400		507,500		
Darbhanga ...	2,1[illegible]	1,678,000	*Autumn* rice	80,800	112,500	121,600	47	100	2,142,690	1896 to 1903	80,800	May, June and July.	In the beginning the rainfall was favourable but afterwards there were excessive rain which caused a little danger to the crops. The condition of the crops is fair. The date of sowing was normal. The increase in the area sown is due to the favourable rainfall in the beginning of the season.
			Jowar	10,700	3,000	3,800	48	100			10,700		
			Bajra	500	200	200	13	17			500		
			Mandua, *marua* or *ragi* ...	221,200	114,100	231,800	74	83			221,200		
			Indian-corn (maize)	87,100	111,300	127,500	42	83			87,100		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	9,000	58,600	46,400	60	108			9,000		
			Other *bhadoi* food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	...	13,800	6,100	77	100			...		
			Other *bhadoi* non-food-crops ...	500	11,900	18,200	76	100			500		
			Total ...	409,500	425,400	555,600	5[illegible]	90	2,142,690		409,600		
Monghyr ...	2,510,060	1,862,800	*Autumn* rice	19,400	18,500	16,200	67	56	965,582	1900 to 1904	326,536	June and July.	The weather conditions were not favourable. The condition of the crops is fair. The date of sowing was normal. The decrease in the area sown is due to want of timely rain.
			Jowar	1,400	6,500	6,700	47	69					
			Bajra	...	100	100	90	95					
			Mandua, *marua* or *ragi* ...	49,[illegible]00	18,300	20,700	78	77					
			Indian-corn (maize)	221,900	223,100	183,100	35	77					
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	13,400	4,300	10,600	58	77					
			Other *bhadoi* food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables)	6,200	4,800	4,800	59	85					
			Other *bhadoi* non-food-crops ...	45,600	23,300	31,000	72	115					
			Total ...	357,100	307,400	271,900	43	77	965,582		326,536		

District.	Total area of district, in acres	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation, in acres.	Names of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified bhadoi crop, in acres.	Approximate area last year (1910) under each specified bhadoi crop, in acres.	Estimated area this year (1911) under each specified bhadoi crop, in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year (1910)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1911)?	Figures from the Cadastral Survey. Total area of the district which has been cadastrally surveyed.	Figures from the Cadastral Survey. Years during which the cadastral survey took place.	Figures from the Cadastral Survey. Area found under bhadoi crops during the cadastral survey.	Date at which the sowing of the crops was begun this year.	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
									Acres		Acres			
Bhagalpur ...	2,[illegible],319	1,[illegible],400	*Autumn* rice	324,700	324,700	208,800	100	96	2,405,011	1902 to 1904	151,919	Middle of May.	The rainfall was generally late: hence sowings commenced late and this had slightly affected the growth of the crops. The condition of the crops is fair. The excess of rain latterly has slightly affected the *bhadoi* crops. The decrease in the area sown is due to want of rain at the time of sowing.	
			Jowar	10,100	3,600	2,800		85			2,856			
			Mandua, *marua* or *ragi* ...	185,800	137,700	137,000		100			142,693			
			Indian-corn (maize)	179,400	170,600	126,300		81			114,275			
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	11,900	31,200	31,200		100			40,632			
			Other *bhadoi* food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	14,100	4,500	4,500		77			159			
			Other *bhadoi* non-food crops ...	26,600	3,900	3,900		98			...			
			Total ...	752,600	675,600	514,500	100	93	2,405,011		452,544			

Purnea ...	3,186,188	1,694,400	*Autumn rice*	516,500	530,000	530,000					403,047	Middle of April.	The weather and rainfall were favourable for the growth of the crops. The condition of the crops is fair. Sowings were normal in some localities and late in others. Heavy rainfall in July impeded weeding to a great extent which ended in somewhat poor harvest in many localities. The crops of this year will not be better than those of last year.
			Jowar	100	...	...					...		
			Mandua, *marua* or *ragi* ...	4,400	8,500	8,500					12,944	June	
			Indian-corn (maize)	6,000	25,000	25,000					40,453	May.	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	4,300	5,000	5,000	100	83	2,924,779	1901-02 to 1905-06	20,091		
			Other *bhadoi* food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	28,900	25,000	25,000							
			Other *bhadoi* non-food-crops...	200	...	...					...		
			Total ...	560,400	593,500	593,500	100	83	2,924,779		476,535		
Darjeeling ...	744,986	166,600	*Autumn rice*	7,200	3,800	3,700	71	69				May ..	The weather and rainfall were favourable. The condition of the crops is fair. Sowings were normal.
			Mandua, *marua* or *ragi* ...	5,300	7,400	7,400	80	77				June ...	
			Indian-corn (maize) ...	40,300	47,500	47,500	70	69				March ...	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses	2,200	2,200	2,200	74	54	276,577	1897-98, 1902-03 and 1907-08	58,162		
			Other *bhadoi* food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	5,200	4,500	4,500	75	47				May ...	
			Other *bhadoi* non-food crops ...	2,900	2,500	2,500	72	77					
			Total ...	63,100	67,900	67,900	71	69	276,577		58,162		
Santhal Parganas	3,631,447	1,686,210	*Autumn rice*	226,600	382,900	226,600		92					Excessive rain in June and deficient rain in July injured the *bhadoi* crops. The condition of the crops is fair. The date of sowing was late. The crops had to be resown in some places where they were sown early owing to excessive rain. The figures in columns 5 and 7 have been revised in the light of final settlement figures.
			Jowar	6,200	46,700	6,200		85					
			Bajra	46,500	...	46,500		85					
			Mandua, *marua* or *ragi* ...	10,300	20,900	10,300		77					
			Indian-corn (maize)	162,700	165,700	162,700	100	69	3,466,100	1898 to 1908.	...	15th June	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	27,000	114,900	27,000		77					
			Other *bhadoi* food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	100	6,400	100		77					
			Other *bhadoi* non-food-crops ...	31,700	48,400	31,700		77					
			Total ...	511,100	725,900	511,100	100	82	3,466,100				

District.	Total area of district, in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation, in acres.	Names of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified bhadoi crop, in acres.	Approximate area *last year* (1910) *under each specified* bhadoi *crop*, in acres.	Estimated area *this year* (1911) *under each specified* bhadoi *crop*, in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year (1910)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1911)?	Figures from the Cadastral Survey. Total area of the district which has been cadastrally surveyed.	Figures from the Cadastral Survey. Years during which the cadastral survey took place.	Figures from the Cadastral Survey. Area found under *bhadoi* crops during the cadastral survey.	Date at which the sowing of the crops was begun this year.	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
									Acres.		Acres.			
Cuttack ...	2,340,307	1,283,800	*Autumn* rice	145,700	168,400	166,400	71	54	2,088,437	1889 to 1895 & 1901 to 1905.	135,298	Middle of May.	Short rainfall in May was unfavourable to the crops. The condition of the crops is poor owing to want of rain at the time of sowing and growth and for heavy floods when the crops were in ears. Sowings were late owing to short rain fall in May. The crops are expected to be worse than the normal as also the crops of last year owing to the reasons stated above.	
			Mandua, *marua* or *ragi* ..	22,200	23,700	24,300	68	54			30,674			
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	3,500	3,300	3,900	77	63			...			
			Other *bhadoi* food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	3,700	7,200	7,200	88	68			...			
			Other *bhadoi* non-food-crops ...	700	1,200	1,000	83	62			...			
			Total ...	175,800	201,800	202,700	71	54	2,088,437		165,972			
Balasore ...	1,392,621	983,200	*Autumn* rice	11,000	11,000	11,600	90	50	1,095,778	1891-92 to 1894-95.	9,100	2nd week of May.	The weather and rainfall were not favourable to the growth of the crops. The condition of the crops is poor for want of rain. Sowings were normal. The crops are expected to be less than the normal and the crops of last year for want of sufficient and timely rainfall.	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	2,000	2,000	2,000	75	50			1,800	1st week of June.		
			Other *bhadoi* food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	1,100	1,100	1,100	75	50			800			
			Other *bhadoi* non-food-crops ...	3,200	3,200	3,200	100	50			1,000			
			Total ...	17,300	17,300	17,300	89	50	1,095,778		14,700			

Angul ...	[illegible]	988,800	*Autumn* rice	17,000	16,300	16,300	75	50	Angul Sadar subdivision.			Last week of June.	The weather was not favourable and the rainfall was insufficient. The condition of the crops is poor. Heavy showers in June retarded the sowing. The crops of this year are expected to be worse than those of last year, on account of untimely and insufficient rainfall.
			Mandua, *marua* or *ragi* ...	3,300	4,000	4,000	86	58	577·280	1880-89 and 1906-08	..		
			Indian-corn (maize)	8,400	5,000	5,000	45	56					
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	13,900	9,000	9,000	71	58	...	...	...		
			Other *bhadoi* food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	2,300	1,400	1,400	59	67	Khondmals subdivision has not yet been surveyed.				
			Other *bhadoi* non-food-crops ..	1,000	900	900	60	83					
			Total ...	45,900	36,600	36,600	70	54	...		...		
Puri	1,599,360	753,800	*Autumn* rice	65,300	23,600	22,400	92	85	1,274,790	1890 to 1909.	29,978	June and 1st week of July.	The weather was not favourable at the time of sowing. The scanty rainfall stunted the growth of the crops. The condition of the crops is fair at present. The date of sowing was normal. The outturn of this year is expected to be below that of the last year and the normal outturn partly for want of timely rainfall and partly because the crops in several parts are likely to be damaged by the recent floods. The decrease in the area sown is due to want of rain at the time of sowing.
			Mandua, *marua* or *ragi* ...	24,800	15,200	14,300	97	83			13,098	1st week of July.	
			Indian-corn (maize)	200	200	200	85	92			...	Do.	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	1,500	900	900	100	83			...	Do	
			Other *bhadoi* food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	3,200	3,600	3,700	92	83			3,044	May and June	
			Other *bhadoi* non-food-crops ..	2,100	900	900	91	83			295	June and 1st week of July.	
			Total ...	97,000	44,400	43,400	94	83	1,274,790		46,399		

District.	Total area of district, in acres.	Total area in the district estimated to be under cultivation, in acres.	Names of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified bhadoi crop, in acres.	Approximate area last year (1910) under each specified bhadoi crop, in acres.	Estimated area this year (1911) under each specified bhadoi crop, in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year (1910)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1911)?	Figures from the Cadastral Survey. Total area of the district which has been cadastrally surveyed.	Figures from the Cadastral Survey. Years during which the cadastral survey took place.	Figures from the Cadastral Survey. Area found under *bhadoi* crops during the cadastral survey.	Date at which the showing of the crops was begun this year.	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
									Acres.		Acres.			
Sambalpur ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	Autumn rice	466,700	449,800	483,100	85	91			383,483	1st June	The rainfall now has been favourable for the paddy crop, but some upland paddy was damaged on account of the failure of rain in July. The condition of the crops is fair. The date of sowing was normal. The crops will be better than those of last year if the rainfall is satisfactory in September and October. The increase in the area sown is due to sufficient rainfall in the beginning of the sowing season. The figures in column 6 were only estimates last year, but now actual areas have been given after careful check.	
			Jowar	700	500	500	108	92			183	15th June		
			Mandua, *marua* or *ragi* ...	600	300	400	105	62			278	1st July		
			Indian-corn (maize)	2,100	1,300	1,400	105	68			724	15th June		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	132,300	126,900	110,700	105	92	2,447,360	1884 to 1887 and 1891 to 1897.	111,140	15th June to 15th September.		
			Other *bhadoi* food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	2,000	3,600	1,900	105	77			6,904	1st June		
			Other *bhadoi* non-food-crops ...	4,800	6,300	6,500	105	92			904	Ditto.		
			Total ...	549,200	587,600	619,500	89	92	2,447,000		502,785			
Hazaribagh ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	*Autumn rice*	73,200	28,500	73,200	100	100			81,436	......	The condition of upland rice (*gora dhan*) is poor, that of lowland rice (terraced) is good and improving. The condition of *marua gondli*, *makai* and other early autumn crops is poor owing to protracted break in rain in July. The terraced rice may turn out very good, but the early	
			Mandua, *marua* or *ragi* ...	118,900	161,100	100,000	97	62			2,233			
			Indian-corn (maize)	188,200	154,900	188,200	94	60			5,461			
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	130,800	91,300	130,800	72	54	..	1909 to 1910.	17,646			
			Other *bhadoi* food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	1,200	19,500	1,200	96	100			36,335			
			Other *bhadoi* non-food-crops ...	75,100	1,400	75,100	100	100			537			
											327			
			Total ...	587,400	398,700	568,500	90	72	...		144,077			

													autumn crops are certain to be unsatisfactory. The figures for area are worthless as will be apparent from a comparison with the cadastral survey figures. They have not, however, been altered from the previously reported record, as it would be premature to make changes now.
Ranchi ...	4,861,920	2,313,700	*Autumn* rice	875,900	97,300	875,900	110	83					The weather and rainfall were not favourable. The condition of the crops is so far good. The date of sowing was nearly normal. Figures in columns 5 and 7 have been revised. The crops are expected to be worse than those of last year.
			Jowar	6,600	.	6,600		83					
			Mandua, *marua* or *ragi* ...	101,200	31,700	101,200	110	93					
			Indian-corn (maize)	21,100	4,000	21,100	110	92					
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	698,800	61,700	698,800	100	92	4,541,832	1907-09...	1,710,834	Middle of June.	
			Other *bhadoi* food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	4,000	1,000	4,000	110	92					
			Other *bhadoi* non-food crops ...	3,200	.	3,000	...	93					
			Total ...	1,710,890	195,700	1,710,600	110	87	4,544,832				
Palamau ...	3,144,960	827,600	*Autumn* rice	33,000	20,000	30,600	90	75			...		The weather was not quite favourable. Excessive rain at the sowing time interfered with more extensive cultivation and a month's drought followed which made the situation worse. With the advent of rains since the last week of July the situation has been appreciably altered for the better and unless rain holds off now altogether the prospects will be quite good. The condition of the crop is fair. The date of sowing was a little early. The decrease in the area sown under *marua*, maize and other *bhadoi* cereals is due to suspension of rains during the period between the middle of June and last week of July. The crops of this year will not be so good as last year.
			Jowar	700	700	900	100	75			157		
			Bajra	2,500	100	100	100	75			..		
			Mandua, *marua* or *ragi* ...	21,700	40,000	37,700	100	71			1,660		
			Indian-corn (maize) ...	55,000	50,000	46,700	100	71	187,880	1896-97...	4,821	End of June.	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	44,500	40,000	33,800	95	73			...		
			Other *bhadoi* food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	4,800	7,000	8,200	95	75			...		
			Other *bhadoi* non-food-crops ...	5,500	9,500	9,800	95	85			..		
			Total ...	172,700	167,300	167,800	97	73	187,880		6,638		

District.	Total area of district, in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation, in acres.	Names of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified bhadoi crop, in acres.	Approximate area last year (1910) under each specified bhadoi crop, in acres.	Estimated area this year (1911) under each specified bhadoi crop, in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year (1910)?	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn (1911)?	Figures from the Cadastral Survey. Total area of the district which has been cadastrally surveyed.	Years during which the cadastral survey took place.	Area found under *bhadoi* crops during the cadastral survey.	Date at which the sowing of the crops was begun this year.	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
									Acres.		Acres.			
Manbhum ...	2,654,080	1,416,300	*Autumn* rice	174,300	145,200	148,600	95	67	Not cadastrally surveyed.			Latter part of June and beginning of July.	The weather and rainfall have not been very favourable for the growth of the crops. The condition of the crops is fair. The date of sowing was considerably late owing to want of rain. The crops are expected to be worse than those of last year.	
			Jowar	1,400	8,000	7,300	95	67						
			Bajra	6,100	5,800	6,500	96	92						
			Mandua, *marua* or *ragi*	20,000	18,600	18,000	95	100						
			Indian-corn (maize)	90,800	79,600	81,700	110	92						
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	107,900	103,800	104,500	96	75						
			Other *bhadoi* food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	22,300	23,100	25,300	95	67						
			Other *bhadoi* non-food-crops ..	15,500	11,000	10,500	96	67						
			Total ...	438,300	394,500	395,400	98	76	...		...			
Singhbhum ...	2,490,240	940,700	*Autumn* rice	263,600	263,000	263,000	86	50	1,761,984	1895 to 1897 and 1900 to 1905.	...	15th June	The weather and rainfall were favourable. The condition of the crops is fair. The sowings were normal.	
			Jowar	10,300	9,000	9,000	78	67			12,543			
			Bajra	7,700	6,700	6,700	64	67			...			
			Mandua, *marua* or *ragi*	115,000	14,200	14,200	80	50			6,872			
			Indian-corn (maize)	31,000	31,000	31,000	81	67			19,272			
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	48,000	38,000	38,000	72	50			26,154			
			Other *bhadoi* food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	1,500	1,000	1,000	83	50			...			
			Other *bhadoi* non-food-crops ...	1,500	1,400	1,400	86	50			...			
			Total ...	370,600	364,300	364,300	83	52	1,761,984		64,841			

Bengal ...	76,372,280	29,718,400	*Autumn* rice	5,444,100	4,695,400	5,257,900	84	81						
			Jowar	103,100	125,800	90,700	81	78						
			Bajra	88,300	27,500	71,200	74	81						
			Mandua, *marua* or *ragi*	1,116,700	858,900	1,036,300	87	82						
			Indian-corn (maize)	1,840,700	1,815,300	1,754,400	75	81						
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and *bhadoi* pulses.	1,720,100	1,077,100	1,623,900	85	86						
			Other *bhadoi* food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	233,900	268,000	220,400	82	75						
			Other *bhadoi* non-food-crops ...	435,600	262,900	329,300	85	84						
			Total ...	10,960,500	9,130,900	10,414,000	90*	82						

* Estimated by this Department.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

FINAL FORECAST OF THE JUTE CROP OF BENGAL, 1911.

(On an average of five years ending 1909-10, the area under jute to which the Bengal jute forecast relates has represented 21·4 per cent. of the total area under jute in British India.)

Acreage.—The final district returns, including Cooch Bihar, show an area under jute of 645,122 acres or in round numbers 645,100, as compared with 596,662 acres reported in the preliminary forecast. The difference is due to the fact that the District Officers of Jessore, Howrah, the 24-Parganas and Nadia increased, while the District Officers of Midnapore, Bhagalpur and Balasore decreased their preliminary estimates, as the result of careful inquiries instituted after the publication of the preliminary forecast. The Collector of Murshidabad reported an increase of 7,300 acres as the result of sowings made after the preliminary forecast submitted in July last. The Collector of Hooghly reduced his preliminary estimate on account of the loss of a large area in the Serampore subdivision caused by excessive rainfall in June.

The acreage under jute in Bengal for each of the five years 1907–1911 in round numbers is noted below:—

Year.	Acreage.
1907	931,200
1908	548,700
1909	555,400
1910	573,800
1911	625,100

The area under jute this year in Cooch Bihar State, which is not included in the above figures, is estimated at 20,000 acres against 14,000 acres shown last year.

Weather conditions.—Purnea is the most important jute-growing district in Bengal. It produces more than one-third of the crop. The other important districts are Hooghly, Howrah, the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Murshidabad and Jessore. During the months of March to May, the

rainfall was not far from normal in all the jute districts, except Nadia, Jessore, Khulna and Darjeeling, where it was above normal. Sowings commenced in the normal time in most districts, but were late in parts of Midnapore, Hooghly, Howrah, 24-Parganas, parts of Khulna, Bhagalpur, Purnea and Cuttack owing to want of sufficient moisture. The rainfall in June was general and above the average in all the jute-growing districts, except in Midnapore, Hooghly, Howrah, the 24-Parganas and Khulna, where it was in slight defect. In July it was much below the normal in all the jute districts, except Nadia, Jessore, Khulna and Darjeeling, where it was above the average. In August the rainfall was below the normal in Burdwan, Midnapore, Hooghly, Howrah, the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Jessore, Khulna, Darjeeling, Cuttack and Balasore. It was above the average in the remaining jute districts. The defective rainfall in July and the early part of August affected the outturn of the crop in the districts of Midnapore, Howrah, Hooghly, Murshidabad and the 24-Parganas. More water is reported to be wanting in Jessore for steeping.

Outturn.—In Purnea, which is the most important jute-growing district in this Province, the District Officer estimates the crop at 92 per cent. of the normal. In the 24-Parganas and Jessore, the only other districts which possess an acreage of over 50,000 acres under jute, the outturn is reported to be 90 per cent. of the normal. In the less important districts of Hooghly, Nadia, Murshidabad and Howrah the crop is reported to be 81, 88, 75 and 65 per cent. of the normal, respectively. According to the estimates of the District Officers the total outturn of the Province, including Cooch Bihar, works out to 87·4 per cent. of a normal yield.

Taking three bales as the normal outturn for each district and working on the area and percentage outturn reported by the District Officers, the total yield of the crop for the Province, including Cooch Bihar, amounts to 1,691,294 bales or in round numbers 1,691,300 bales.

From the reports of the District Officers it appears that there is very little of last year's crop held over in the districts.

Consolidated forecast.—The Director of Agriculture of Eastern Bengal and Assam estimates the area under jute in his Province this year to be in round numbers 2,461,300 acres and the outturn to be in round numbers 6,543,400 bales. The total acreage for the two Provinces is therefore 3,106,400 acres and the total outturn 8,234,700 bales.

The statistics of last year for Nepal, Upper India and Madras are given below :—

		Bales.
Nepal	...	42,751
Upper India *viâ* East Indian Railway	...	35,860
Madras *viâ* Bengal-Nagpur Railway	...	564

From a note kindly furnished by the Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, it appears that exports from 1st July 1910 to 30th June 1911 amounted to 3,531,066 bales and that the quantity consumed by the local mills during last year amounted to 3,979,606 bales. Allowing as usual 500,000 bales for country consumption, the total crop of last year, according to trade statistics, works out to 8,010,672 bales. The estimate of the Departments amounted to 7,932,000 bales.

W. B. HEYCOCK,

Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,

The 18th September 1911.

APPENDIX I.

Final Forecast of the Jute Crop of Bengal, 1911.

Division.	District.	Total area of the district.	Estimated total area under cultivation.	Approximate area sown last year (1910).	Estimated area sown this year (1911).	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year? (1910.)	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn? (1911.)	Whether much, little, or no jute remains in the district from the crop of the year 1910.	Figures from Cadastral Survey. Total area of the district which has been cadastrally surveyed.	Figures from Cadastral Survey. Years during which the cadastral survey took place.	Figures from Cadastral Survey. Area found under the crop during the cadastral survey.	Date at which the harvesting of the crop was begun this year.	Brief remarks regarding— (a) Weather the conditions. (b) General prospect of the crop. (c) Cause of increase or decrease in the area and outturn as compared with last year's crop and a normal crop.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				Acres.		Acres.		
BURDWAN.	Burdwan ...	1,731,090	1,284,200	16,900	13,500	100	95	Very little	65,308	1889-92 and 1903-04 to 1908-10.	1,132	Middle of August.	(a) Weather conditions were favourable in the Kalna subdivision, but not so in the Sadar and Katwa subdivisions. (b) General prospect of the crop good. (c) The decrease in area is due to want of moisture in the Sadar subdivision at the time of sowing, for which the normal area could not be sown. The outturn is slightly below the normal owing to unfavourable weather. A crop worse than that of last year is expected.
	Midnapore ...	3,319,040	2,190,000	10,800	7,000	80	80	Little ..	644,066	1905-10	...	July and August.	(a) & (b) Owing to insufficient rainfall this year the outturn is estimated to be below the normal. (c) In the preliminary forecast, which was based on the police reports, the area under jute was estimated to be 10,500 acres. The Agricultural Inspector who lately visited the jute-growing parts of this district estimates the area under the crop to be only 4,232 acres. The estimate is certainly too low, as can be shown by reference to the export statistics of the district, and allowance must also be made for unregistered exports. On the whole, I think, 7,000 acres is a reasonable figure to take.

Division.	District.	Total area of the district.	Estimated total area under cultivation.	Approximate area sown last year (1910).	Estimated area sown this year (1911).	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn last year? (1910.)	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn? (1911.)	Whether much, little, or no jute remains in the district from the crop of the year 1910.	Figures from Cadastral Survey. Total area of the district which has been cadastrally surveyed.	Years during which the cadastral survey took place.	Area found under the crop during the cadastral survey.	Date at which the harvesting of the crop was begun this year.	Brief remarks regarding— (a) Weather conditions. (b) General prospect of the crop. (c) Cause of increase or decrease in the area and outturn as compared with last year's crop and a normal crop.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				Acres.		Acres.		
BURDWAN—concld.	Hooghly ...	762,704	446,900	52,000	48,100	87	81	No jute remains in the district from the crop of the year 1910.	Not cadastrally surveyed			At the beginning of September.	(a) At the sowing time of this crop the weather and rainfall were not favourable in the Serampore and in parts of the Sadar subdivision. Elsewhere they were favourable. (b) The general prospect of the crop is good. (c) The decrease in the area is due to the fact, as reported by the Subdivisional Officer, Serampore, that owing to excessive rains at the time when the seedlings came out they were overgrown by weeds and grass which could not be removed owing to constant rain and thus several thousand acres were lost. The outturn of this year will be lower than that of the previous year on account of insufficient rain during the last two months.
	Howrah ...	326,400	250,600	33,800	24,000	1·0	65	Ditto ...	...	...	...	Middle of August at Sadar and third week of August at Uluberia.	(a) The weather was not favourable. The rainfall was insufficient. (b) The general prospect of the crop is moderate. (c) The decrease in the area and outturn in comparison with last year's crop is due to want of sufficient rain.
	24-Parganas ...	3,100,838	1,088,700	80,000	86,000	96	90	Nil	...	...	...	The middle of August.	(a) Favourable at the time of sowing, but the drought in July damaged the crop to a certain extent. (b) Good in Basirhat, but only fair in the rest of the district. (c) The decrease in the outturn is due to the want of rain in July and in the beginning of August. The area sown has been increased after local enquiries.

PRESIDENCY.	Nadia ...	1,784,991	1,046,808	35,000	47,400	54	83	Little ...	Not cadastrally surveyed			August ...	(a) The weather was generally favourable. (b) General prospect of the crop is good. (c) The increase in area is due to favourable weather at sowing season and to the high price of jute. In Chuadanga subdivision the outturn is much above normal as compared with last year's crop. In Kushtia the crop is below normal owing to excessive rainfall during July last in Kumarkhali and Khoksa thanas. The area estimated to be sown this year has been raised after careful enquiry. Hence the discrepancy with the figures shown in the preliminary forecast.
	Murshidabad	1,371,530	1,085,200	27,700	27,700	75	75	Practically no jute remains in the district from the crop of the last year except a small quantity for domestic consumption.	...	...	...	......	(a) Weather and rainfall conditions, though unfavourable at the early part of the season, improved as the season advanced. (b) General prospect of the crop fair. (c) A normal crop cannot be expected owing to flood in Kandi subdivision and deficient rainfall in July. The figures in column 6 are greater than what were shown in the preliminary forecast as sowings were not complete at the time of submission of the preliminary report.
	Jessore ...	1,873,153	1,191,400	43,000	93,000*	60	90	Little ..	...	...	...	August ...	*Revised area shown in column 6. The large increase in area is due to more accurate reports received from the Travelling and Division Inspectors coupled with special reports called for from all Subdivisional Officers. The present estimate may be somewhat under the correct figure. Weather favourable. Prospect of crop good, but more water required for steeping.
	Khulna ...	3,049,016	870,000	16,400	16,800	93	95	Do. ..	177,900	1903-04 to 1909-10.	16,177	Beginning of August.	The weather conditions were favourable on the whole. The general prospect of the crop is fair. The outturn is expected to be a little better than that of the last year.
TIRHUT ...	Champaran ...	2,259,840	1,447,600	800	36	75	79	A little .	2,259,840	1892 to 1899.	606	Harvesting not yet commenced in this district.	(a) Favourable. (b) Good in Sadar subdivision but only medium in the Bettiah subdivision. (c) Reduction of area is due to low price of jute last year.

Division.	District.	Total area of the district.	Estimated total area under cultivation.	Approximate area sown last year (1910).	Estimated area sown this year (1911).	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represents the outturn last year? (1910.)	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much will represent this year's outturn? (1911.)	Whether much, little, or no jute remains in the district from the crop of the year 1910.	Figures from Cadastral Survey. Total area of the district which has been cadastrally surveyed.	Figures from Cadastral Survey. Years during which the cadastral survey took place.	Figures from Cadastral Survey. Area found under the crop during the cadastral survey.	Date at which the harvesting of the crop was begun this year.	Brief remarks regarding— (a) Weather conditions. (b) General prospect of the crop. (c) Cause of increase or decrease in the area and outturn as compared with last year's crop and a normal crop.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				Acres.		Acres.		
Tirhut—concld.	Muzaffarpur	1,942,400	1,627,000	400	2,000	83	100	Nothing	1,942,400	1892-93 to 1898-99.	500	August ...	The weather conditions are favourable. The general prospects of the crop are good. The increase in area and outturn is due to favourable weather.
Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur ...	2,663,219	1,683,400	2,000	1,260	101	108	Little ...	2,405,011	1902 to 1904	350	Middle of August 1910.	(a) The weather conditions were favourable. (b) The general prospect of the crop is good. (c) The decrease in the area under this crop is due to the revision of the figure for the Supaul subdivision by the Subdivisional Officer after a careful enquiry instituted since the submission of the preliminary forecast.
	Purnea ...	3,196,158	1,694,400	230,000	240,000	80	92	Very little. They keep sufficient for domestic consumption.	2,924,779	1901-02 to 1905-06.	115,462	End of July 1911.	(a) The weather and rainfall conditions have been on the whole favourable for the growth of the crop. (b) The general prospect of the crop is good. (c) The cause of increase in the area sown this year is due to the high price of jute obtained last year. The outturn is expected to be better than that of the last year.

	Darjeeling ..	744,956	166,600	5,000	4,500	50	66	Very little	276,577	Siliguri, 1897-98. Kalimpong, 1902-03 West Tista, 1907-08.	2,339	From the 1st week of August.	(a) The rainfall was not favourable. (b) The general prospect is fair. (c) The decrease in the area sown is due to outbreak of cholera and consequent loss of life in the Terai subdivision. This year's outturn is expected to be a little better than that of the previous year.
	Sonthal Parganas.	3,631,447	1,698,200	1,061	1,000	61	40	Nothing ..	3,434,700	1898 to 1908.	1,500	End of August.	The weather was unfavourable to the crop owing to continuous heavy rainfall in June. The decrease in area is attributed to want of seed following on the bad harvest of last year.
Orissa ..	Cuttack ...	2,340,307	1,223,600	10,000	11,300	79	86	Little jute remains in the locality from the crop of 1910.	2,088,437	1888-95 to 1905-07.	652	Middle of August.	(a) There was insufficient rain at sowing time, but subsequently the rainfall has been favourable. (b) The general prospects are good. (c) The cause of increase in area has been given in first forecast and that in the outturn is due to subsequent favourable weather.
	Balasore ...	1,332,621	938,900	3,900	2,300	90	80	No jute remains in the district from the crop of last year.	1,095,778	1891-92 to 1894-95	138	Last week of August.	The weather which was favourable at the time of sowing was not so afterwards. The deficient rainfall retarded the growth of the crop, hence the outturn is less as compared with the last year. The area in column 6 has been reduced to 2,2?0 acres according to the Agricultural Inspector's report.
	Total for Bengal.	35,479,390	19,845,300	573,761	625,122	73	87·9	...	...	..	...	...	
	Add for Cooch Behar.	836,480	527,900	14,000	20,000	45	70	Little remains from the crop of 1910.	843,487	1872 and 1887-92.	Not ascertained.	By the end of August.	(a) Rain in the earlier part of the season were rather heavy, and interfered both with sowing and weeding operations in parts of the State. (b) Fair. (c) Increase chiefly due to a favourable late rice crop and to a rise in the price of jute towards the end of last year.
	Grand Total	36,315,870	20,373,200	587,761, or 587,800 in round numbers.	645,122 or 645,10 in round numbers.	83*	87·4	......	.....	.. .	.. ...	. ...	

* As estimated by this Department.

APPENDIX II.

Abstract Statement of Estimated Acreage and Outturn of the Jute Crop, 1911.

(For Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam consolidated.)

Acreage.							Outturn in bales of 400 lbs.								
Of current year's crop.	Of previous year's crop.	Average of five preceding years (viz., 1905 to 1909).	Average of ten preceding years (viz., 1900 to 1909).	Percentage by which Column 1 exceeds (+) or falls short of (—) area in—			Estimated yield of current year.	Yield of previous year according to—		Average of five preceding years (viz., 1905 to 1909).	Average of ten preceding years (viz., 1900 to 1909).	Percentage by which Column 8 exceeds (+) or falls short of (—) outturn in—			
				Column 2	Column 3.	Column 4.		Director's forecast.	Trade statistics.			Column 9(a).	Column 9(b).	Column 10.	Column 11.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9(a)	9(b)	10	11	12	13	14	15
3,106,400	2,937,800	3,263,500	2,799,400	+5·74	−4·83	+10·97	8,234,700	7,932,000	8,010,672	8,136,500	7,276,300	+3·81	+2·80	+1·21	+13·17

APPENDIX III.

Normal rainfall from March to September.

Name of district.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Burdwan	1·06	1·88	5·08	10·15	12·25	11·76	8·40
Midnapore	1·18	1·54	5·39	10·23	12·43	12·82	9·61
Hooghly	1·28	2·07	5·50	10·28	12·09	12·53	8·84
Howrah	1·02	1·64	5·27	10·93	11·53	11·40	9·45
24-Parganas	4·29	1·73	5·49	10·89	12·98	13·29	10·04
Nadia	1·48	2·82	6·72	10·00	10·36	10·96	8·48
Murshidabad	0·90	1·65	5·13	10·15	10·90	10·46	9·35
Jessore	1·81	3·30	7·13	11·69	10·64	10·67	8·45
Khulna	1·49	2·61	6·45	12·77	13·10	12·32	9·55
Champaran	0·44	0·60	2·61	9·34	13·72	12·81	9·89
Muzaffarpur	0·38	0·55	2·29	7·41	12·03	11·00	8·17
Bhagalpur	0·44	0·90	3·15	8·34	12·72	11·68	10·90
Purnea	0·49	1·57	5·41	12·61	18·16	14·98	15·44
Darjeeling	1·76	4·26	9·29	23·36	32·08	24·85	18·22
Sonthal Parganas ...	0·43	0·82	2·75	9·79	12·68	11·60	11·10
Cuttack	1·17	1·27	4·23	9·71	16·89	12·77	10·19
Balasore	1·40	1·79	5·06	9·10	12·03	11·85	11·13

APPENDIX III.—*continued.*

Statement of Rainfall from March to September each year from 1907 to 1911.

Name of District.	Rainfall in 1907.							Rainfall in 1908.							Rainfall in 1909.						
	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Burdwan	3·48	1·19	3·09	9·93	9·64	5·43	7·35	0·26	0·56	5·15	16·10	14·27	10·28	7·16	Nil	7·08	4·51	12·84	8·49	24·19	11·37
Midnapore	4·26	1·16	3·75	15·85	5·76	12·89	[illegible]	[illegible]	0·67	5·61	13·13	11·07	14·05	6·40	0·98	6·05	[illegible]	11·67	10·75	17·04	9·33
Hooghly	3·86	1·89	4·86	14·09	5·53	8·43	[illegible]	[illegible]	0·49	4·45	17·10	18·75	9·40	7·75	Nil	8·32	[illegible]	13·04	6·55	19·29	10·75
Howrah	3·49	1·31	6·26	16·12	7·55	11·32	8·45	0·12	0·21	4·65	25·07	2 ·28	9·56	6·12	Nil	6·51	3·06	17·81	9·34	20·87	9·02
24-Parganas ...	4·42	1·55	4·64	17·14	9·60	11·38	7·60	0·04	0·15	3·02	19·37	17·08	11·79	8·96	0·01	6·00	5·44	16·63	9·87	15·50	9·06
Nadia	3·86	4·21	5·75	11·08	11·24	6·31	5·73	0·20	0·68	3·40	20·17	12·21	7·95	5·84	Nil	6·66	5·48	11·50	7·22	23·65	6·96
Murshidabad ...	1·83	2·65	4·10	11·48	5·59	4·85	6·51	0·01	0·16	2·28	14·09	11·25	7·04	7·59	Nil	4·45	5·38	15·43	8·67	20·66	10·30
Jessore	4·03	4·63	7·91	13·52	5·13	7·63	7·86	1·04	1·06	5·57	17·07	14·79	6·48	4·90	0·02	7·13	6·44	12·81	9·34	29·89	8·34
Khulna	5·39	4·96	5·91	13·96	14·26	6·72	6·63	0·23	0·58	6·11	13·15	17·25	9·11	5·96	0·01	5·96	6·91	15·76	12·92	19·78	9·41
Champaran ...	1·58	0·71	0·94	4·26	15·42	6·28	4·36	0·64	Nil	6·80	5·87	9·23	7·43	11·05	Nil	4·79	3·76	12·40	11·91	17·85	3·48
Muzaffarpur ...	1·68	1·11	0·99	6·10	8·48	6·86	9·78	0·28	Nil	1·84	2·71	8·39	5·10	5·64	Nil	2·79	1·26	16·00	9·16	14·84	4·00
Bhagalpur	1·90	1·29	3·16	9·63	11·59	7·08	9·91	0·19	Nil	2·43	3·94	5·67	4·64	6·78	Nil	2·41	1·82	18·99	8·21	13·86	7·37
Purnea	1·50	2·46	3·39	9·52	22·40	7·37	8·48	0·52	0·62	4·61	5·22	8·98	5·09	5·80	Nil	4·66	2·46	26·78	10·73	14·89	11·15
Darjeeling	3·45	4·98	7·87	22·65	24·10	19·65	10·85	2·16	1·74	11·88	16·43	26·57	20·60	15·94	Nil	7·31	8·34	35·97	26·64	28·03	17·36
Sonthal Parganas	2·82	1·89	2·98	11·76	11·02	7·68	9·75	0·13	0·10	2·87	8·94	11·56	7·98	7·43	Nil	3·01	1·68	15·03	9·50	15·59	7·02
Cuttack	2·00	5·71	2·48	8·05	5·63	32·44	6·65	1·12	0·10	1·64	14·65	12·03	19·34	8·14	0·06	4·46	3·37	9·86	17·52	14·01	10·92
Balasore	2·34	4·86	3·75	10·74	5·87	24·54	6·43	0·55	0·16	3·25	10·04	7·28	17·64	6·42	0·26	6·59	4·34	10·62	14·63	10·29	10·06

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at Sadar station	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
20	BHAGALPUR ...	3·52	11⅜ 20½*	12 20*	Sky cloudy with occasional showers. Rainfall general. Harvesting of *makai* in full swing. Steeping and washing of jute in progress. Cattle-disease still prevalent in thanas Shahkund, Sultanganj and Nathnagar. Supply of fodder and water sufficient.
21	PURNEA ..	2·83	14	14	Rainfall at Araria 18·09 and at Kishanganj 5·15 inches. Weather unsettled and cloudy. Steeping and washing of jute in progress. Prospects of *aghani* paddy good. Bright sunshine now required. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder, water and food-stocks sufficient. Common rice selling at 15 seers a rupee at Kishanganj and at 12 seers at Araria.
22	DARJEELING ..	1·10	9 15*	9 15*	Rainfall at Siliguri 1·48 inches. Weather seasonable. Hills—Maize and potatoes being harvested. *Bhadoi dhan* ripening. Winter rice and *bara marua* growing. Terai—Harvesting of jute and *bhadoi* crops in progress. Condition of winter rice fair. Prices stationary.
23	SONTHAL PARGANAS.	2·52	13¾ 20*	13¾ 21*	Weather threatening. All standing crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Maize and jute being harvested.
24	CUTTACK ..	3·92	10½	10¼	Rainfall at Jajpur 2·18, at Kendrapara 1·46 and at Banki 1·34 inches. Weather rainy. Agricultural prospects improved. Jute being harvested, retted and washed. Condition good. *Beali* paddy and *mandia* being harvested. Transplantation and puddling of *saradh* paddy going on. Sugarcane, *arhar*, turmeric, early cotton, *nawbiri* and *til* growing. *Biri*, *mung*, *kulthi* and mustard being sown and at places germinating. Fodder and water sufficient. Sporadic cases of cattle-disease at Kendrapara.
25	BALASORE ...	2·62	11½	11	Rainfall at Bhadrak 3·90 inches. Weather cloudy. Puddling, transplanting and weeding of *saradh* paddy and harvesting of *beali* paddy and jute continuing. Prospects of jute indifferent. Sugarcane, *bhadoi* crops and vegetables doing well. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 13 seers a rupee at Bhadrak. Prices falling at Sadar and stationary at Bhadrak.

* The figures indicate the price of maize, in seers, per rupee.

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at Sadar station.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
26	ANGUL ...	3·67	12$\frac{2}{16}$	12$\frac{2}{16}$	Rainfall at Phulbani 0·84 inch. Weather cloudy and rainy. Weeding of winter rice in progress. *Bhadoi* paddy being harvested. Sowing of *rabi* crops going on. Cattle-disease reported from Angul and the Khondmals. Common rice selling at 9 seers a rupee in the Khondmals.
27	PURI ...	3·06	10½	10⅓	Rainfall at Khurda 2·05 inches. Weather stormy. Rainfall general in Sadar. More rail. required for standing crops in Khurda. Second weeding of *saradh* paddy in progress. Transplantation still going on in some places. Sugarcane thriving well. Harvesting of *beali* paddy and *mandia* going on. Common rice selling at 11$\frac{1}{8}$ seers a rupee at Khurda. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported.
28	SAMBALPUR ...	3·93	12	13⅓	Rainfall at Bargarh 3·66 inches. Weather cloudy. Weeding operation and harvesting of *autumn* rice in progress. Sowing of *til* and *kulthi* continuing. Condition of sugarcane and other standing crops good. Small insects appear in paddy plants in Sadar tahsil. No damage. Foot-and-mouth disease and anthrax reported. Stocks of food-grains and fodder sufficient. Common rice selling at 15 seers a rupee at Bargarh.
29	HAZARIBAGH...	9·69	12 23*	12 24*	Rainfall at Giridih 6·58 inches. Rainfall excessive. Prospects of paddy and sugarcane good. Excessive rain has done some injury to the early autumn crop, and has prevented sowing of *sirguja*. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease in two villag-s. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee at Giridih.
30	RANCHI ...	6·50	11	12	Weather cloudy with high winds. Condition of standing crops good. Harvesting of *gora* paddy and *marua* commenced. Cattle-disease reported from some villages in Sadar. Fodder and water sufficient.
31	PALAMAU ...	0·55	13	13½	Rainfall general. Winter rice doing well. Harvesting of *bhadoi* crops in progress. A few cases of cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
32	MANBHUM ...	1·99	10	12	Rainfall general. Weather seasonable. State of standing crops good. Growth of winter rice much improved by recent rain. Sowings of tobacco scanty but not yet finished. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Katras and Gobindpur thanas. Prices of staple food-grains stationary.
33	SINGHBHUM ...	0·98	11	11	Weather cloudy. Harvesting of *gora dhan* commenced. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 10½ seers per rupee at Kharsawan and Seraikella respectively.

* The figures indicate the price of maize, in seers, per rupee.

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at Sadar station.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. This week.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee. Previous week.	Character of the weather, and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
	1	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
34	COOCH BEHAR	2·35	$11\frac{5}{8}$	$11\frac{5}{8}$	Weather hot and cloudy. Harvesting of *bitri* paddy finished. Transplantation of *haimantic* seedlings nearly completed. Cutting, steeping and washing of jute continuing. Present condition of jute fair. Fodder and water sufficient.
35	FEUDATORY STATES, ORISSA.*	......	......	......	Name of State. — Rainfall in inches. Athgarh ... 1·88 Athmallik ... 3·40 Baramba ... 1·60 Bamra ... 2·14 Baud ... 2·76 Bonai ... 4·25 Daspalla ... 0·95 Dhenkanal ... 2·90 Gangpur ... 0·82 Hindol ... 0·86 Kalahandi ... 1·26 Keonjhar ... 4·32 Khandpara ... 2·78 Mayurbhanj ... 3·00 Narsinghpur ... 1·10 Nayagarh ... 1·41 Nilgiri ... 4·11 Pal Lahara ... 3·55 Patna ... 3·28 Rairakhol ... 2·05 Sonpur ... 3·71 Talcher ... 1·33 Tigiria ... No rain during the week. Ranpur ... 1·42 Weather seasonable. Weeding continuing in some States. Harvesting of *beali* paddy going on in Athgarh, Gangpur and Mayurbhanj. Sowing of winter *rabi* crops in progress. Sugarcane growing well. State of standing crop good. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Athmallik, Bonai, Keonjhar and Nilgiri. During the week price of common rice risen in two States, fallen in five States and stationary in the remaining States. Price of common rice varies from 10 seers in Athmallik, Bonai and Tigiria and 10½ seers in Rairakhol to 17 seers in Keonjhar and 18 seers in Talcher.

* The report is for the week ending the 16th September 1911.

GENERAL SUMMARY.—Rain fell in all districts. The fall was heavy in Patna, Champaran, Hazaribagh Ranchi and parts of Burdwan and Purnea, moderate in Murshidabad, Bhagalpur and in the districts of the Orissa Division. It was light in the rest of the Province. Transplantation of paddy is nearly completed. Harvesting of *bhadoi* crops and weeding of winter rice are going on. The standing crops are doing well. Prospects of the standing crops have improved by the recent rainfall in Cuttack and Manbhum. Some damage has been done to the autumn crops by excessive rain in Hazaribagh. More rain is wanted in Hooghly, the 24-Parganas, Jessore and Puri. The price of common rice has risen in Bhagalpur, Sambalpur, Ranchi, Palamau and Manbhum and has fallen in Burdwan, Midnapore, Hooghly, Nadia, Khulna, Saran, Champaran and Balasore. Cattle-disease is reported from Midnapore, Patna, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Cuttack, Angul, Sambalpur and from the districts of the Chota Nagpur Division except Singhbhum. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient throughout the Province.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BENGAL,
Dated Calcutta, the 26th September 1911.

N. N. SIRCAR,
for Director of Agriculture, Bengal, on tour.

PRICES-CURRENT (Retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Division.	Number.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Common Rice. Average.			Common Rice. Cheapest.			Jowar or Cholum (*Andropogon Sorghum*).			Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
			S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BENGAL.																				
Burdwan Division.	1	Burdwan ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	10 0	9 8	11 8	10 8	10 4	11 12	...	...	.		...	...
	2	Birbhum ...	11 0	11 0	11 0	..	...	...	10 12	11 0	12 0	10 12	11 0	12 0	...	..		.		
	3	Bankura ..	11 0	11 0	11 0	.	...	.	11 0	11 0	10 8	11 4	11 8	11 0	...	..	...		...	...
	4	Midnapore ...	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	.	...	9 15½	9 15½	11 5	10 5	10 5	12 0	...	...	..	.	..	.
	5	Hooghly ..	...	...	...	...	.		8 0	9 0	9 12	9 8	9 8	10 11	..	...	..			...
	6	Howrah .	...	...	...	...	...	.	8 0	8 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 12	...		...	.	..	..
Presidency Division.	7	24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...		...	8 8	8 8	10 0	9 2	9 8	11 0	..	.	.	.		...
	8	Calcutta ..	10 0	10 4	12 0	18 0	14 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	...	...	18 1	...	...	12 2
	9	Nadia ..	12 12	10 12	11 0	20 0	17 12	17 12	9 2	9 2	10 10	9 8	9 6	11 0	...	.	..			
	10	Murshidabad	12 8	12 8	12 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	11 4	11 0	12 0	11 8	11 4	12 4	...	..	...	.	.	
	11	Jessore .	8 0	8 0	8 12	11 8	12 8	12 0	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	13 0	...	..	...	...		..
	12	Khulna ...	...	..		...	...	..	10 12	10 12	9 4	10 12	10 12	10 0	...	...	...	...	.	...
BIHAR.																				
Patna Division.	13	Patna ...	14 0	13 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	11 4	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	15 12	...	...	...
	14	Gaya ...	13 5	13 5	11 1	20 0	20 0	18 15	12 5	12 5	11 8	12 13	12 13	12 13	20 8	20 8	...	...	...	...
	15	Shahabad ...	14 0	13 0	11 0	20 0	21 0	18 0	10 5½	11 8	11 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...		...	..	...
Tirhut Division.	16	Saran ...	12 12	12 8	11 4 to 11 12	20 0	20 0	20 0 to 21 0	11 8	11 0	10 8	14 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...		...
	17	Champaran ...	15 0	15 0	11 0	25 0	23 0	20 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	15 0	14 0	12 0	...	..	..	...	...	...
	18	Muzaffarpur ...	18 0	18 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	18 0	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	..
	19	Darbhanga ...	12 2	12 2	12 2	19 12	19 12	17 9	12 2	12 2	11 0	13 3	13 3	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...

station Bazars of the districts of Bengal on the 15th September 1911.

SEERS OF EIGHTY TOLAS.

Marua or Ragi (Eleusine Corocana). Present return.	Marua or Ragi. Next preceding return.	Marua or Ragi. Corresponding return of last year.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (Setaria italica). Present return.	Kangni. Next preceding return.	Kangni. Corresponding return of last year.	Gram, Chana, Chhola, Kadalay or Sunaga (Cicer arietinum). Present return.	Gram. Next preceding return.	Gram. Corresponding return of last year.	Indian-corn or Maize (Zea mays). Present return.	Indian-corn. Next preceding return.	Indian-corn. Corresponding return of last year.	Arhar (dál) or Thur, Cadjan Pea (Cajanus indicus). Present return.	Arhar. Next preceding return.	Arhar. Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	Wholesale prices per maund of forty seers. Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	Number.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
..	.	..	..	..		13 8	13 8	12 8	...	.	...	11 12	11 12	9 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	2 0 0	Panga. 2 0 0	1 12 0	1
	..	...	..	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...		8 8	8 8	9 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	2 2 0	Karkatch. 2 2 0	2 0 0	2
..	.	..	.	..	...	14 8	14 8	15 0	..		...	11 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	18 4	20 0	2 2 0	Panga. 2 3 0	1 12 0	3
...	...			.	.	13 0	13 0	11 8	...	.		11 0	11 0	9 4	20 0	20 0	21 0	2 0 0	Crushed. 2 0 0	1 12 0	4
...	...	...		.	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	.	..		10 0	10 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	2 0 0	Panga. 2 0 0	1 12 0	5
...	...	...	.	..	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	..	.	..	10 8	10 8	10 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 8 0	6
...	...	..			.	12 0	12 0	13 0	.		...	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	2 4 0	Panga. 2 0 0	1 12 0	7
...	..	..	9 0	9 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	1 13 0	Panga. 1 13 0	...	8
...		.	...	.	...	18 4	17 12	20 0		...	.	9 2	8 0	9 2	20 0	20 0	16 0	1 13 0	Karkatch. 1 14 0	1 15 0	9
...	...	...	...	.	...	15 0	18 0	19 0	-	.	.	10 0	10 0	11 8	21 0	21 0	21 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	10
...	...	...	.	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0		.	.	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	22 8	2 0 0	Panga. 2 0 0	1 11 0	11
...	...	...	...		...	10 0	10 0	10 0		.		5 0	5 0	5 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	12
...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	17 8	22 0	22 0	18 0	15 8	15 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	19 8	2 0 0	Panga. 2 0 0	2 0 0	13
20 0	...	20 8	15 6	15 6	...	18 7	18 7	16 4	20 8	19 8	20 8	13 5	13 5	11 14	16 6	16 6	21 2	2 7 1	2 7 1	1 15 0	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	18 0	21 0	2 0 0	2 3 6	1 14 6	15
...	...	11 0 to 12 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	18 8	19 0	17 8 to 18 0	21 0	18 8	16 0 to 18 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	19 0	19 0	21 8	2 1 6	Panga. 2 1 6	1 13 6	16
25 0	22 8	24 0	.	...	...	23 0	23 0	18 4	18 0	18 0	25 0	12 0	12 4	13 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 3 6	17
30 0	25 0	18 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	17 0	20 0	19 0	17 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	2 3 6	2 3 6	2 0 0	18
22 0	24 4	19 13	...	...	...	17 12	17 11	18 11	18 12	19 13	18 11	11 0	12 2	11 0	18 12	17 11	19 12	2 2 1	2 2 1	2 0 3	19

PRICES-CURRENT (Retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Division.	Number.	Districts.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Common Rice. Average. Present return.	Common Rice. Average. Next preceding return.	Common Rice. Average. Corresponding return of last year.	Common Rice. Cheapest. Present return.	Common Rice. Cheapest. Next preceding return.	Common Rice. Cheapest. Corresponding return of last year.	Jowar or Cholum (*Andropogon Sorghum*). Present return.	Jowar or Cholum. Next preceding return.	Jowar or Cholum. Corresponding return of last year.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present return.	Bajra or Cumbu. Next preceding return.	Bajra or Cumbu. Corresponding return of last year.
			S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BIHAR—*concluded.*	20	Monghyr ...	13 0	13 15	11 13 to 12 1	19 0	22 0	18 14	12 4	12 14	13 6	13 2	13 2	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.	21	Bhagalpur...	12 8	12 8	11 8	18 12	18 12	17 12	10 12	10 12	11 7	12 8	12 8	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	22	Purnea ..	14 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 2	12 0	14 0	12 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	23	Darjeeling .	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	11 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24	Sonthal Parganas.	11 0	11 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	11 11	11 11	12 0	13 12	13 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA.	25	Cuttack .	11 13	11 13	10 8	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	9 14	10 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA DIVISION.	26	Balasore .	11 0	11 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 12	13 8	11 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	27	Angul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	13 10	14 2	12 9	15 0	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	28	Puri .	10 3	10 8	9 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	11 13	11 13	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	29	Sambalpur...	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	14 8	13 8	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.	30	Hazaribagh	11 0	11 0	9 8	16 0	15 0	14 0	11 4	10 8	10 12	12 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.	31	Ranchi ...	10 8	11 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	32	Palamau ...	14 14	14 14	11 13	18 9	18 9	17 7	12 6	11 4	10 2	12 15	12 10	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	33	Manbhum .	10 8	10 8	10 0	13 0	13 0	10 8	10 0	10 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	16 0
	34	Singhbhum	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

CALCUTTA,
25th September 1911.

Station Bazars of the districts of Bengal on the 15th September 1911—concld.

SEERS OF EIGHTY TOLAHS. | WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF FORTY SEERS.

MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine Coracana*).			KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).			GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).			INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (*Zea mays*).			ARHAR (*dál*) OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).			SALT.			SALT (wholesale)			Number.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	..	.	...	...	...	20 0	19 8	18 14	19 4	20 4	21 0	11 8	11 8	11 9	21 0	21 0	21 0	..	...	...	20
...	.	.	...	-	...	18 12	18 12	17 12	20 4	16 0	20 0	11 6	11 4	11 8	20 0	17 12	16 0	2 2 0	Panga. 2 2 0	2 5 6	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0		...	...	9 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	2 8 0	Panga. 2 8 0	2 2 0	22
10 0	10 0	9 8	...	..	.	11 0	...	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	18 0	14 0	8 0 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	23
...	.	...		...	.	15 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	40 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	2 5 6	Karkatch. 2 5 6	2 8 0	24
.	...	.	..			13 2	Biri or kalai. 13 2	12 7	.	.	.	17 1	17 1	16 14	22 0	22 0	22 0	1 13 0	Karkatch. 1 13 0	1 13 0	25
...	...	...	-	...	..	12 0 10 8	Chhola. 13 0 Biri. 11 0	13 0 12 0	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	2 1 0	Panga. 2 1 0	1 14 0	26
...	-	...	.	.		16 13	16 12	Biri. 16 12	...	...	...	16 13	16 12	16 12	16 13	16 12	16 12	2 4 0	Karkatch. 2 4 0	2 0 0	27
	...		.	..	.	12 13	11 13	12 2			.	8 8	9 3	9 8	26 0	26 0	25 8	1 8 0	Karkatch. 1 8 0	1 9 0	28
...	...			..	.	13 8	13 0	15 0	.	.	..	12 0	13 0	9 0 to 10 0	...	16 0	16 0	2 1 0	Panga. 2 3 0	2 4 0	29
28 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	24 0	20 0	25 0	10 0	10 8	10 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	2 8 0	Panga. 2 4 0	2 3 9	30
30 0	31 0	26 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	25 0	32 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	2 8 0	Panga. 2 8 0	2 2 0	31
...	...		...	...	..	20 4	19 6	16 14	...	...	...	15 12	13 8	11 4	16 14	17 7	19 2	..	...	...	32
...	...	...	.	..	.	13 8	14 8	13 0	24 0	...	24 0	11 0	10 8	10 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	2 4 0	Karkatch. 2 4 0	2 0 0	33
...	...	...		.	..	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	10 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 1 0	34

Published for general information.

N. N. SIRCAR,
for Director of Agriculture, Bengal, on tour.

PRICES-CURRENT (*Wholesale*) *of Food-grains, Firewood, &c., in*

PRICE PER MAUND OF

Number.	Marts.	Rice (best sort). Present return.	Rice (best sort). Next preceding return.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding return of last year.	Common rice. Average. Present return.	Common rice. Average. Next preceding return.	Common rice. Average. Corresponding return of last year.	Common rice. Cheapest. Present return.	Common rice. Cheapest. Next preceding return.	Common rice. Cheapest. Corresponding return of last year.	Wheat (*Triticum sativum*). Present return.	Wheat (*Triticum sativum*). Next preceding return.	Wheat (*Triticum sativum*). Corresponding return of last year.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	6 10 0	6 8 0	6 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	3 4 0
2	Burdwan ...	5 8 0	5 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	3 11 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	...	...	...
3	Midnapore ...	4 4 0	...	4 4 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 5 0	...	...	...
4	Patna ..	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	3 1 0	3 4 0	3 7 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
5	Muzaffarpur	6 10 6	6 10 6	8 0 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	5 0 0	3 1 3	3 5 3	3 13 0	3 1 3	3 1 3	3 10 0
6	Bhagalpur ..	5 5 0	4 6 0	4 8 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	3 1 0	2 12 0	3 2 6	3 5 0	3 2 0	3 [illegible] 0
7	Cuttack	5 1 3	5 1 3	4 1 2	3 15 3	3 15 3	4 9 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	3 12 11	3 5 11	3 5 11	3 12 11
8	Sambalpur	No wholesale transaction was held.	4 13 6	5 0 0	3 0 0	2 15 5	2 10 6	2 13 9	2 13 9	2 8 0	3 4 3	3 4 3	3 8 0
9	Ranchi ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	4 0 0

No.	Marts.	Indian-corn or Maize (*Zea mays*).			Arhar Dal or Thur—Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).			Linseed.			Mustard and Rapeseed		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P
1	Calcutta ...	...	...	..	3 9 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	8 6 0	8 6 0	7 0 0	5 12 0	5 6 0	5 6 0
2	Burdwan ...	...	..	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 10 0	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	4 12 0
3	Midnapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8 0	8 6 0	8 0 0	Black mustard. 6 0 0 to 6 8 0 / Rapeseed. 6 8 0 to 7 8 0	Black mustard. 6 0 0 to 6 2 0 / Rapeseed. 7 8 0	Black mustard. 6 0 0 / Rapeseed. 6 8 0
4	Patna ...	1 13 0	1 13 0	2 0 0	2 7 0	2 10 6	2 14 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	10 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 4 0
5	Muzaffarpur ...	2 0 0	2 1 6	2 5 6	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Bhagalpur ...	2 0 0	2 2 0	1 15 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	9 3 0	9 4 0	9 12 0	5 3 0 / 5 1 0	Rapeseed 4 8 0 / Mustard. 4 12 0	... / 5 8 0
7	Cuttack ...	...	...	...	2 5 6	2 5 6	2 6 11	...	...	...	6 4 0	6 4 0	6 1 6
8	Sambalpur ...	...	...	...	3 3 2	2 15 5	4 0 0 to 4 7 0	...	...	...	5 10 0	5 4 0	...
9	Ranchi ...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	6 12 0	6 2 0 to 6 12 0	6 0 0

[illegible]ermentioned [illegible]arts of Bengal on the 15th September 1911.

STANDARD SEERS.

[illegible] Present return.	[illegible] Corresponding return of last year.	Jowar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*). [illegible]	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Gram, Chana, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Number.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
0 .. 10	2 4	...	..	8 0 0	...	...	3 4 0	..			2 12 0	2 8 0	2 6 0	1
			..		.	.	..	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	2
					.	.	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	3
0 1 14 0	1 14 0	...	...	2 8 0	...	...	.	...	...	2 4 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 8 0	4
0 2 0 0	2 3 6			—	.	..	...	1 5 4	1 9 6	2 3 6	2 1 6	2 1 6	2 5 6	5
0 2 3 0	2 4 0	...		..	—	.	.	—	.	–	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 4 0	6
		...	..	..	..	...	...	—	...	...	Biri or kalai. 3 0 9	3 0 9	3 3 5	7
	..		–	..	—	—	...	—	...	...	2 12 0	2 13 9	2 9 0	8
0 3 0 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 8 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	9

Til or Jinjili seed. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sugar (raw). [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cotton (cleaned). [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jute. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	No.
. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
8 0	6 6 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	4 14 0	6 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	27 0 0	7 12 0	7 12 0	5 14 0	[illegible]
–	...	...	5 12 0	5 12 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	—	—	...	2
		.	9 8 0	8 8 0	7 12 0	28 0 0	28 0 0	28 0 0	—	—	—	3
0 0	8 0 0	5 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	6 2 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	4
–	...	.	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 6	.	...	...	—	—	...	5
...	...	—	4 13 0	4 13 0	6 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	27 0 0	10 7 0	10 7 0	...	6
8 0	6 8 0	4 1 2	4 6 1	4 6 1	6 1 6	19 0 9	19 0 9	19 0 9	...	.	—	7
8 9 / 0 0	5 7 0	5 8 0	No wholesale transaction is held.	5 5 4	6 10 0	...	...	...	—	...	.	8
	...	...	5 5 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	22 12 0	—	..	...	9

[Continued overlea

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c., in

Number.	Marts.	PRICE PER MAUND — Ghi (clarified butter). Present return.	Ghi. Next preceding return.	Ghi. Corresponding return of last year.	Tobacco Leaf. Present return.	Tobacco Leaf. Next preceding return.	Tobacco Leaf. Corresponding return of last year.	Hides (cow). Present return.	Hides. Next preceding return.	Hides. Corresponding return of last year.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
								Per 100 pieces.		
1	Calcutta ...	47 0 0	47 0 0	47 0 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	8 8 0	395 0 0	390 0 0	390 0
2	Burdwan ..	44 0 0	44 0 0	46 0 0	...	...	...	...		
						Madhubhali		Uncleaned per piece.		
					9 0 0	8 8 0 to 9 0 0	10 12 0	3 4 0	3 4	3 04 to 4 0
								Cleaned per piece.		
3	Midnapore ...	40 0 0 to 45 0 0	40 0 0 to 44 0 0	42 0 0 to 45 0 0	10 0 0	Palta. 10 0 0	11 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0 to 4 4 0
						Douji.				
4	Patna ...	43 0 0	42 8 0	42 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	...	..	...
						Dhamakul.				
5	Muzaffarpur ...	49 3 9	42 10 6	42 10 6	16 0 0	16 0 0	20 0 0		...	..
6	Bhagalpur ...	51 4 0	51 4 0	47 0 0	7 0	6 7 0	9 0 0			
						Kusimi.		Per maund.		
7	Cuttack ...	43 6 10	43 6 10	45 11 6	10 3 0	10 3 0	6 11 6	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0
						Maghi.		Per maund.		
8	Sambalpur ...	45 10 0	47 8 0	39 8 0	...	...	11 7 0 to 14 0 0	30 0 0 to 32 0 0	32 0 0	40 0 0
								Per lb.		
9	Ranchi ...	50 0 0	53 0 0	42 8 0	6 0 0 to 12 0 0	8 0 0 to 10 0 0	8 0 0 to 16 0 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 8 0

Number.	Marts.	PRICE PER MAUND OF — Firewood. Present return.	Firewood. Next preceding return.	Firewood. Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	Bhoosa. Present return.	Bhoosa. Next preceding return.	Bhoosa. Corresponding return of last year.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Calcutta ...	0 1? 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	1 13 0	Panga. 1 13 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	2 4 0
2	Burdwan ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	2 0 0	Panga. 2 0 0	1 12 0	...	...	...
3	Midnapore ...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	2 0 0	Crushed. 2 0 0	1 12 0	...	...	...
4	Patna ...	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	Panga. 2 1 0	2 0 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 12 0
5	Muzaffarpur ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	2 3 6	Panga. 2 3 6	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 0 0
6	Bhagalpur ...	0 6 9	0 6 0	0 6 0	2 5 0	Panga. 2 2 0	2 5 6	...	...	...
7	Cuttack ...	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	1 13 0	Karkatch. 1 13 0	1 13 0	...	...	...
8	Sambalpur ...	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	2 1 0	Karkatch. 2 3 0	2 4 0	...	...	...
9	Ranchi	0 5 3	0 6 0	0 5 3	2 8 0	Panga. 2 8 0	2 2 0	1 12 0	1 13 0	1 9 0

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd September 1911.

the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 15th September 1911—concld.

FORTY STANDARD SEERS.

Grass.			Straw.			Iron.			Marts.	Number.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 4 0	6 2 0	6 2 0	6 0 0	Calcutta ...	1
...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	Burdwan ...	2
...	...	...	0 [illegible] 0	0 8 0	0 12 6	2 0 0 to 4 0 0	2 0 0 to 4 0 0	2 0 0 to 4 0 0	Midnapore ...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Patna ...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	Muzaffarpur ...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 2 0	4 8 0	Bhagalpur ...	6
0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 12 0	Cuttack ...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sambalpur ...	8
0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	8 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	Ranchi ...	9

FORTY STANDARD SEERS.

Bran.			Oats.			Kerosine oil.			Marts.	Number.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
2 4 0	2 4 0	1 14 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	1 11 9	Elephant brand. 1 11 9	2 2 0	Calcutta ...	1
3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	...	...	...	2 0 0	Elephant brand. 2 0 0	2 3 0	Burdwan ...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	1 8 6	Elephant brand. 1 7 6	1 10 6	Midnapore ...	3
1 14 0	1 14 0	2 2 0	...	...	...	1 14 0	Elephant brand. 1 14 0	1 15 9	Patna ...	4
1 9 6	1 9 6	2 3 6	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 10 6	1 8 0	Elephant brand. 1 8 0	1 12 0	Muzaffarpur ...	5
...	...	...	2 1 0	2 0 0	2 15 0	1 7 6	Elephant brand. 1 7 0	1 14 0	Bhagalpur ...	6
0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 11 4	1 7 0	Elephant brand. 1 7 0	2 1 0	Cuttack ...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	1 7 0	Elephant brand. 1 7 0	2 0 0	Sambalpur ...	8
2 3 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	Monkey brand. 1 12 0	Cobra brand. 1 14 6	2 2 0	Ranchi ...	9

N. N. SIRCAR,
Director of Agriculture, Bengal, on tour.

Imports of Principal Articles into the Calcutta [illegible]

Whence imported	Food-grains: Rice and paddy: Rice	Paddy (a)	Total (in rice)	Wheat	Wheat flour	Gram and pulse	Other food-grains	Total	Coal and coke	Cotton raw	Cotton twist and yarn, Indian (b)	Cotton piecegoods Indian (b) †
	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Rs.
BENGAL												
Burdwan	340,110	174,809	449,366	1,317	891	31,940	114	482,428	18,594,583	18	......	[illegible]
Birbhum	547,005	1,963	548,244	4,378	51	2,787	30	555,340	66,614	131	70	[illegible]
Bankura	2,227		2,227	......	15	......	......	2,242	......	318	12	[illegible]
Midnapur	868,137	8,789	869,111	46	2	1,165	8	870,330	......	3,634	7	27,085
Hooghly	311,823	45,319	339,667	4,090	757	25,173	88	399,754	47,040	345	4,070	5,71,[illegible]
24-Parganas	1,116,203	152,164	1,211,396	5	40	14,000	242	1,225,593	23,637	12,160	21,661	[illegible]
Nadia	30,887	1,314	31,708	51,688	7,853	695,674	24,005	810,728	......	3,681	50	6,085
Murshidabad	128,408	3,488	130,588	57,776	6,854	153,286	15,155	364,677	5,000	2,519	5	2,594
Jessore	2,157	2,174	3,516	8	..	231,782	8,377	233,683	.	2,125	......	......
Khulna	13,556	53,575	47,040	6	10	25,467	202	72,725	......	599	......	......
Total Bengal	3,385,513	443,585	3,662,753	119,214	15,771	1,170,526	48,216	5,016,480	18,739,824	24,533	25,205	10,[illegible]
BIHAR												
Patna	578	2	579	2,875	......	151,402	18,880	173,736	......	721	..	15,094
Gaya	10,082	...	10,092	10,494	..	90,343	1	110,929	....	361	..	235
Shahabad	19	......	19	101,846	......	60,448	556	163,069	....	147	......	819
Saran	5	......	5	682	......	5,589	3,123	9,399	....	237	......	......
Champaran	300	..	300	27,633	......	4,341	25,803	58,077	....	1,001	......	......
Muzaffarpur	21	......	21	13,417	......	3,900	8,141	24,479	..	478	......	......
Darbhanga	29	..	29	......	.	585	......	614	..	10	......	..
Monghyr	436	......	436	119,534	......	123,171	4,063	247,204	......	5,436	..	176
Bhagalpur	1,228	6	1,232	151,106	796	53,560	35,409	242,103	..	32	154	745
Purnea	3,110	......	3,110	10,235	...	4,396	1,269	19,010	..	404	......	49
Sonthal Parganas	1,235	769	1,716	156,716	588	89,319	16,456	264,795	9,771	257	36	......
Darjeeling	2	881	552	..	......		1	553	.	......	......	234
Cooch Behar	......	......	......	107	......	..		107	......	...	...	......
Total Bihar	17,055	1,658	18,091	594,645	1,384	586,253	113,702	1,314,075	9,771	9,063	188	17,272
ORISSA												
Cuttack	26,267	214	26,401	......	475	1,247	396	28,519	...	561	14	878
Balasore	443,254	18,494	454,811	......	......	......	189	455,000	......	1,239	65	......
Puri	42,033	...	42,033	..	......	......	......	42,033	...	......	11	......
Sambalpur	7,251	..	7,252	......	...	...	......	7,252	......	...	......	781
Mourbhanj State	17,392	...	17,392	..	......	4	......	17,396	......	210	..	...
Total Orissa	536,196	18,708	547,889	......	475	1,251	585	550,200	......	2,010	90	1,659
CHOTA NAGPUR												
Hazaribagh	12	..	12	......	......	......	......	12	366,491	72	......	354
Ranchi	1,953	..	1,953	......	......	1	......	1,954	......	33	8	1,041
Palamau	...	......	...	59	......	1	......	60	...	123	......	......
Manbhum	146	......	146	......	......	218	......	364	22,709,520	4	18	......
Singhbhum	15,053	...	15,053	......	......	42	......	15,095	...	105	......	......
Gangpur (Tributary State)	......	...	...	......	......	372	...	372	......	...	......	......
Total Chota Nagpur	17,194	...	17,194	59	.	634	...	17,887	23,076,011	386	26	1,995
Total of the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	3,956,958	463,951	4,245,927	713,918	17,630	1,758,664	162,508	6,898,642	41,825,606	35,991	25,509	10,43,079
OTHER PROVINCES AND PLACES												
E. B. and Assam	307,289	51,457	399,390	30,651	1,692	85,229	11,286	528,148	1	165,945	65	7,885
Burma	6,897	...	6,897	...	......	5,561	1,546	14,004	......	1,366	......	..
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,052	...	1,052	3,722,816	21,372	1,356,275	744,844	5,846,359	......	10,217	69	114,9[illegible]0
Punjab	715	...	715	3,546	407	3,590	2	8,260	......	1,248	......	5,463
Sind and British Baluchistan	134	...	134	......	......	......	......	134	......	..	......	1,551
Central Provinces and Berar	72	......	72	639,311	239	37,948	3,386	680,956	......	48,640	12,064	2,85,464
Bombay	422	......	422	18	......	1,880	1	2,321	......	15,213	3,589	40,24,450
Madras	555	......	555	...	384	17,471	11	18,371	1	23,744	2,193	163,304
Rajputana and Central India	1	......	1	2,851	......	15,798	61	18,691	......	2,714	73	96,086
Nizam's Territory	13		13	...	......	......	......	13	......	17	4,182	34,611
Mysore	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	157	......	......
Pondichery	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	......	......		......	......
GRAND TOTAL 1911	4,333,048	515,408	4,655,178	5,112,991	41,674	3,280,416	923,640	14,018,899	41,825,606	305,449	52,784	57,77,763
GRAND TOTAL 1910	4,053,614	409,192	4,300,546	3,715,154	25,218	2,715,616	138,003	10,903,537	51,459,906	264,5[illegible]3	......	...
GRAND TOTAL 1909	6,843,775	1,705,995	7,911,890	5,060,226	14,975	2,323,594	345,091	15,551,786	39,305,703	358,462	...	...

(a) One maund of paddy is [illegible]
(b) Excluding trade [illegible]
† The value rates are fixed quarterly, and the monthly [illegible]
(c) Including gunny cloth [illegible]

by Rail, Road, River, Canal and Sea (coastwise) in the four months of April to July 1911

Indigo	Jute Raw	Jute Gunny bags (c)	Lac	Oilseeds Linseed	Oilseeds Rape and mustard	Silk, raw	Sugar Refined	Sugar Unrefined	Tea, Indian	Tobacco Unmanufactured	Tobacco Manufactured	Whence imported
Mds	Mds	No	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	**BENGAL**
......	506	45,848	3,185	2,229	20	......	...	118	......	254	1,105	Burdwan
......	7	14,525	1,037	909	1,174	146[illegible]	...	......	......	......	296	Birbhum
......	......	2,6[illegible]5	559	83	151	......	...	5	......	......	457	Bankura
......	704	41,945	34	3,222	312	132½	...	16,6[illegible]0	......	250	12	Midnapur
......	33,066	18,915,466	......	2,204	1,125	......	242	24,747	3	16,601	1,193	Hooghly
......	253,726	32,593,[illegible]38	......	3,567	940	...	2,426	67,090	......	6,242	5,032	24 Parganas
......	21,11[illegible]	120,850	1	153,856	1,357	6	341	6,604	......	5,821	128	Nadia
......	53,029	28,770	479	95,621	1,746	2,213	13	13	......	89	..	Murshidabad
......	8,391	16,705	......	8,251	2,283	...	100	44,992	......	2,896	84	Jessore
......	29,517	1,190	...	2,707	1,210	......	..	1,136		15	..	Khulna
......	359,959	51,551,922	5,295	272,738	10,317	2,520[illegible]	3,121	161,393	3	34,168	8,337	Total Bengal
												BIHAR
1	......	3,080	4,964	339,450	6,345	4½	...	7	52	1,177	6,203	Patna
......	22	19,915	13,959	205,446	2,755	......	......	914	1	......	10,451	Gaya
......	4,302	14,875	38	36[illegible],392	848	......	1,367	274	......	...	138	Shahabad
......	...	315	1,189	201,320	382	......	126	5,055	......	.	294	Saran
21	......	9,590	......	331,519	10,939	......	101	868	......	23	..	Champaran
12	372	2,[illegible]65	......	411,039	16,558	......	......	276	......	4,436	2	Muzaffarpur
......	......	14,385	...	368,248	12,675	......		66	......	7,092	454	Darbhanga
......	184	735	......	256,681	33,198	......	42	7	...	624	2,476	Monghyr
......	2,[illegible]23	15,790	......	200,262	50,614	......	804	137	......	193	4	Bhagalpur
3	98,449	58,205	......	21,505	11,695	......	......	17	......	60,321	2,119	Purnea
......	743	2,310	11,497	63,602	26,559			3	..	600	3,950	Sonthal Parganas
......	8,[illegible]13	14,315	......	5	...	......	......	......	63,480	1,990	......	Darjeeling
......	27,595	105	......	15	136	......	......	......	909	15,041	503	Cooch Behar
37	142,103	153,685	31,627	2,758,204	172,684	4½	2,440	7,624	64,451	91,486	26,583	Total Bihar
												ORISSA
......	675	4,565	796	73	804	......	......	......	......	83	......	Cuttack
......	14,922	18,680	......	263	195	......	......		......	411	......	Balasore
......	...	3,325	......	.	......	......	......	......	......	..	......	Puri
......	43	1,225	569	67	591	......	......	......	......	......	......	Sambalpur
......	......	345	813	6	37	......		......	..	......	......	Mourbhanj State
......	15,640	29,[illegible]40	2,178	409	1,027	......	......	......	......	494	......	Total Orissa
												CHOTA NAGPUR
......	6	10,045	602	8,083	4,122	......	......	13	..	......	343	Hazaribagh
......	......	1[illegible]0	16,174	63	......	......	......	......	1,136	......	......	Ranchi
......	......	1,260	9,196	32,599	15,109	......		......	......	......	4,684	Palamau
......	43	4,020	45,564	127	......	......	......	38	......	......	252	Manbhum
......	20	1,050	2,824	7,055	......	.		......	......	......	......	Singhbhum
......	......	.	......	5	55	......	......	......	..	......	......	Gangpur (Tributary State)
......	69	17,115	74,360	48,532	19,286	......		51	1,135	......	5,279	Total Chota Nagpur
37	517,771	51,781,762	113,460	3,079,883	205,914	2,531$\frac{7}{16}$	5,561	168,998	65,589	126,148	40,199	Total of the Provinces under the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal
												OTHER PROVINCES AND PLACES
......	1,755,566	314,430	4,373	184,900	159,787	616	48	142	532,377	104,558	350	E. B. and Assam
......	......	15,595	423	......	......	......	11	48	...	739	82	Burma
......	16,244	6,026	94,202	2,047,034	1,146,116	12	329	6,783	1,012	1,025	9,648	U. P. of Agra and Oudh
......	1,000	1,715	......	1,931	379,957	2	3	1	436	20	1	Panjab
......	......	4,800	......	......	......	..	2	......	......	3	9	Sind and British Baluchistan
......	2,698	8,435	2,475	48,233	32,911	......	......	703	3	......	317	Central Provinces and Berar
......	.	10,035	18	......	4,488	......	2,144	7	67	3,560	9	Bombay
......	......	2,215	......		17,004	......	23,756	94	1	8,318	204	Madras
......	......	......	2,061	37,386	78,265	......	......	......	10	......	750	Rajputana and Central India
......	......	1,190	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Nizam's Territory
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	.	.	......		......	Mysore
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......		Pondichery
37	2,293,279	52,146,503	718,007	5,399,367	2,022,442	3,161$\frac{7}{16}$	31,849	176,778	599,495	244,371	51,609	1911 Grand Total
14	2,072,723	48,868,219	246,817	4,600,580	2,053,018	4,105[illegible]	54,[illegible]77	151,872	517,622	315,469	22,618	1910 Grand Total
93	3,079,406	61,026,056	229,529	2,644,582	2,093,949	3,862[illegible]	145,563	145,369	471,571	246,758	26,033	1909 Grand Total

equivalent to 25 seers of rice
by sea (coastwise)
valuation is made at the value rates of the preceding quarter.
2 yards = 1 bag

No II

Statement of the Routes by which the Articles enumerated in Table No I were imported into the Calcutta Trade Block in the four months of April to July 1911

Routes	Food-grains: Rice	Food-grains: Paddy (a)	Food-grains: Wheat	Food-grains: Wheat-flour	Food-grains: Gram and pulse	Food-grains: Other food-grains	Coal and coke	Cotton, raw	Cotton twist and yarn, Indian (b)	Cotton piece-goods, Indian (b)†	Indigo.
	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Rs.	Mds
By boat	1,547,240	103,730	30,927	220	484,031	12,160	1,502	6,124	8,987	3,90,245	[illegible]
" river steamer ...	223,919	3,735	8,150	401	61,191	2,666	5,001	106,430	27	24,115	......
" rail — E. I. Railway	926,555	68,765	4,400,993	22,921	1,953,965	861,607	28,824,655	28,277	374	2,62,667	37
" rail — E. B. S. Railway (including B. C. Railway)	481,616	187,724	101,691	17,142	716,094	45,328	1,437,760	16,697	7,870	23,68,277	......
" rail — A.-B. Railway ...	......	......	......	1	4	......	......	2,622	......	......	......
" rail — B.-N. Railway ...	547,068	16,674	571,112	349	33,349	152	11,473,736	49,848	25,405	21,42,343	......
" rail — D.-S. Railway ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
" rail — Howrah-Amta and Howrah-Sheakhala Light Railways	5,367	20	......	24	11	......	......	......	......	66,174	......
" rail — B.-P. Railway ...	90	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
" road	488,710	10,030	100	616	8,126	2	32,954	6,674	10,060	5,24,042	......
" sea	109,477	8,721	18	......	23,645	1,735	......	88,777	......	......	......
Total 1911 ...	4,338,048	515,408	5,112,991	41,674	3,280,416	923,640	41,825,608	305,449	52,734	57,77,763	37
Total 1910 ...	4,053,614	409,402	3,715,154	25,218	2,715,616	188,003	51,4[illegible],906	204,503	......	......	14
Total 1909 ...	6,843,778	1,708,993	5,060,226	14,975	2,228,594	345,091	30,305,703	358,482	......	......	98

Routes	Jute: Raw	Jute: Gunny bags (c)	Lac	Oilseeds: Linseed	Oilseeds: Rape and mustard	Silk, raw	Sugar: Refined	Sugar: Unrefined	Tea, Indian	Tobacco: Unmanufactured	Tobacco: Manufactured
	Mds	No	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds
By boat	318,034	40,341,616	......	25,204	6,388	......	2,168	78,029	3	17,356	29
" river steamer ...	302,167	85,750	949	107,442	148,056	924	12	716	330,222	8,778	[illegible]
" rail — E. I. Railway	63,987	243,250	144,760	4,810,017	1,797,217	178[illegible]	1,972	14,572	1,882	32,291	34,545
" rail — E. B. S. Railway (including B. C. Railway)	1,506,764	1,209,320	4,101	392,734	43,129	1,938	1,188	13,824	175,444	168,356	[illegible]
" rail — A.-B. Railway	12,388	1,365	5	267	746	67	......	......	44,138	......	......
" rail — B.-N. Railway	5,767	52,570	67,769	56,917	32,905	38[illegible]	1,646	762	1,139	11,662	[illegible]
" rail — D.-S. Railway	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	46,221	......	......
" rail — Howrah-Amta and Howrah-Sheakhala Light Railways	12	13,475	......	147	......	......	......	23	......	5	7
" rail — B.-P. Railway	......	280	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
" road	3,008	1,155,052	......	187	550	......	600	68,797	......	9,754	6,174
" sea	21,152	43,825	423	452	8,441	......	24,263	48	752	1,149	197
Total 1911 ...	2,293,279	52,146,503	218,007	5,399,367	2,022,442	3,161 1/16	31,849	176,776	599,495	244,871	51,609
Total 1910 ...	2,072,725	48,885,219	246,817	4,600,880	2,053,018	4,105 1/16	54,677	151,872	517,622	315,469	22,612
Total 1909 ...	3,079,406	61,026,086	229,529	2,644,582	2,093,949	3,863 1/16	145,562	145,369	6 1,571	346,753	26,069

(a) One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice
(b) Excluding trade by sea (coastwise)
† The value rates are fixed quarterly, and the monthly valuation is made at the value rates of the preceding quarter
(c) Including gunny cloth, 2 yards = 1 bag

No III

Imports of certain articles into Calcutta by Sea (Foreign and Coastwise) in the four months of April to July 1911.

	Cotton twist and yarn		Cotton piece-goods		Kerosene oil	Salt
	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	Indian		
From Foreign Countries—	Mds	Mds	Rs	Rs	Mds	Mds
United Kingdom	41,109	......	6,16,08,218	......	31	1,652,000
Other countries	10,319	......	11,06,160	......	775,903	3,215,833
Total ...	51,428	......	6,27,14,378	......	775,934	4,867,933
Coastwise—						
From British ports in—						
Bombay	17	48,950	12,238	26,84,230	......	286,619
Sind and British Baluchistan	35	......	655	......	...	......
Madras	......	608	2,100	2,129	......	......
Burma	...	.....	7,600	14,414	1,138,228	......
Pondichery	......	58	......	......	......	......
Total ...	52	49,616	22,593	27,00,782	1,138,228	286,619
Total ... 1911 ...	51,480	49,616	6,27,36,971	27,00,782	1,909,162	5,154,551
Total ... 1910 ...	29,004	33,308	5,45,91,630	31,04,886	1,206,296	4,900,136
Total ... 1909 ...	36,505	48,742	4,80,21,682	32,41,335	1,737,138	4,799,178